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INDEX



Annual

1915

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THIRTIETH YEAR OF ISSUE

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ITS

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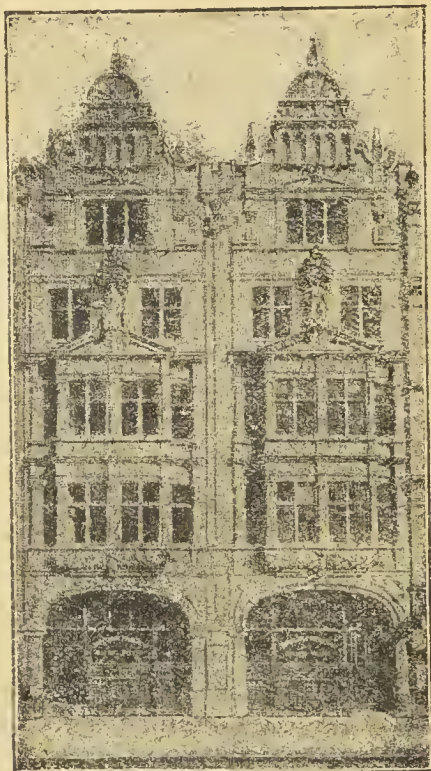
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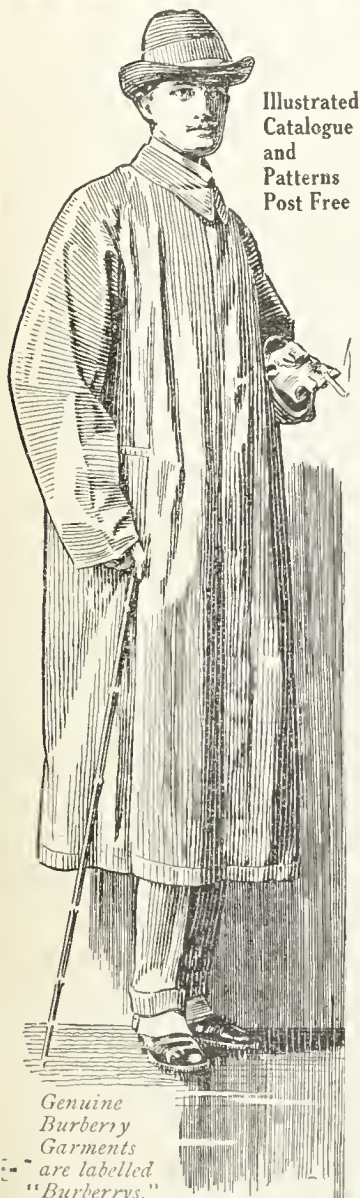
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HAZELL'S ANNUAL

FOR 1915

*A RECORD OF THE MOVEMENTS
OF THE TIME*

REVISED TO NOVEMBER 25th, 1914

GIVING THE MOST RECENT
AND AUTHORITATIVE INFORMATION ON THE TOPICS OF
THE DAY

WITH COPIOUS INDEX

EDITED BY

T. A. INGRAM, M.A., LL.D.

THIRTIETH YEAR OF ISSUE

London :

HAZELL, WATSON & VINEY, LD., 52, LONG ACRE, W.C.

1915

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P R E F A C E .

UPPERMOST in the thoughts of every inhabitant of these Islands is the Great War, now being waged almost the world over, and on a scale unprecedented in the history of civilisations. "Business as usual," however, is the motto of England, and the Editor has endeavoured to make it his.

Special articles deal at length with the outstanding subject of the day. But the features which distinguish HAZELL'S ANNUAL from all other books of reference, and make it unique as a "record of the movements of the time," have not suffered in consequence. Indeed, at the request of many correspondents, they have been considerably amplified.

The Editor is gratified at the interest taken in the pages of the ANNUAL during the past year by the public generally. He expresses his thanks for the valuable suggestions which, from time to time, have been conveyed to him. He hopes, in due course, to give effect to all of them—many, however, have been incorporated in the present issue.

As in the past, the Editor will be glad to reply individually to correspondents who desire further information on subjects dealt with in the ANNUAL, where considerations of space have not permitted of more exhaustive treatment.

LONDON,
Nov. 25th, 1914

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Department of Economics—(PROFESSOR H. S. FOXWELL, M.A.) [F.R.S.E.]

Department of Public Health—(PROF. H. R. KENWOOD, M.B., D.P.H., F.C.S.,

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On the College premises there is a large Gymnasium, Fives and Racquet Courts, and an asphalted Tennis Court. The Athletic Ground is at Perivale.

Prospectuses of the College may be obtained on application to the undersigned.

WALTER W. SETON, M.A., Secretary, University College, London (Gower St.).

JANUARY, 1915.

1 F. Moon oh 21m P.M. 15 N. Moon 2h 42m P.M.
 8 Last Qtr. 9h 17m P.M. 23 First Qtr. 5h 32m A.M.
 31. F. Moon 1h 41m A.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W. A.M.	L.Br. P.M.
1 F.	1 Circum. Bank. Hol.	1 47	2 7
2 S.	2 Scot. Hol., Stk. Ex.	2 25	2 43
3 S.	3 2 after Christmas	3 1	3 19
4 M.	4 Quarter Sessions Wk.	3 35	3 57
5 Tu.	5 Divs. due at Bank	4 17	4 36
6 W.	6 Epiphany. 12th Day	4 55	5 14
7 Th.	7 Sun R. 8.7 S. 4.5	5 33	5 54
8 F.	8 Camb. Lent Tm. beg.	6 17	6 40
9 S.	9 Fire Insurances ex.	7 4	7 22
10 S.	10 1 after Epiphany	7 57	8 27
11 M.	11 Hilary Law Sit. beg.	9 0	9 40
12 Tu.	12	10 20	11 0
13 W.	13 Sun R. 8.4 S. 4.13	11 39	—
14 Th.	14 Oxford Lent Term	0 17	0 50
15 F.	15 [begins	1 20	1 47
16 S.	16	2 12	2 36
17 S.	17 2 after Epiphany	2 59	3 22
18 M.	18	3 43	4 3
19 Tu.	19	4 23	4 42
20 W.	20 Sun R. 7.58 S. 4.24	5 0	5 17
21 Th.	21	5 34	5 51
22 F.	22	6 10	6 28
23 S.	23	6 46	7 6
24 S.	24 3 after Epiphany	7 28	7 52
25 M.	25 Conversion of S. Paul	8 19	8 52
26 Tu.	26	9 31	10 15
27 W.	27	10 56	11 36
28 Th.	28 Sun R. 7.48 S. 4.38	—	0 12
29 F.	29	0 42	1 8
30 S.	30	1 31	1 52
31 S.	31 Septuagesima Sun.	2 11	2 29

FEBRUARY, 1915.

7. Last Qtr. sh 12m A.M. 14. N. Moon 4h 31m A.M.
 22 First Qtr. 2h 53m A.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W. A.M.	L.Br. P.M.
1 M.	32 Partridge & Pheas. [Shooting ends	2 45	3 4
2 Tu.	33 Purif. of V. Mary. [Candlemas. Scot. [Quarter Day	3 22	3 41
3 W.	34	3 59	4 17
4 Th.	35 Sun R. 7.38 S. 4.51	4 36	4 55
5 F.	36	5 13	5 32
6 S.	37	5 51	6 11
7 S.	38 Sexagesima Sun.	6 32	6 55
8 M.	39 Half Quarter Day	7 22	7 53
9 Tu.	40	8 27	9 10
10 W.	41	10 0	10 48
11 Th.	42 Sun R. 7.26 S. 5.3	11 35	—
12 F.	43	0 19	0 51
13 S.	44	1 10	1 45
14 S.	45 Quinquagesima S.	2 8	2 28
15 M.	46	2 47	3 5
16 Tu.	47 Shrove Tuesday	3 23	3 40
17 W.	48 Ash Wednesday	3 57	4 14
18 Th.	49 Sun R. 7.12 S. 5.16	4 30	4 45
19 F.	50	4 59	5 14
20 S.	51	5 28	5 43
21 S.	52 1 in Lent. Ember [Week	5 59	6 17
22 M.	53	6 36	6 53
23 Tu.	54 [Ember Day	7 23	7 53
24 W.	55 St. Matthias, Ap.	8 29	9 12
25 Th.	56 Sun R. 6.58 S. 5.29	10 5	10 52
26 F.	57 Ember Day	11 37	—
27 S.	58 Ember Day	0 14	0 42
28 S.	59 2 in Lent	1 8	1 29

MARCH, 1915.

1 F. Moon 6h 33m P.M. 15 N. Moon 7h 42m P.M.
 8 Last Qtr. oh 22m P.M. 23 First Qtr. 10h 49m P.M.
 31. F. Moon 5h 32m A.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W. A.M.	L.Br. P.M.
1 M.	60 St. David	1 40	2 8
2 Tu.	61	2 25	2 42
3 W.	62	2 58	3 16
4 Th.	63 Sun R. 6.43 S. 5.41	3 33	3 50
5 F.	64	4 9	4 23
6 S.	65	4 43	5 7
7 S.	66 3 in Lent	5 27	5 47
8 M.	67	6 10	6 35
9 Tu.	68	7 3	7 35
10 W.	69	8 16	9 2
11 Th.	70 Sun R. 6.27 S. 5.54	9 55	10 48
12 F.	71	11 33	—
13 S.	72	0 13	0 42
14 S.	73 1 in Lent	1 7	1 20
15 M.	74	1 50	2 8
16 Tu.	75 [Ireland	2 24	2 41
17 W.	76 St. Patrick. Bk. Hol.	2 57	3 12
18 Th.	77 Sun R. 6.12 S. 6.5	3 27	3 42
19 F.	78	3 57	4 11
20 S.	79	4 25	4 40
21 S.	80 5 in Lent. Spring [com. shp.m.	4 54	5 8
22 M.	81	5 24	5 41
23 Tu.	82	6 1	6 23
24 W.	83 Sun R. 5.53 S. 6.16	6 47	7 15
25 Th.	84 Annunc. Lady Day.	7 51	8 32
26 F.	85 [Quarter Day	9 23	10 10
27 S.	86 Ox. & Camb. Lt. T.e.	10 55	11 33
28 S.	87 Palm Sunday	—	0 5
29 M.	88	0 31	0 53
30 Tu.	89 Sun R. 5.44 S. 6.26	1 12	1 31
31 W.	90 Hilary Law Sitts. e.	1 50	2 9

APRIL, 1915.

6 Last Qtr. 6h 12m P.M. 22 First Qtr. 3h 39m P.M.
 14 N. Moon 11h 35m A.M. 29 F. Moon 2h 19m P.M.

M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H.W. A.M.	L.Br. P.M.
1 Th.	91 Maundy Thursday	2 27	2 45
2 F.	92 Good Friday	3 4	3 23
3 S.	93 Easter Even	3 43	4 4
4 S.	94 Easter Day	4 25	4 47
5 M.	95 Easter M. Bank Hol. Quarter Sess. Week	5 9	5 32
6 Tu.	96 Ea. Tu Divs. due Bk.	5 58	6 26
7 W.	97 Oxford Easter Tm. b.	6 55	7 33
8 Th.	98	8 15	9 1
9 F.	99 Fire Insur. expire	9 52	10 35
10 S.	100 Sun R. 5.15 S. 6.44	11 14	11 48
11 S.	101 Low S.—1 aft East.	—	0 15
12 M.	102 [begin	0 38	0 59
13 Tu.	103 Easter Law Sittings	1 19	1 37
14 W.	104	1 55	2 11
15 Th.	105	2 26	2 41
16 F.	106	2 56	3 11
17 S.	107 Sun R. 5.4 S. 6.55	3 26	3 42
18 S.	108 2 aft. Easter. Cam.	3 57	4 13
19 M.	109 [bridge Ea. Tm. b.	4 29	4 45
20 Tu.	110	5 2	5 20
21 W.	111	5 38	6 0
22 Th.	112	6 25	6 54
23 F.	113 St. George	7 26	8 2
24 S.	114 Sun R. 4.49 S. 7.7	8 43	9 29
25 S.	115 3 after Easter. St.	10 6	10 44
26 M.	116 [Mark, Evan.	11 16	11 45
27 Tu.	117	—	0 8
28 W.	118	0 30	0 51
29 Th.	119	1 12	1 33
30 F.	120 Sun R. 4.37 S. 7.17	1 54	2 15

MAY, 1915.

6.	Last Qtr.	5h 23m A.M.	22.	First Qtr.	4h 50m A.M.
14.	N. Moon	3h 31m A.M.	28.	F. Moon	9h 33m P.M.
M. W. Y.		SUNDAYS, &C.		H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.	
1 S.	121	SS. Phil. & Jas. Hol. S. Ex	2	37	3 0
2 S.	122	4 after Easter	3	24	3 47
3 M.	123	Bank Hol., Scotland.	4	12	4 36
4 Tu.	124	[Royal Academy op.	5	0	5 26
5 W.	125		5	55	6 24
6 Th.	126	King's Accesn., 1910	6	55	7 29
7 F.	127		8	5	8 43
8 S.	128	Sun R. 4. 23 S. 7. 30	9	24	10 1
9 S.	129	Rog. Sun. Proc. King	10	35	11 6
10 M.	130	Rog. Day [Geo. V.	11	34	11 59
11 Tu.	131	Rog. D. [Hf. Qr. D.			0 23
12 W.	132	Rogation Day	0	43	1 3
13 Th.	133	Ascension Day	1	22	1 40
14 F.	134	Sun R. 4. 13 S. 7. 39	1	57	2 14
15 S.	135	cot. Qr. D. (Whits'nd'y)	2	30	2 46
16 S.	136	Sun. aft. Ascension.	3	3	3 20
17 M.	137		3	37	3 54
18 Tu.	138		4	11	4 29
19 W.	139		4	47	5 5
20 Th.	140	Sun R. 4. 4 S. 7. 48	5	25	5 47
21 F.	141	Ea. Law Sit. e. Oxf. Ea.	6	10	6 37
22 S.	142	Oxf. Trin. Tm. b. [Tm. e.	7	6	7 36
23 S.	143	Whit S. Emb. Wk.	8	7	8 41
24 M.	144	Whitsun Mon. Bank Hol.	9	17	9 51
25 Tu.	145	Whitsun Tu. [(Emp. D.	10	23	10 53
26 W.	146	Qn. Mary b., 1867, Em. D.	11	22	11 49
27 Th.	147	Sun R. 3. 56 S. 7. 57			0 15
28 F.	148	Ember Day	0	41	1 6
29 S.	149	Ember Day	1	31	1 57
30 S.	150	Trinity Sunday	2	22	2 47
31 M.	151		3	13	3 38

JUNE, 1915.

4.	Last Qtr.	4h 32m P.M.	20.	First Qtr.	2h 24m P.M.
12.	N. Moon	6h 57m P.M.	27.	F. Moon	4h 27m A.M.
M. W. Y.		SUNDAYS, &C.		H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.	
1 Tu.	152	Trinity Law Sit. b.	4	3	4 29
2 W.	153		4	55	5 21
3 Th.	154	King Geo. V. b., 1865.	5	47	6 14
4 F.	155	[Corpus Christi	6	42	7 10
5 S.	156	Sun R. 3. 48 S. 8. 8	7	38	8 7
6 S.	157	1 after Trinity	8	37	9 8
7 M.	158		9	40	10 11
8 W.	159		10	41	11 10
9 Th.	160		11	38	—
10 Th.	161		0	4	0 28
11 F.	162	St. Barnabas, Ap.	0	51	1 12
12 S.	163		1	32	1 51
13 S.	164	2 after Trinity	2	9	2 28
14 M.	165	Sun R. 3. 44 S. 8. 15	2	46	3 4
15 Tu.	166		3	22	3 40
16 W.	167		3	58	4 16
17 Th.	168		4	35	4 53
18 F.	169		5	12	5 32
19 S.	170		5	54	6 18
20 S.	171	3 after Trinity	6	42	7 7
21 M.	172	Sun R. 3. 44 S. 8. 18	7	33	8 0
22 Tu.	173	Cor. King Geo. V., 1911. Sum. c. chrp. m.	8	30	9 2
23 W.	174	Prince of W. b., 1804	9	35	10 8
24 Th.	175	St. John B. Midsm. D.	10	40	11 13
25 F.	176	[Qtr. D. Cam. E. T. e.	11	46	—
26 S.	177		0	19	0 49
27 S.	178	4 after Trinity	1	18	1 46
28 M.	179	Quarter Sess. Week	2	14	2 41
29 Tu.	180	St. Peter, Ap.	3	7	3 32
30 W.	181	Sun R. 3. 48 S. 8. 19	3	57	4 22

JULY, 1915.

4.	Last Qtr.	5h 54m A.M.	19.	First Qtr.	9h 9m P.M.
12.	N. Moon	9h 31m A.M.	26.	F. Moon	9h 11m P.M.
M. W. Y.		SUNDAYS, &C.		H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.	
1 Th.	182	Dominion Day, [Canada	4	46	5 8
2 F.	183		5	30	5 52
3 S.	184		6	14	6 36
4 S.	185	5a. Trin. Dec. Amer.	6	58	7 21
5 M.	186	Divs. due at Bk. [Ind.	7	44	8 9
6 Tu.	187		8	35	9 6
7 W.	188	Sun R. 3. 53 S. 8. 16	9	40	10 14
8 Th.	189	[expire	10	48	11 22
9 F.	190	Fire Insurances	11	54	—
10 S.	191	Oxford Trin. Tm. e.	0	23	0 48
11 S.	192	6 after Trinity	1	11	1 33
12 M.	193		1	55	2 3
13 Tu.	194	Ramadan (Turkish [Lent] begins	2	33	2 50
14 W.	195		3	7	3 35
15 Th.	196	Sun R. 4. 1 S. 8. 10	3	43	4 1
16 F.	197		4	20	4 38
17 S.	198		4	56	5 13
18 S.	199	7 after Trinity	5	32	5 52
19 M.	200		6	14	6 36
20 Tu.	201		6	59	7 24
21 W.	202		7	51	8 20
22 Th.	203	Sun R. 4. 10 S. 8. 2	8	53	9 33
23 F.	204		10	16	10 56
24 S.	205		11	35	—
25 S.	206	8 after Trinity.	0	13	0 46
26 M.	207	[St. James, Ap.	1	16	1 45
27 Tu.	208		2	11	2 35
28 W.	209		2	58	3 20
29 Th.	210	Sun R. 4. 19 S. 7. 53	3	42	4 3
30 F.	211		4	23	4 42
31 S.	212	Trin. Law Sit. end	5	0	5 18

AUGUST, 1915.

2.	Last Qtr.	9h 27m P.M.	18.	First Qtr.	2h 17m A.M.
10.	N. Moon	10h 52m P.M.	24.	F. Moon	9h 41m P.M.
M. W. Y.		SUNDAYS, &C.		H.W., L.Br. A.M. P.M.	
1 S.	213	9a. Trin. Lammas D.	5	36	5 54
2 M.	214	Bank Holiday. Roy.	6	12	6 30
3 Tu.	215	[Academy closes	6	49	7 11
4 W.	216		7	35	8 2
5 Th.	217	Sun R. 4. 30 S. 7. 42	8	33	9 12
6 F.	218		9	56	10 39
7 S.	219		11	18	11 55
8 S.	220	10 after Trinity	—	0	0 28
9 M.	221		0	54	1 17
10 Tu.	222		1	38	1 56
11 W.	223	Half Quarter Day	2	14	2 31
12 Th.	224	Grouse Shoot. begins	2	47	3 3
13 F.	225	Sun R. 4. 42 S. 7. 27	3	20	3 38
14 S.	226		3	55	4 13
15 S.	227	11 after Trinity	4	31	4 48
16 M.	228		5	6	5 24
17 Tu.	229		5	43	6 5
18 W.	230		6	28	6 53
19 Th.	231		7	20	7 53
20 F.	232	Black Game Sh. b.	8	32	9 17
21 S.	233	Sun R. 4. 55 S. 7. 12	10	7	10 52
22 S.	234	12 after Trinity	11	35	—
23 M.	235		0	16	0 46
24 Tu.	236	St. Bartholomew,	1	13	1 39
25 W.	237	[Ap.	2	2	2 21
26 Th.	238		2	40	2 59
27 F.	239		3	18	3 36
28 S.	240	Sun R. 5. 6 S. 6. 57	3	54	4 11
29 S.	241	13 after Trinity	4	28	4 43
30 M.	242		4	59	5 14
31 Tu.	243		5	30	5 48

SEPTEMBER, 1915.

1. Last Qtr. 2h 57m P.M. 16. First Qtr. 7h 21m A.M.			7. N. Moon 10h 53m A.M. 23. F. Moon 9h 35m A.M.		
M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H. W.	L. Br.	A. M.	P. M.
1 W.	244 Partridge Shoot. b.	6	7	6	27
2 Th.	245	6	49	7	15
3 F.	246	7	44	8	22
4 S.	247 Sun R. 5.17 S. 6.41	9	7	9	57
5 S.	248 14 after Trinity	10	42	11	24
6 M.	249	11	59	—	—
7 Tu.	250	0	26	0	50
8 W.	251	1	10	1	29
9 Th.	252 Jewish Yr. 5676 beg.	1	47	2	4
10 F.	253	2	19	2	35
11 S.	254 Sun R. 5.28 S. 6.25	2	52	3	9
12 S.	255 15 after Trinity	3	27	3	45
13 M.	256 [Ember Week	4	3	4	21
14 Tu.	257	4	40	5	0
15 W.	258 Ember Day	5	21	5	42
16 Th.	259	6	6	6	34
17 F.	260 Ember Day [s. 6.9	7	5	7	41
18 S.	261 Emb. D. Sun R. 5.40	8	27	9	19
19 S.	262 16 after Trinity.	10	10	10	54
20 M.	263	11	36	—	—
21 Tu.	264 St. Matthew, Ap.	0	8	0	36
22 W.	265	0	58	1	20
23 Th.	266	1	40	1	58
24 F.	267 Autumn c., 3h A.M.	2	15	2	32
25 S.	268 Sun R. 5.51 S. 5.51	2	48	3	4
26 S.	269 17 after Trinity.	3	21	3	38
27 M.	270	3	54	4	9
28 Tu.	271	4	24	4	39
29 W.	272 St. Michael and All [Angels. Mich. Day.	4	55	5	12
30 Th.	273 [Quarter Day	5	30	5	50

OCTOBER, 1915.

1. Last Qtr. 9h 44m A.M. 15 First Qtr. 1h 52m P.M.			8. N. Moon 9h 42m P.M. 23 F. Moon 10h 16m A.M.		
31. Last Quarter 4h 40m A.M.					
M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H. W.	L. Br.	A. M.	P. M.
1 F.	274 Camb. Mich. Tm. b.	6	11	6	37
2 S.	275 [Pheasant Sht. b.	7	7	7	44
3 S.	276 18 after Trinity	8	25	9	14
4 M.	277 Sun R. 6.6 S. 5.33	10	2	10	44
5 Tu.	278 Divs. due at Bank	11	17	11	47
6 W.	279	—	0	13	—
7 Th.	280	0	35	0	54
8 F.	281	1	12	1	30
9 S.	282	1	47	2	4
10 S.	283 19 after Trinity	2	21	2	40
11 M.	284 Oxford Mich. Tm. b.	3	0	3	19
12 Tu.	285 Mich. Law Sit. beg.	3	38	3	59
13 W.	286 Sun R. 6.21 S. 5.12	4	29	4	42
14 Th.	287 Fire Insur. expire	5	5	5	30
15 F.	288	5	58	6	28
16 S.	289	7	2	7	42
17 S.	290 20 a. Trin. [Ses. Wk.	8	28	9	18
18 M.	291 St. Luke, Evan. Qtr.	10	4	10	41
19 Tu.	292	11	16	11	46
20 W.	293 Sun R. 6.33 S. 4.57	—	0	11	—
21 Th.	294 Trafalgar Day (1805)	0	33	0	53
22 F.	295	1	13	1	31
23 S.	296	1	49	2	6
24 S.	297 21 after Trinity	2	22	2	38
25 M.	298	2	54	3	10
26 Tu.	299	3	26	3	42
27 W.	300 Sun R. 6.45 S. 4.43	3	58	4	14
28 Th.	301 SS. Simon and Jude	4	30	4	47
29 F.	302	5	5	5	24
30 S.	303	5	45	6	10
31 S.	304 22 after Trinity	6	39	7	10

NOVEMBER, 1915.

7. N. Moon 7h 52m A.M. 21. F. Moon 5h 36m P.M.			13. First Qtr. 1h 3m P.M. 29. Last Qtr. 10h 11m P.M.		
M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H. W.	L. Br.	A. M.	P. M.
1 M.	305 All Saints' Day. Hol. [Stock Exchange	7	47	8	26
2 Tu.	306	9	6	9	48
3 W.	307 Sun R. 6.57 S. 4.30	10	24	10	55
4 Th.	308	11	24	11	48
5 F.	309 Gunpowder Plot	—	0	11	—
6 S.	310	0	32	0	53
7 S.	311 27 aft. Trinity	1	14	1	34
8 M.	312 [Kg. Ed. VII. b., 1841	1	54	2	15
9 Tu.	313 Moham. Yr. 1334 b.	2	37	2	59
10 W.	314 Sun R. 7.10 S. 4.18	3	23	3	47
11 Th.	315 Martinmas. Scot. Qr.	4	12	4	37
12 F.	316 [Day. Half Qr. Day	5	2	5	28
13 S.	317	5	56	6	26
14 S.	318 24 after Trinity	6	58	7	33
15 M.	319	8	10	8	48
16 Tu.	320	9	28	10	4
17 W.	321 Sun R. 7.22 S. 4.8	10	37	11	7
18 Th.	322	11	35	—	—
19 F.	323	0	0	0	24
20 S.	324	0	45	1	4
21 S.	325 25 after Trinity	1	23	1	42
22 M.	326	1	59	2	17
23 Tu.	327	2	34	2	51
24 W.	328 Sun R. 7.34 S. 3.59	3	8	3	24
25 Th.	329	3	41	3	59
26 F.	330	4	16	4	34
27 S.	331	4	52	5	11
28 S.	332 1 in Advent	5	31	5	53
29 M.	333	6	16	6	42
30 Tu.	334 St. Andrew, Ap.	7	10	7	39

DECEMBER, 1915.

6. N. Moon 6h 4m P.M. 21. F. Moon 10h 52m P.M.			13. First Qtr. 1h 3m A.M. 29. Last Qtr. 10h 59m P.M.		
M. W. Y.	SUNDAYS, &C.	H. W.	L. Br.	A. M.	P. M.
1 W.	335 [Qu. Alexandra born,	8	10	8	44
2 Th.	336 [1844	9	20	9	54
3 F.	337 Sun R. 7.47 S. 3.52	10	25	10	55
4 S.	338	11	24	11	52
5 S.	339 2 in Advent	—	0	18	—
6 M.	340	0	43	1	9
7 Tu.	341	1	35	2	0
8 W.	342	2	25	2	51
9 Th.	343 Sun R. 7.55 S. 3.49	3	16	3	42
10 F.	344 Blk. Game & Grouse	4	7	4	32
11 S.	345 [Shooting ends	4	58	5	24
12 S.	346 3 in Advent. Emb.	5	50	6	16
13 M.	347 [Week	6	42	7	8
14 Tu.	348	7	35	8	4
15 W.	349 Ember Day	8	34	9	6
16 Th.	350 Sun R. 8.2 S. 3.49	9	40	10	13
17 F.	351 Emb. D. Oxf. Mich.	10	45	11	17
18 S.	352 Ember D. [Term e.	11	47	—	—
19 S.	353 4 in Ad. Cam. M. T. e.	0	14	0	38
20 M.	354 [Law Sitts. end	1	1	1	23
21 Tu.	355 S. Thomas, Ap. Mich.	1	44	2	3
22 W.	356 Winter com. 10h P.M.	2	22	2	39
23 Th.	357 Sun R. 8.7 S. 3.51	2	56	3	13
24 F.	358	3	31	3	49
25 S.	359 Christ. D. Qtr. D.	4	6	4	22
26 S.	360 1a. Christ. S. Step. M.	4	39	4	57
27 M.	361 St. John, E. Bk. Hol.	5	14	5	32
28 Tu.	362 Innocents' Day	5	53	6	15
29 W.	363	6	37	7	0
30 Th.	364	7	24	7	50
31 F.	365 Sun R. 8.9 S. 3.57	8	10	8	50

CALENDAR, 1914.

	JANUARY.				FEBRUARY.				MARCH.				APRIL.						
Sunday .	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	1	8	15	22	29	5	12	19	26		
Monday .	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	27		
Tuesday .	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	28		
Wednesday	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	29	
Thursday .	1	8	15	22	5	12	19	26	5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23	30	
Friday .	2	9	16	23	6	13	20	27	6	13	20	27		3	10	17	24		
Saturday .	3	10	17	24	7	14	21	28	7	14	21	28		4	11	18	25		
	MAY.				JUNE.				JULY.				AUGUST.						
Sunday .	3	10	17	24	31	1	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30
Monday .	4	11	18	25		2	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	31
Tuesday .	5	12	19	26		3	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	
Wednesday	6	13	20	27		4	11	18	25		1	8	15	22	5	12	19	26	
Thursday .	7	14	21	28		5	12	19	26		2	9	16	23	6	13	20	27	
Friday .	1	8	15	22	29		6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	7	14	21	28	
Saturday .	2	9	16	23	30		7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29
	SEPTEMBER.				OCTOBER.				NOVEMBER.				DECEMBER.						
Sunday .	6	13	20	27	4	11	18	25	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27		
Monday .	7	14	21	28	5	12	19	26	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28		
Tuesday .	1	8	15	22	29	6	13	20	27	3	10	17	24	1	8	15	22	29	
Wednesday	2	9	16	23	30	7	14	21	28	4	11	18	25	2	9	16	23	30	
Thursday .	3	10	17	24		1	8	15	22	5	12	19	26	3	10	17	24	31	
Friday .	4	11	18	25		2	9	16	23	30	6	13	20	4	11	18	25		
Saturday .	5	12	19	26		3	10	17	24	31	7	14	21	5	12	19	26		

PERPETUAL CALENDAR, 1801—1950.

DATE.	1801	1802	1803	1805	1806	1809	1810	EXPLANATION.—On what day did June 18th, 1815, fall ? First find the column which contains the year 1815 (6th column). Run down column to months, when the figure 4 will be found opposite June. In bottom table take the figure 4, and run along the days of the month to 18th, when it will be found to give a Sunday, June 18th, 1815, having fallen on a Sunday.									
YEARS OF THE CENTURY.	1807	1813	1814	1811	1817	1815	1821										
	1818	1819	1825	1822	1823	1826	1827	LEAP YEARS.									
	1829	1830	1831	1833	1834	1837	1838										
	1835	1841	1842	1839	1845	1843	1849	1804	1808	1812	1816	1820	1824	1828			
	1846	1847	1853	1850	1851	1854	1855	1832	1836	1840	1844	1848	1852	1856			
	1857	1858	1859	1861	1862	1865	1866	1860	1864	1868	1872	1876	1880	1884			
	1863	1869	1870	1867	1873	1871	1877	1888	1892	1896							
	1874	1875	1881	1878	1879	1882	1883	1900	1904	1908	1912	1916	1920	1924			
	1885	1886	1887	1889	1890	1893	1894	1928	1932	1936	1940	1944	1948				
	1891	1899	1910	1901	1902	1905	1906										
	1914	1915	1921	1907	1913	1911	1917										
	1925	1926	1927	1918	1919	1922	1923										
	1931	1937	1938	1929	1930	1933	1934										
	1942	1943	1949	1935	1941	1939	1945										
				1946	1947	1950											

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
3	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
4	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
5	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
6	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
7	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19

CALENDAR, 1916.

	JANUARY.	FEBRUARY.	MARCH.	APRIL.
Sunday .	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
Monday .	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24
Tuesday .	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
Wednesday .	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
Thursday .	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
Friday .	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
Saturday .	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
	MAY.	JUNE.	JULY.	AUGUST.
Sunday .	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27
Monday .	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28
Tuesday .	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29
Wednesday .	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30
Thursday .	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24 31
Friday .	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25
Saturday .	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26
	SEPTEMBER.	OCTOBER.	NOVEMBER.	DECEMBER.
Sunday .	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31
Monday .	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25
Tuesday .	5 12 19 26	3 10 17 24 31	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26
Wednesday .	6 13 20 27	4 11 18 25	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27
Thursday .	7 14 21 28	5 12 19 26	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28
Friday .	1 8 15 22 29	6 13 20 27	3 10 17 24	1 8 15 22 29
Saturday .	2 9 16 23 30	7 14 21 28	4 11 18 25	2 9 16 23 30

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OCCURRENCES DURING PRINTING.

City of London Corporation (p. 96). Court of Common Council : T. A. Blane new member of Aldgate Ward ; Sir F. Hadyn Green elected in the Vintry Ward in place of Matthew Wallace, retired.

Bengal (p. 115). N. D. Beatson-Bell, C.I.E., succeeds Sir F. W. Duke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., as a member of the Governor's Council.

Malta (p. 118). Lieut.-Governorship and Chief Secretaryship vacant owing to the appointment of Major Sir J. E. Clauson to the High Commissionership of Cyprus.

Cyprus (p. 118). Major Sir J. E. Clauson, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., R.E., appointed High Commissioner of Cyprus.

Nyasaland Protectorate (p. 129). Revenue, 1913-14, £124,849 ; expenditure, 1913-14, £133,106. Imports, 1913-14, £189,201 ; exports, 1913-14, £200,734. Judge (Blantyre), R. W. Lyall Grant.

British Guiana (p. 140). Jacobus K. D. Hill appointed a Puisne Judge.

Bahama Islands (p. 142). G. B. Haddon-Smith, C.M.G., Governor of the Islands, succeeds Sir J. H. Sadler as Governor of the Windward Islands.

Windward Islands (p. 144). Sir J. H. Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B., retires from the Governorship, and is succeeded by G. B. Haddon-Smith, C.M.G., Governor of the Bahamas.

Western Australia (p. 150). **New Ministry :** *Premier, Colonial Treasurer, and Railways*, Hon. J. Scaddan.—*Mines and Water Supply*, Hon. P. Collier.—*Lands and Agriculture*, Hon. W. D. Johnson.—*Attorney-General and Education*, Hon. F. Walker.—*Works and Industries*, Hon. W. C. Angwin.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. J. M. Drew.—*Ministers without Portfolios*, Hons. J. E. Dodd, R. H. Underwood.

Office of Agent-General in London, Savoy House, 115-116, Strand, W.C.

Navy (p. 159). Capt. Edwd. H. Rymer, R.N., succeeds Capt. Hon. Hubert G. Brand, M.V.O., R.N., as Naval Attaché at Tokio.

Navy—Flag List (p. 168). Vice-Admirals Hon. Sir Stanley C. J. Colville, Sir Arthur M. Farquhar and Ernest A. Simons promoted to the rank of Admiral ; Vice-Admiral Wm. B. Fisher promoted to the rank of Admiral on the Retired List ; Rear-Admiral Sir Richard H. Peirse promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral, and Captains Ernest F. A. Gaunt and Robert J. Prendergast promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

Portugal. On Nov. 23, at an extraordinary sitting of Congress, a motion was unanimously passed authorising the Executive to intervene, by military measures, in the international conflict at the time and in the manner it should judge necessary "for our high interests and duties as a free nation and Great Britain's ally."

Zanzibar Protectorate (p. 131). Imports, 1913, £1,103,348 ; exports, 1913, £1,048,866.

Tonga Islands (p. 154). Revenue, 1913-14, £32,489 ; expenditure, 1913-14, £39,103. Imports, 1913, £81,044 ; exports, 1913, £82,321.

The Financial Crisis, etc. Stock Exchange deadlock removed partially early Nov., and a general Settlement took place on Nov. 16th. Lists of Government War Loan of £350,000,000 remained open for week from Nov. 18th. Marked features were large number of small applications and its over-subscription. Bank of England statement for Nov. 25th showed £72,222,932 in coin and bullion, and £111,315,710 in outstanding bills (other securities). On same date, amount of currency notes was £34,134,482½, against which was gold held in reserve to extent of £13,500,000.

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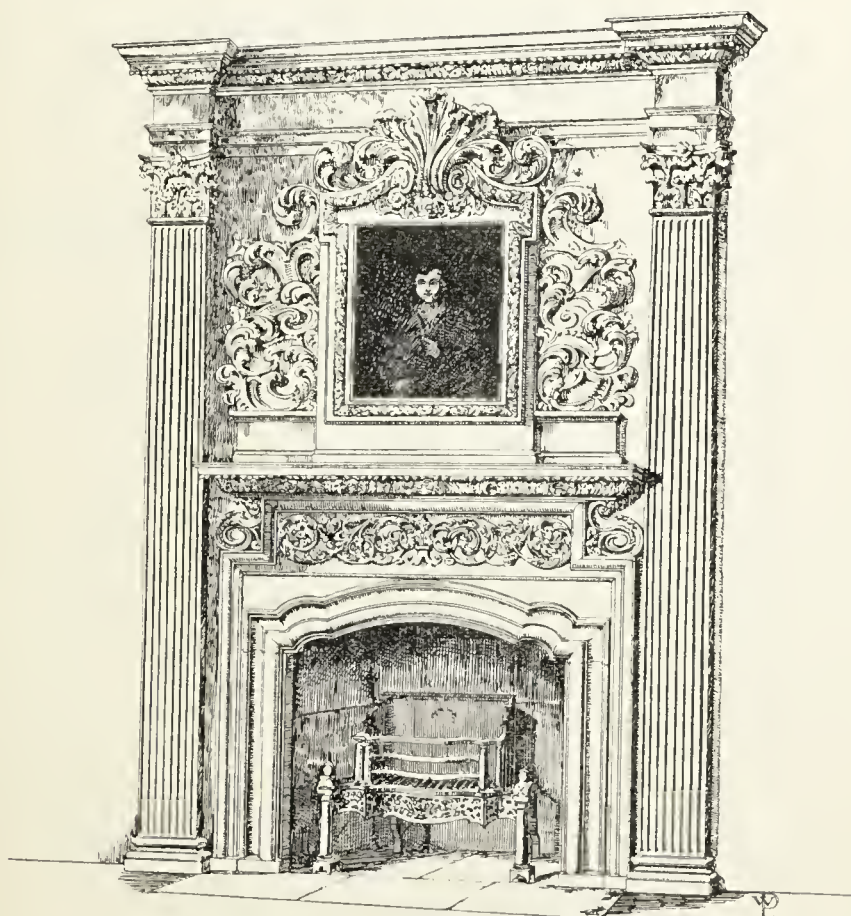
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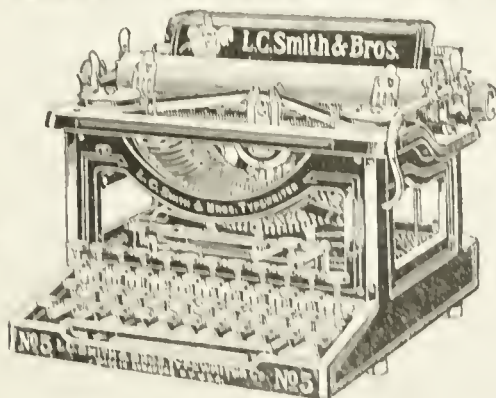
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The British Empire consists of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Empire of India, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, including the self-governing Dominions, and the Crown Colonies, Protectorates, and other Dependencies, the whole forming one Empire under George V., King and Emperor, whose title rests upon the Act of Settlement, 1701, which settled the succession to the throne on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the "heirs of her body being Protestants."

THE KING.

George V., "by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India," the second son of His late Majesty, King Edward VII., and Queen Alexandra, was b. at Marlborough House on June 3rd, 1865, seventeen months after his elder brother, the Duke of Clarence, and was baptized with the names George Frederick Ernest Albert. The two brothers entered the navy together as cadets June 5th, '77, and after spending two years in the training ship *Britannia* went for a three years' voyage round the world in the *Bacchante*. In May '83 Prince George was made midshipman to the *Canada*, which was stationed on the North American and West Indian station. In '85 he was promoted to be lieutenant, and in '90 was given the separate command of the gunboat *Thrush* on the North American station. In '91 he was made commander. In '92, through the death of his elder brother, he became heir to the throne, and took his seat in the House of Lords as Duke of York. In the same year he took command of the *Melampus* for the naval manoeuvres. In May '93 his engagement to Princess Victoria Mary of Teck (*Queen Mary*) was announced. The marriage was celebrated in the Chapel Royal at St. James's Palace, July 6th, '93. During '98 the Duke of York hoisted his pennant on board the *Crescent*, attached to the Channel Squadron. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral (Jan. 1st, 1901), and appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Marine Forces. On the death of Queen Victoria (Jan. 22nd, 1901), he succeeded his father as Duke of Cornwall, and with the Duchess left Portsmouth in the *Ophir* (March 16th) on a tour to the Colonies, and to open the first Parliament of the Commonwealth of Australia. On Nov. 9th, 1901, King Edward's birthday, the Duke was given the title of Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester. In celebration of their safe return from their Colonial tour the Prince and Princess were entertained by the London Corporation at the Guildhall (Dec. 5th, 1901), on which occasion His present Majesty delivered his memorable exhortation to England to "wake up." In October, 1905, the

Prince and Princess left England for a visit to India, landing at Bombay on Nov. 9th. They returned to England on May 8th, attended a Thanksgiving Service at Westminster Abbey on May 13th, and were entertained by the City at the Guildhall on May 17th.

On the death of H.M. King Edward VII. (May 6th, 1910), H.M. King George ascended the throne, and was proclaimed with the usual ceremonies (May 9th). At his first Council (May 7th) His Majesty made a Declaration, in the course of which, after an eloquent tribute to the work of King Edward, he said: "To endeavour to follow in his footsteps, and at the same time to uphold the constitutional government of these Realms, will be the earnest object of my life. I am deeply sensible of the very heavy responsibilities which have fallen upon me. I know that I can rely upon Parliament and upon the people of these Islands and of my Dominions beyond the Seas for their help in the discharge of these arduous duties, and for their prayers that God will grant me strength and guidance. I am encouraged by the knowledge that I have in my dear wife one who will be a constant helpmate in every endeavour for our people's good."

His Majesty was crowned in Westminster Abbey on Thursday, June 22nd, 1911. The manifestations of loyalty which the occasion evoked were recognised in the King's subsequent message to his people.

A few weeks later, accompanied by the Queen and the Royal children, His Majesty visited Scotland, Ireland, and Wales.

On Nov. 11th their Majesties left England in the P. & O. steamship *Medina*, which had been fitted up as a Royal yacht, for their second visit to India. They landed at Bombay on Dec. 2nd, and on Dec. 7th made their State entry into Delhi, where, on Dec. 12th, the Coronation Durbar was held amid scenes of unparalleled splendour. The occasion was rendered the more memorable by the announcement by the King-Emperor of important changes in the administration of India, including the transfer of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi (see p. 114). On Dec. 15th His Majesty laid the first stones of the new capital. On the following day he left Delhi for a shooting trip in Nepal, the Queen-Empress meanwhile making a tour in Agra

and Rajputana. Their Majesties entered Calcutta on Dec. 30th, and left by train on Jan. 8th, 1912, for Bombay, whence they sailed on the 10th. After visiting Port Sudan, Malta, and Gibraltar, they arrived at Spithead on Feb. 4th.

On the eve of his departure the King addressed to Mr. Asquith a telegram, in the course of which he said: "I am sure that you, as head of my Government, will be glad to know that from all sources, public and private, I gather that my highest hopes have been realised and that the success of our visit has exceeded all anticipations. Not only in Bombay, Delhi, and Calcutta, but in every other part of the country where the Queen and I have been, all classes, races, and creeds have united in receiving us with unmistakable signs of enthusiasm and affection."

Not the least interesting outcome of the visit was a message from the Viceroy of India, conveying the following expression of the feeling of the people of India: "The Princes and people of India desire to take the opportunity afforded by the conclusion of the Royal visit to convey to the great English nation an expression of their cordial good will and fellowship, also an assurance of their warm attachment to the world-wide Empire of which they form part, and with which their destinies are now indissolubly linked. Their Imperial Majesties' visit to India, so happily conceived and so successfully completed, has produced a profound and ineffaceable impression throughout the country. Their Imperial Majesties, by their gracious demeanour, their unflinching sympathy, and their deep solicitude for the welfare of all classes, have drawn closer the bonds that unite England and India, and have deepened and intensified the traditional feeling of loyalty and devotion to the Throne and person of the Sovereign which has always characterised the Indian people. Conscious of the many blessings which India has derived from her connection with England, the Princes and people rejoiced to tender in person their loyal and loving homage to their Imperial Majesties. They are confident that this great and historic event marks the beginning of a new era, ensuring greater happiness, prosperity, and progress to the people of India under the regis of the Crown."

On Feb. 6th, accompanied by Queen Alexandra and their children, the King and Queen attended a service of thanksgiving in St. Paul's Cathedral for their safe return.

In March 1914 their Majesties made a short tour in Lancashire and Cheshire, visiting Port Sunlight and the soap works there, afterwards proceeding to Birkenhead and inspecting the engineering works of Cammell, Laird. On April 21st they paid a visit to the President of the French Republic, returning to London on the 24th. On May 9th they received a visit from the King and Queen of Denmark. On June 24th they visited Nottingham and district, inspecting some of the lace and hosiery factories, and afterwards opened a new railway dock at Hull.

The children of their Majesties are:

(1) H.R.H. Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David (Prince of Wales), b. June 23rd, '94.

(2) H.R.H. Albert Frederick Arthur George, b. Dec. 14th, '95; gazetted as midshipman to the *Collingwood*, Aug. 1913.

(3) H.R.H. Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary, b. April 25th, '97.

(4) H.R.H. Henry William Frederick Albert, b. March 31st, 1900; entered Eton College 1913.

(5) H.R.H. George Edward Alexander Edmund, b. Dec. 20th, 1902.

(6) H.R.H. John Charles Francis, b. July 12th, 1905.

The Queen Mother.

H.M. Queen Alexandra is the eldest daughter of the late Christian IX., King of Denmark, and was b. at Copenhagen, Dec. 1st, '44. She married His late Majesty King Edward VII. on March 10th, '63. Her Majesty is sister of the King of Greece, the Empress-Dowager of Russia, and the Duchess of Cumberland.

The Prince of Wales.

H.R.H. Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, Prince of Wales, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Chester, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, Duke of Saxony, and Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, was b. at White Lodge, Richmond Park, on June 23rd, '94. He passed the qualifying examination for the Royal Navy in April 1907, and entered Osborne College on May 1st of that year. He completed his period of instruction there in April 1909, and in the following month entered Dartmouth College, where he remained until the completion of his course in March 1911. He was created Prince of Wales upon his sixteenth birthday, June 23rd, 1910, and in the following year was formally invested and presented to the Welsh people by his Royal father at Carnarvon Castle.

Sisters of the King.

His Majesty's sisters are:

H.R.H. Louise Victoria Alexandra Dagmar (Princess Royal), b. Feb. 20th, '67, m. July 27th, '89, to Duke of Fife (who d. Jan. 29th, 1912), and has issue—H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife, b. May 17th, '91 (married to Prince Arthur of Connaught, Oct. 15th, 1913); and H.H. Princess Maud, b. April 3rd, '93.

H.R.H. Victoria Alexandra Olga Mary, b. July 6th, '68.

H.R.H. Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria, b. Nov. 26th, '69, m. July 22nd, '96, to Haakon VII., King of Norway, and has issue a son, Olav, Crown Prince of Norway, b. July 2nd, 1903.

Surviving Brother and Sisters of His late Majesty, King Edward VII.

Field-Marshal H.R.H. Prince Arthur William Patrick Albert, 1st Duke of Connaught and Strathearn (creat. 1874), Earl of Sussex, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, Colonel of the Army Service Corps, and Col-in-Chief of the 6th Dragoons, Highland Light Infantry, the Rifle Brigade, and the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, A.D.C., was b. 1850. The third son of Queen Victoria. Mar. the Princess Louise Margaret, youngest dau. of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia ('79). There are three children: Princess Margaret Victoria, b. Jan. 15th, '82, married June 15th, 1905, to H.R.H. Prince Gustavus Adolphus, now Crown Prince of Sweden; Prince

Arthur Frederick (b. Jan. 13th, '83). K.G., K.T., G.C.V.O., P.C., Personal Aide-de-Camp to the King (married his cousin the Duchess of Fife, Oct. 15th, 1913); and Princess Victoria Patricia, b. March 17th, '86. Commanded 1st Brigade, 1st Division, in the Egyptian Expedition ('82). Has been Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, and of the Southern District in England. In April '93 he was promoted to the rank of full General, was Commander-in-Chief at Aldershot '93-8, and was promoted Field-Marshal in June 1902. By the death of Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg in '99, he became the heir-apparent to the Duchy; but he and his heirs renounced their rights in favour of the young Duke of Albany. The Duke and Duchess attended the Coronation Durbar at Delhi on Jan. 1st, 1903, as representatives of King Edward and the Royal Family. H.R.H. was Inspector-General of the Forces and President of the Selection Board 1904-7. He attended the German Army Manœuvres in Sept. 1906, and was made a Prussian Field-Marshal. He was appointed in 1907 to the newly created post of Commander-in-Chief of the Mediterranean Forces and High Commissioner in the Mediterranean. Resigned in Aug. 1909. In Oct. 1910 he visited South Africa to open the Union Parliament on behalf of the King. Elected Master of Trinity House, 1910. Was appointed Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of the Dominion of Canada in 1911. He is to be succeeded on the termination of the war by his son, Prince Arthur.

The surviving sisters of His late Majesty are:
H.R.H. Helena Augusta Victoria, b. May 25th, '46; m. July 5th, '66, to Prince Frederick Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (b. Jan. 22nd, '31). There are three surviving children: Albert, b. Feb. 26th, '69; Victoria, b. May 3rd, '70; and Louise, b. Aug. 12th, '72 (m. July 6th, '91, to Prince Aribert of Anhalt. The marriage was dissolved in 1901).

H.R.H. Louise Caroline Alberta, b. March 18th, '48; m. March 21st, '71, to John, Duke of Argyll (who died May and, 1914).

H.R.H. Beatrice Mary Victoria Feodora, b. April 14th, '57; m. July 23rd, '85, to Prince Henry of Battenberg (b. Oct. 5th, '58; d. Jan. 20th, '96). There are three surviving children: Alexander Albert, K.C.V.O., b. Nov. 23rd, '86; Victoria Eugénie Iulia Ena, b. Oct. 24th, '87, m. May 31st, 1906, H.M. King Alfonso of Spain; and Leopold Arthur Louis, b. May 21, '89.

Surviving Granddaughter of George III.

Augusta Caroline (dau. of the 1st Duke of Cambridge), b. July 19th, '22; m. June 28th, '43, Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

THE CIVIL LIST.

In the Civil List of 1910, which was based on that of His late Majesty, no provision was made for the Prince of Wales, as the income of the Duchy of Cornwall, £87,000, was regarded as sufficient; but in the event of his marrying, the Princess of Wales will receive £10,000 per annum, to be increased to £30,000 should she survive His Royal Highness. Provision was also made that each of His Majesty's sons shall receive £10,000 a year on attaining his majority, to be increased to £25,000 a year on marriage; and each daughter £6,000 a year on attaining her majority or marrying. Certain

pensions, also, which were granted by the late Sovereign were transferred to the Consolidated Fund, as was done also at the death of Queen Victoria. The provisions, and the effect of the Civil List Act of 1910, will be seen, therefore, in the following statement:

Schedule to the Civil List Act, 1910.

Their Majesty's Privy Purse	£
Salaries of H.M.'s Household, etc.	110,000
Expenses of H.M.'s Household	125,800
Works	193,000
Royal Bounty, etc.	20,000
Unappropriated	13,200
	8,000
Total	£470,000

Provision for other members of the Royal Family:—	
Queen Alexandra	70,000
Princess Christian (Schleswig-Holstein)	6,000
Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll	6,000
Duke of Connaught	25,000
Duchess of Albany	6,000
Duchess of Edinburgh	6,000
Princess Henry of Battenberg	6,000
* Grand-Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	3,000
His late Majesty's daughters	18,000
Total	£146,000

The King in addition to his Civil List receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster, His Majesty pays income tax on the Privy Purse.

Duchy of Lancaster.

The honour of Lancaster was confiscated in 1266, owing to Earl Ferrer's rebellion. In 1267 Henry III. granted it to his son Edmund, whom he created Earl of Lancaster. In 1361 the estates, title, and honour came to John of Gaunt in right of his wife Blanche, and on the accession of his only son Henry IV. to the throne, in 1399, the duchy and honour became merged in the crown.

The revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1913 amounted to £108,016, made up of—rents and profits of courts, £61,050; royalties and dues, £36,873, etc. Expenditure consisted of—outlay for the benefit of the estate, £3,228; deducted under various Acts of Parliament, £7,529; allowances, donations, charities, £4,719; salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy, £2,000; expenses of management, £7,238. The sum of £61,000 was paid (for His Majesty's use) to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

Duchy of Cornwall.

In 1337 Edward III. created Cornwall a duchy for his son Edward, the Black Prince, who was thus the first English duke. The revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year ended Dec. 31st, 1913, was £164,114, and was derived principally from rents and profits of courts, £114,653; annuity in lieu of Tin Coinage Duties, £16,216; and dividends on stock, £11,501. The payments included—Outlay for the benefit of the estate, £10,868; deductions under various Acts of Parliament, £20,840; allowances, donations, and charities, £5,604; expenses of management, £10,038. The sum of £85,719 was paid on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

* Suspended during the war.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

Privy Purse Office.

Keeper of the Privy Purse, Lt.-Col. Sir Fredk. E. G. Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Sec. of ditto, Walter M. Gibson, M.V.O.
 Assist. Sec., Clifford Longden, M.V.O.
 Clerks, H. K. Punshon, M.V.O., and A. V. Marten.
 Land Steward, Windsor, W. S. MacWilliam.
 Agent, Sandringham, F. R. Beck, M.V.O.
 Factor, Balmoral, J. Michie, M.V.O.
 Private Sec. to His Majesty, Lord Stamfordham, P.C., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
 Assist. Private Sec., Maj. Clive Wigram, C.S.I., M.V.O.
 Sec. to Private Sec.'s Office, F. M. Bryant, M.V.O.
 Clerks, H. G. Sotheby, M.V.O., H. F. Montgomery, H. H. Jalland, H. C. S. Maine, E. J. Glynn Evans.

Lord Steward's Department.

Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace.
 Lord Steward, The Earl of Chesterfield, G.C.V.O.
 Treasurer, Capt. Hon. F. E. Guest, M.P.
 Comptroller, The Lord Saye and Sele.
 Master of the Household, Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.
 Deputy Master, Capt. Lord John Hamilton.
 Secretary (vacant).
 Clerk Comptroller, Capt. G. Gooding.
 First Clerk Accountant, Benjamin Croft.
 Assist. Sec. to the Board, C. G. H. MacGill, M.V.O.
 Second Clerk Accountant, F. J. Worledge.
 First Store Clerk, J. M. C. Balerin; Second ditto, H. Mercer.
 Paymaster of the Household, Hon. Sir Sydney R. Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Gentleman of the Cellars, T. Kingscote, M.V.O.
 Consulting Engineer, W. H. Massey, M.I.C.E.
 Coroner of the Verge, A. W. Mills.
 Palace Steward, J. T. Warren.

Lord Chamberlain's Department.

Office: Stable Yard, St. James's Palace.

Lord Chamberlain, Lord Sandhurst, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.
 Vice Chamberlain, Hon. Geoffrey A. Howard, M.P.
 Comptroller, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.; Assist. ditto, Maj. Hon. George Crichton, M.V.O.
 Chief Clerk, H. A. P. Trendell, M.V.O.
 Clerks, F. S. Osgood, M.V.O.; H. T. J. Joist (Accountant); J. Godefroi; A. Hertslet; E. Basil Blogg (Resident); G. Montague Critchett; A. Sinclair Buchanan; V. N. Peel (Resident).
 Examiners of Plays, E. A. Bendall and G. S. Street (see p. 28).
 Paymaster of Household, Hon. Sir S. R. Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Master of the Ceremonies, Hon. Sir Arthur Walsh, K.C.V.O.
 Lords-in-Waiting, Lord Annaly, K.C.V.O. (Permanent); Earl Granville, G.C.V.O.; Visct. Allendale; Lord Acton, M.V.O.; Lord Herschell, M.V.O.; Lord Wimborne; Lord Stanmore; Lord Farquhar, G.C.V.O. (extra).

Grooms-in-Waiting, Sir W. D. S. Campbell, K.C.V.O.; Comdr. C. E. F. Cunningham-Graham, M.V.O., R.N.; Capt. P. Hunloke; Col. Hon. W. Lambton, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O.; Hon. H. J. Stonor, C.V.O.; H. L. Verney, M.V.O.; E. W. Wallington, C.V.O., C.M.G.

Extra Grooms-in-Waiting, Admiral Sir J. R. T. Fullerton, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.

Gentlemen Ushers, Rt. Hon. Sir S. Ponsonby, Fane, G.C.B., I.S.O.; Maj. Hon. Arthur Hay, Hon. H. J. Stonor, C.V.O.; Montague C. Eliot; L. H. Cust, C.V.O.; Sir H. D. Erskine, K.C.V.O.; Arnold Royle, C.B.; Brook Taylor; Horace West; P. Armitage, M.V.O.; Rear-Admiral C. Windham, C.V.O.; T. Kingscote, M.V.O.; Capt. G. A. M. Ellis; Col. H. Fludyer, C.V.O.; Col. Lord Wm. Cecil, C.V.O.; Maj. J. C. Brinton, M.V.O., D.S.O.; Col. W. L. Davidson, C.B.

Gentleman Usher of Black Rod, Adml. Sir H. F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.

Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges, D.Litt.
 Surveyor of the King's Pictures and Works of Art, Lionel H. Cust, C.V.O.

Keeper of the King's Armoury, Sir Guy F. Laking, Bt., C.B., M.V.O.

Librarian at Windsor Castle, Hon. J. Fortescue, M.V.O.

Grooms of the Great Chamber, J. Campbell, J. B. Seymour, F. G. Vaughan, and J. Mackenzie. Bargemaster, W. G. East.

Keeper of the Swans, T. R. Abnett.
 Keeper of Cottage, Virginia Water, Capt. G. A. Broad, M.V.O., R.N.

Constable and Governor of Windsor Castle, Lt.-Col. H. H. the Duke of Fock, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Deputy Constable and Lt.-Gov. of Windsor Castle, Visct. Esher, G.C.B.

Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower, Gen. Sir A. S. Wynne, G.C.B.

State Pages, T. G. Shorter and W. Thomson.
 Page of the Chambers, J. H. F. Harnack.

Pages of the Presence, E. H. Hammett, J. Gower, C. Hutchings, T. Reynolds, J. Copple, and A. Twyman.

Pages of the Back Stairs, J. Waters, J. Meredith, E. A. Wakeford, E. Smissen, and G. Gear.
 Pages' Man, G. Woods.

Inspectors of Palaces, G. E. Miles, M.V.O. (Windsor Castle); W. S. Sands, M.V.O. (Buckingham Palace); F. Parsons (Holyrood).

Foreman, Buckingham Palace, W. Hunt.
 Tapisser, L. W. Cleave (Windsor).

King's Messengers, H. Bailey, D. W. Bruce, J. Farquharson, and F. M. Walker.

Attendant, State Apartments, Windsor Castle, E. J. Seymour.

Serjeants-at-Arms, R. Edgcumbe; Maj. E. Martin, C.V.O.; Capt. E. B. Towse, V.C.; and Capt. G. A. Broad, M.V.O., R.N.

Ditto attending the Lord Chancellor, Capt. Hon. Sir S. J. Fortescue, K.C.V.O., R.N.

Ditto attending the Speaker, Sir H. D. Erskine, K.C.V.O.

Master of the King's Music, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus.Doc.

Secretary, the King's Band, and Librarian, A. Mapleson; Leader of the Music, A. Gibson.

Medical Department.

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Reid, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.; Sir R. D. Powell, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir B. Dawson, K.C.V.O., M.D.

Physicians Extraordinary, Sir T. Barlow, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir A. R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.

Physician to Household, Sir R. W. Burnet, M.D.

Sergeant Surgeons, Sir F. Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B.; Sir R. H. Charles, G.C.V.O.

Honorary Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir R. J. Godlee, Bt., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., M.S.; Sir A. A. Bowlby, C.M.G., F.R.C.S.; Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt., C.B.; Sir A. D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.S.

Surgeon to Household, H. M. Rigby, F.R.C.S. Surgeon Apothecary to H.M. and Apothecary to the Household, F. S. Hewett, M.D.

Surgeons and Apothecaries in Ordinary to the Household at Windsor, W. Fairbank, M.V.O., M.R.C.S.; W. Ellison, M.V.O., M.D.

Ditto at Sandringham, Sir A. R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.

Surgeon Oculist, Sir G. Anderson Critchett, Bt., C.V.O.

Laryngologist to Their Majesties, Milsom Rees, C.V.O.

Dental Surgeon to the Household, C. Truman, M.R.C.S.

Anæsthetist, Sir F. W. Hewitt, M.V.O., M.D. Chemist and Druggist, P. W. Squire.

College of Chaplains.

Clerk of the Closet, Rt. Rev. Bishop Boyd-Carpenter, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Deputy Clerks of ditto, Rev. Canon E. Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Chaplains in Ordinary, Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, M.V.O.; Rev. Canon C. Smith, M.V.O.; Rev. Canon Hon. L. Tyrwhitt, M.V.O.; Rev. F. A. S. Ffolkes, M.V.O.; Rev. Canon W. Sanday, D.D.; Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.V.O.; Ven. Archdeacon Westcott, D.D.; Ven. Archdeacon H. S. Wood, D.D.; Rev. H. Gee, D.D.; Rev. Canon E. R. Bernard; Rev. H. M. Butler, D.D.; Rev. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter.

Honorary Chaplains, Rev. W. H. Bliss; Rev. J. L. Davies; Rev. E. Warre, C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. W. Sinclair, D.D.; Rev. R. Tahourdin; Rev. D. Robertson; Rev. Canon E. Clarke; Rev. J. C. Cox-Edwards; Rev. Hon. J. Stafford Northcote; Ven. Archdeacon Owen Evans; Rev. J. H. Berry; Rev. E. H. Goodwin; Rev. W. S. Harris; Rev. Lord William Gascoyne Cecil; Rev. H. B. Swete, D.D.; Rev. Canon A. Mason, D.D.; Rev. H. Gamble; Rev. Canon H. D. Rawnsley; Rev. G. F. Wilson; Ven. Archdeacon H. A. Hall; Ven. Archdeacon W. J. Wickens; Rev. Preb. Hon. A. G. Lawley; Rev. Canon P. Green; Rev. E. M. Blackie.

Chapels Royal.

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.

Sub-Dean and Chaplain, Rev. Canon E. Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.

Priests in Ordinary, Rev. D. Aikin-Sneath; Rev. L. J. Percival, M.A.; Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, M.A.; Rev. G. G. Wilkinson, M.A.

Deputy Priests, Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard, M.A.; Rev. G. V. Smith.

Honorary Priests, Rev. A. Cotton, M.A.; Rev. E. W. Kempe, M.A.; Ven. Archdeacon Price; Rev. H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A.

Organist and Composer, W. Alcock, M.V.O., Mus. Doc.

Master of Chapel Boys, Percy F. Davis, M.A. Buckingham Palace—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Canon E. Sheppard, K.C.V.O.

Windsor Castle—Domestic Chaplains, Very Rev. P. F. Eliot, K.C.V.O., Dean of Windsor; Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Sandringham—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. A. Rowland Grant, M.A.

Hampton Court—Chaplain, Rev. A. G. Ingram, M.A.

Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood (see p. 9).

Royal Almonry,

7, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Hereditary Grand Almoner, Marquess of Exeter.

Lord High Almoner, Very Rev. Dean of Wells, D.D.

Sub-Almoner, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O. (Sub-Dean of Chapels Royal).

Secretary, Arthur Gregory Wallace. Assist. ditto, W. G. Hunt.

Master of the Horse.

Department of the Master of the Horse,

Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, S.W.

Master of the Horse, Earl of Granard, K.P. Crown Equerry, Capt. Hon. Sir W. C. W. Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O.

Equeries in Ordinary, Commander Sir C. L. Cust, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N.; Col. Hon. Sir H. C. Legge, K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir F. E. G. Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Capt. Bryan G. Godfrey-Faussett, C.V.O., C.M.G.; Major Clive Wigram, C.S.I., M.V.O.; Vice-Adml. Sir Colin R. Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.

Hon. Equerry, Gen. the Duke of Grafton, K.G., C.B.

Extra Equeries, Lord M. T. de la P. Beresford, C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. C. F. Campbell, C.I.E.; Maj. the Viscount Crichton, M.V.O., D.S.O.; Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. F. Dugdale, C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir H. P. Ewart, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Capt. Hon. Sir W. C. W. Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O.; Capt. Hon. Sir S. J. Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Brig.-Gen. A. E. W. Count Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Hon. A. H. F. Greville, M.V.O.; Col. Sir R. E. Grimston, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Lt.-Col. Sir G. L. Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Adm. Sir A. Berkeley Milne, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Adm. Hon. Sir H. Meux, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir D. M. Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.; Adm. Sir H. F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Col. H. Streatfeild, C.V.O., C.B.; Hon. J. H. Ward, C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. H. D. Watson, C.I.E., M.V.O.; Rear-Adm. R. E. Wemyss, C.M.G., M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. A. B. Haig, C.V.O., C.M.G.; Sir E. R. Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I.; Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.; Lt.-Col. Sir F. E. G. Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Pages of Honour, E. J. Reid, Hon. T. H. Brand, A. P. Curzon-Howe, G. H. G. Lloyd-Verney.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD—PRIVY COUNSELLORS.

Supt. Royal Mews, London, Capt. A. Benbow ; Windsor, Capt. D. Hickey, M.V.O.
 Accountant, Wm. Cullen, M.V.O.
 Storekeeper, Wm. Shackleton.
 Clerk, J. H. Ould.
 Hon. Vet. Surg., F. Hobday, F.R.C.V.S.
 State Coachman, Wm. Cornell.

Household of H.M. the Queen.

Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O.
 Treasurer, Hon. Alex. Nelson Hood, C.V.O.
 Private Sec., E. W. Wallington, C.V.O., C.M.G.

Esquerry, Lt.-Col. Frank Dugdale, C.V.O.
 Mistress of the Robes, Duchess of Devonshire.

Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Minto, C.I. ; the Lady Amphil, C.I. ; the Lady Desborough ; the Countess Fortescue.

Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Airlie, the Countess of Bradford, the Lady Lamington, the Countess of Shaftesbury.

Bedchamber Women, The Lady Eva Dugdale, the Lady Mary Forbes - Trefusis, the Lady Katharine Coke, the Lady Bertha Dawkins, the Lady Isobel Gathorne-Hardy.

Maids-of-Honour, Hon. Venetia Baring, Hon. Katherine Villiers, Hon. Mabel Gye, Hon. Ursula Lawley, Hon. Sibyl Cadogan.
 Clerk, Martin J. Richards.

Queen Alexandra's Household.

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Portland.

Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess

of Antrim, the Countess of Gosford, the Marchioness of Lincolnshire.

Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Countess of Derby.

Woman of the Bedchamber, Hon. Charlotte Knollys.

Maids-of-Honour, Hon. Violet Vivian, Hon. Ivy Gordon Lennox.

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl Howe, G.C.V.O.

Vice-Chamberlain, The Earl of Gosford, K.P.

Treasurer, The Marquess of Ripon, G.C.V.O.

Lord-in-Waiting, The Viscount Knollys, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

Comptroller, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton M. Probyn, V.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.

Private Sec., Col. H. Streatfeild, C.V.O., C.B.

Esquieries, Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. ; Lt.-Col. Sir G. Lindsay Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E. ; Hon. John Hubert Ward, C.V.O. ; Col. Henry Streatfeild, C.V.O., C.B.

Extra Esquerry, Maj.-Gen. Lord Ranksborough, C.V.O., C.B.

Honorary Domestic Chaplains, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D. ; Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.V.O. ; Ven. Archdeacon E. E. Holmes ; Rev. A. R. H. Grant, M.A.

Surgeon Apothecary to H.M. and Apothecary to the Household, Frederick Stanley Hewett, M.D.

Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Frederick Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B.

Physician Extraordinary and Surgeon Apothecary at Sandringham, Sir Alan Reeve Manby, M.V.O.

Laryngologist, Milsom Rees, C.V.O.

Bacteriologist, H. R. Spitta, M.D.

Clerks, T. G. Watson ; R. H. Short.

HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL.

The Privy Council is a body of persons who are nominated by the sovereign without any patent or grant, and who, upon taking the oath of office, are at once qualified members. A privy counsellor must be a natural-born or naturalised British subject. It is customary to include in the body the royal princes and the archbishops ; several of the principal officers of State and of the Household become privy counsellors by virtue of their office ; the principal Secretaries of State are of course sworn of the Council before they can take part in the deliberations of the select number who are known as the Cabinet Council ; and the rank is bestowed upon Ambassadors and the principal Colonial Governors and statesmen, and frequently upon politicians who have never been in office, as an honorary distinction. All Privy Counsellors should be addressed as "Right Honourable."

The Lord President of the Council is appointed by letters patent under the great seal ; his duty is to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the sovereign at the council table, and to report to His Majesty the resolutions taken thereon. It is only on rare occasions that the whole body of members assembles, one of those instances being at the demise of the Crown, when it is the duty of the Privy Council to meet and proclaim the new sovereign. For the ordinary business of the Council only those who are summoned attend, and the number thus called upon is usually very small, and consists generally of members of the party in power. Among other

important functions of the Council are the granting of charters of incorporation to public and private bodies, and the bringing into operation by means of orders in council of the provisions of many statutes which Parliament leaves to the executive to enforce, temporarily or permanently, at such time or times as it may deem necessary and desirable. Royal proclamations, summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and for many other purposes, are made by and with the advice of the Privy Council before being issued.

Several public departments have grown out of or are even now committees of the Council. The Board of Trade, although it is now an entirely separate department, is still officially entitled the Committee of Council for Trade. The Board of Education was a Committee of the Privy Council ; and there are still a Universities Committee, which reviews the statutes made under the Oxford and Cambridge Act, a Scottish Universities Committee, and a Judicial Committee for appellate business.

The Privy Council in Ireland, a smaller body than that in England, advises the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises some of the powers possessed by the Council in Great Britain, but in relation to Irish affairs only.

As the Privy Council in Great Britain and the Privy Council in Ireland are distinct bodies, though it will be noticed that some persons are members of both, a separate list of each, with date of appointment, is set out. Estimates, 1914-15, £11,866.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN GREAT BRITAIN.

<i>Lord President</i> —Earl Beauchamp.	Christian, H.R.H. Prince Frederick Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein (Aug. '94).	Foljambe, Francis John Savile (Nov. '95).
Aberconway, Lord (Nov. '08).	Churchill, Winston Leonard Spencer- (May '07).	Forrest, Sir John (July '97).
Aberdeen, Earl of (Feb. '86).	Clarke, Sir Edward George (Nov. '08).	Fry, Sir Edward (April '83).
Abraham, William (Jan. '11).	Colebrooke, Lord (Jan. '14).	Fry, Lewis (Jan. '01).
Aoland, Arthur Herbert Dyke (Aug. '92).	Collings, Jesse (Aug. '92).	Gaskell, Charles George Milnes (July '08).
Allen, Charles Peter (Jan. '12).	Compton-Rickett, Sir Joseph (Jan. '11).	George, David Lloyd (Dec. '05).
Allendale, Viscount (May '07).	Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of (May '71).	Gladstone, Viscount (Mar. '94).
Allerton, Lord (June '00).	Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of (June '10).	Gordon-Lennox, Lord Walter (Nov. '91).
Alverstone, Viscount (May '00).	Cook, Joseph (June '14).	Gorst, Sir John Eldon (Feb. '90).
Ameer Ali (Syed) (Nov. '09).	Courtney, Lord (Jan. '89).	Goschen, Sir William Edward (May '05).
Ashcombe, Lord (Mar. '80).	Coventry, Earl of (Aug. '77).	Granard, Earl of (Nov. '07).
Asquith, Herbert Henry (Aug. '92).	Cozens-Hardy, Lord (Nov. '01).	Greene, Sir William Conyngham ('12).
Atkinson, Lord (Dec. '05).	Crawe, Marquess of (Aug. '92).	Grey, Earl (July '08).
Balfour, Arthur James (June '85).	Cromer, Earl of (Sept. '00).	Grey, Sir Edward (Aug. '02).
Balfour, Gerald William (Nov. '00).	Crossley, Sir Savile B., Bart. (Dec. '02).	Griffith, Ellis Jones (June '14).
Balfour of Burleigh, Lord (June '02).	Curzon, Earl (June '95).	Griffith, Sir Samuel Walker (Jan. '01).
Barton, Sir Edmund (Jan. '01).	Dalrymple, Sir Charles, Bart. (Dec. '05).	Haldane, Viscount (Aug. '02).
Battenberg, Prince Louis of (Nov. '14).	Dalziel, Sir James Henry (June '12).	Halsbury, Earl of (June '85).
Beauchamp, Earl (Jan. '06).	Dartmouth, Earl of (June '85).	Halsey, Thomas Frederick (Jan. '01).
Bertie, Sir Francis Leveson (Mar. '03).	Denman, Lord (Aug. '07).	Hamilton, Lord George (April '78).
Birrell, Augustine (Dec. '05).	Derby, Earl of (Oct. '03).	Harcourt, Lewis (Dec. '05).
Bond, Sir Robert (Aug. '02).	Desart, Earl of (Jan. '13).	Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord (Mar. '04).
Bonsler, Sir John Winfield (June '02).	Devonport, Lord (Oct. '09).	Haidinge, Sir Arthur Henry ('13).
Booth, Charles (June '04).	Devonshire, Duke of (Dec. '05).	Hardy, Laurence (June '11).
Borden, Sir Robert Laird (Jan. '12).	Dickinson, Willoughby Hyett (Jan. '14).	Haversham, Lord (June '94).
Botha, Louis (May '07).	Dickson, Charles Scott (Oct. '03).	Heneage, Lord (Feb. '86).
Breadalbane, Marquess of (May '80).	Ducie, Earl of (July '59).	Hill, Lord Arthur (June '85).
Brownlow, Earl (July '87).	Dudley, Earl of (Aug. '02).	Hime, Sir Albert Henry (Aug. '02).
Brunner, Sir John T., Bart. (June '06).	Dunedin, Lord ('96).	Hobhouse, Charles Edward Henry (June '09).
Bryce, Viscount (Aug. '92).	Durand, Sir Henry Mortimer (Feb. '01).	Hobhouse, Henry (Dec. '02).
Buchanan, Sir George (Aug. '10).	Durham, Earl of (Feb. '12).	Hopwood, Sir Francis John Stephens (Jan. '12).
Buckley, Sir Henry Burton (Dec. '06).	Dyke, Sir W. Hart, Bart. (April '80).	Huntly, Marquess of (Mar. '81).
Bucknell, Sir Thomas Townsend (April '14).	Eady, Sir Charles Swinfen (June '13).	Islington, Lord (June '11).
Bunsen, Sir Maurice W. E. de (Feb. '06).	Edge, Sir John (July '08).	Jackson, Frederick Huth (June '11).
Burgholere, Lord (Aug. '92).	Egerton, Sir Edwin Henry (Jan. '04).	Jameson, Sir Leander Starr, Bart. (May '07).
Burns, John (Dec. '05).	Elgin, Earl of (Feb. '86).	Jersey, Earl of (June '90).
Burt, Thomas (Jan. '06).	Emmott, Lord (July '08).	Jones, Sir David Brynmor (June '12).
Buxton, Viscount (Dec. '05).	Evans, Sir Samuel Thomas (Mar. '10).	Kennaway, Sir John Henry, Bart. (Jan. '97).
Cadogan, Earl (June '85).	Eversley, Lord (Dec. '80).	Kennedy, Sir William Rann (May '07).
Caldwell, James (June '10).	Farquhar, Lord (Nov. '07).	Kenrick, William (Feb. '99).
Canterbury, Archbishop of (Feb. '03).	Farquharson, Robert (June '06).	Kinnear, Lord (June '11).
Carson, Sir Edward Henry (Dec. '05).	Farwell, Sir George (June '06).	Kintore, Earl of (Aug. '86).
Cartwright, Sir Fairfax Leighton (Oct. '08).	Fellowes, Sir Ailwyn E. (Mar. '05).	Kitchener, Earl (Aug. '14).
Cassel, Sir Ernest (Aug. '02).	Fenwick, Charles (June '11).	Knollys, Viscount (June '10).
Cavendish, Lord Richard F. (June '12).	Ferens, Thomas Robinson (Jan. '12).	Lambert, George (Jan. '12).
Chamberlain, Joseph Austen (Aug. '02).	Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne (June '05).	Lansdowne, Marquess of (July '95).
Channell, Sir Arthur Moseley (April '14).	Fisher, Andrew (June '11).	Lascelles, Sir Frank Cavendish (April '94).
Chaplin, Henry (June '85).	Fisher, William Hayes (June '11).	Laurier, Sir Wilfrid (July '97).
Charles, Sir Arthur (July '03).	Fitzmaurice, Lord (April '08).	Law, Andrew Bonar (June '11).
Cheetham, John Frederick (Jan. '11).	Fitzpatrick, Sir Charles (July '08).	Lewis, John Herbert (June '13).
Chesterfield, Earl of (Apr. '94).		Lincolnshire, Marquess of (July '81).
Chilston, Viscount (June '91).		Lindley, Lord (Dec. '81).
Cholmondeley, Marquess of (July '01).		Lockwood, Lieut.-Col. Mark (Dec. '05).

PRIVY COUNSELLORS.

London, Bishop of (May '01).	Phillimore, Sir Walter, Bart. (Dec. '13).	Spencer, Earl (Aug. '92).
Londonderry, Marquess of (Aug. '86).	Pickford, Sir William (April '14).	Speyer, Sir Edgar, Bart. (Nov. '09).
Long, Walter Hume (July '95).	Plymouth, Earl of (Feb. '91).	Spicer, Sir Albert, Bart. (June '12).
Loreburn, Earl (Dec. '05).	Pollock, Sir Frederick, Bart. (June '11).	Spring-Rice, Sir Cecil A. ('13).
Lough, Thomas (April '08).	Ponsonby-Fane, Sir Spencer Cecil Brabazon (Mar. '01).	Stamfordham, Lord (June '10).
Lowther, James William (July '98).	Portland, Duke of (Aug. '86).	Stirling, Sir James (Nov. '00).
Lowther, Sir Gerard Augustus (July '08).	Primrose, Sir Henry (June '12).	Strachie, Lord (June '12).
Lucas, Lord (Jan. '12).	Probyn, Sir Dighton MacNaghten (Feb. '01).	Strathelyde, Lord (Mar. '09).
Macartney, Sir William Grey Ellison (Dec. '00).	Rathmore, Lord (Mar. '80).	Strong, Sir Thomas Vezey (June '11).
MacDonald, Sir Claude Maxwell (Dec. '06).	Rayleigh, Lord ('05).	Sudeley, Lord (Feb. '86).
Macdonald, Sir John Hay Athole (Aug. '85).	Rea, Russell (June '09).	Sumner, Lord ('12).
MacDonnell, Lord (Aug. '02).	Reading, Lord (June '11).	Swann, Sir Charles Ernest, Bart. (Jan. '11).
McKenna, Reginald (Feb. '07).	Reay, Lord (Feb. '06).	Taubman-Goldie, Sir George Dashwood (July '98).
Maenamar, Thomas James (June '11).	Reid, Sir George Houston (July '97).	Tennant, Harold John (June '14).
Mallet, Sir Louis du Pan ('13).	Revelstoke, Lord (Dec. '02).	Tennyson, Lord (July '05).
Manchester, Duke of (Feb. '06).	Rhys, Sir John (June '11).	Thurlow, Lord (April '86).
Marchamley, Lord (Dec. '07).	Ribblesdale, Lord (Aug. '92).	Trevelyan, Sir George Otto, Bart. (June '82).
Marlborough, Duke of (Feb. '99).	Robson, Lord (June '10).	Tupper, Sir Charles, Bart. (Dec. '07).
Massey, Wm. Ferguson (Jan. '14).	Rodd, Sir James Rennell (Nov. '08).	Turner, Sir George (July '97).
Masterman, Charles Frederick Gurney (June '12).	Romer, Sir Robert (March '99).	Waldegrave, Earl (Feb. '97).
Mather, Sir William (June '10).	Roseoe, Sir Henry Enfield (Nov. '00).	Waleran, Lord (Mar. '99).
Maxwell, Sir Herbert Eustace, Bart (Aug. '97).	Rosebery, Earl of (Aug. '81).	Ward, Sir Joseph George, Bart. (May '07).
Merriman, John Xavier (July '09).	Rothschild, Lord (Aug. '02).	Wason, Eugene (July '07).
Mersey, Lord (Feb. '09).	Round, James (Aug. '02).	Way, Sir Samuel James, Bart. (May '97).
Middleton, Viscount (July '01).	Runciman, Walter (April '08).	Welby, Lord (June '13).
Milner, Viscount (July '01).	Russell, George W. E. (Dec. '07).	West, Sir Algernon (Mar. '94).
Milner, Sir Frederick, Bart. (June '00).	St. Aldwyn, Viscount (Mar. '74).	Whitley, John Henry (June '11).
Mond, Sir Alfred Moritz, Bart. (June '13).	St. Audries, Lord (Nov. '04).	Whittaker, Sir Thomas Palmer (July '08).
Moor, Sir Frederick (May '07).	St. Davids, Lord (June '14).	Williams, Sir Joshua Strange (Oct. '13).
Morley, Arnold (Aug. '92).	Salisbury, Marquess of (Oct. '03).	Williams, Sir Roland L. B. Vaughan (Nov. '97).
Morley of Blackburn, Viscount (Feb. '86).	Samuel, Herbert Louis (Nov. '08).	Wilson, Sir Arthur (March '02).
Morris, Sir Edward (June '11).	Sandars, John Satterfield (Dec. '05).	Wilson, Sir Guy Fleetwood (Jan. '14).
Moulton, Lord (Feb. '06).	Sandhurst, Lord (Nov. '07).	Wilson, John William (June '11).
Mount Edgecumbe, Earl of (May '79).	Satow, Sir Ernest Mason (July '06).	Wimborne, Lord (Feb. '10).
Mowatt, Sir Francis (June '06).	Scoble, Sir Andrew Richard (Dec. '01).	Wodehouse, Edmond Robert (July '98).
Munro, Robert (Dec. '13).	Scott, Sir Charles Stewart (July '98).	Wood, Thomas McKinnon (June '11).
Munro-Ferguson, Sir Ronald Crauford (June '10).	Seely, Col. John Edward Bernard (Nov. '09).	Wortley, Charles B. Stuart (Feb. '06).
Murray of Elibank, Lord (Jan. '11).	Sefton, Earl of (Jan. '06).	Yarborough, Earl of (Nov. '00).
Murray, Sir George Herbert (June '10).	Selborne, Earl of (Nov. '00).	York, Archbishop of (Feb. '09).
Nicolson, Sir Arthur, Bart. (May '05).	Seymour, Adm. Sir Edward Hobart (Nov. '09).	Zetland, Marquess of (Nov. '89).
Norfolk, Duke of (July, '95).	Shaw, Lord (Jan. '06).	<i>Clerk of the Council</i> —Sir Almeric Fitzroy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (£1,500); <i>Private Sec.</i> , G. Cunningham, C.B. (£300). <i>Chief Clerk</i> —J. C. Ledlie (£800-£900); <i>Senior Clerk</i> , C. J. Dalrymple Hay (£600-£800); <i>Staff Clerk</i> , A. W. Whittaker (£300-£400). Office, Whitehall, S.W.
Northumberland, Duke of (Mar. '74).	Shuttleworth, Lord (April '86).	
Palles, Christopher (Nov. '92).	Simon, Sir John Allsebrook (Jan. '13).	
Parker, Lord ('13).	Smith, Sir Cecil Clementi (June '06).	
Par Moor, Lord (Jan. '14).	Smith, Frederick Edwin (June '11).	
Pease, Joseph Albert (Nov. '08).	Smith, James Parker (June '04).	
Pentland, Lord (Dec. '05).	Somerset, Lord Henry R. C. (March '74).	
	Southwark, Lord (Jan. '06).	

THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN IRELAND.

<i>The Lord-Lieutenant and Governor-General of Ireland</i> —The Right Hon. John Campbell, Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G.	Andrews, William Drennan ('97).	Barrymore, Lord ('96).
Allerton, Lord ('91).	Archdale, Edward ('13).	Birrell, Augustine ('07).
Andrews, Thomas ('03).	Archdson, Lord ('92).	Bryce, Viscount ('05).
	Bailey, William Frederick (June '09).	Campbell, James Henry M. ('05).
	Balfour, Arthur James ('87).	Carlisle, Alexander Montgomery ('07).
	Balfour, Gerald William ('95).	Carson, Sir Edward Henry ('96).

Castletown, Lord ('08).
 Cherry, Richard Robert ('05).
 Clonbrock, Lord ('93).
 Coil, Sir Patrick ('05).
 Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of ('00).
 Cox, Michael ('11).
 Dodd, William Huston ('13).
 Dougherty, Sir James Brown ('08).
 Dunraven, Earl of ('99).
 Dyke, Sir W. Hart ('85).
 Erne, Earl of ('02).
 Findall, Earl of ('92).
 Gibson, John George ('87).
 Glendinning, Robert Graham ('11).
 Grenfell, Lord ('04).
 Harrell, Sir David ('05).
 Hogg, Jonathan ('02).
 Holmes, Hugh ('85).
 Johnson, Sir William Moore, Bart. ('81).
 Kenny, William ('02).
 Londonderry, Marquess of ('92).
 Long, Walter Hume ('05).

Lyttelton, Gen. Sir Neville Gerald ('08).
 Macdonnell, Lord ('03).
 Madden, Dodgson Hamilton ('89).
 Matheson, Sir Robert Edwin ('10).
 Mayo, Earl of ('00).
 Meath, Earl of ('87).
 Meredith, Richard Edmund ('07).
 Molony, Thomas Francis ('13).
 Moriarty, John Francis ('13).
 Morley of Blackburn, Viscount ('86).
 Nathan, Sir Matthew ('14).
 O'Brien, Ignatius John ('12).
 O'Connor, Charles Andrew ('11).
 Ormonde, Marquess of ('02).
 O'Shaughnessy, Thomas Lopdell ('12).
 Paget, Sir Arthur Henry ('12).
 Palles, Christopher ('72).
 Pirrie, Lord ('97).
 Plunkett, Sir Horace Curzon ('97).
 Porter, Sir Andrew Marshall, Bart. ('83).

Ranfurly, Earl of ('05).
 Ridgeway, Col. Sir Joseph West ('89).
 Robinson, Sir Henry Augustus ('02).
 Ross, John ('02).
 Russell, Thomas Wallace ('08).
 St. Aldwyn, Viscount ('74).
 Shillington, Thomas ('11).
 Starkie, William Joseph Myles ('14).
 Trevelyan, Sir George Otto, Bart. ('82).
 Waldron, Laurence A. ('11).
 Westmeath, Earl of ('02).
 Wrench, Frederick Stringer ('03).
 Wylie, James Owens ('09).
 Young, John ('86).
 Young, Robert ('07).
Assist. Under-Sec. to the Lord-Lieut. and Clerk of the Council, Edward O'Farrell, C.B., Dublin Castle.

KNIGHTHOOD AND OTHER ORDERS.

In modern days knightships are conferred as a mark of the Sovereign's esteem, or as a reward for services of any kind, military or civil. They are bestowed by the Sovereign, or the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as representing him, or by letters patent. The Orders of Knighthood are: the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, Star of India, the Indian Empire, and the Victorian Order.

There are about 770 knights not belonging to any of these orders who are termed knights bachelor.

In 1904 King Edward VII. commanded the creation of a Central Chancery of all the Orders of Knighthood, and the issue of Insignia and registration of warrants is now carried out by the Lord Chamberlain's Department, the Comptroller of which is Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

The Most Noble Order of the Garter.

Originally established by King Edward III. in 1348, it is now limited to the Sovereign and such other descendants of George I. as may be elected to be members of it, and to twenty-five Knight Companions; but sovereigns and princes of other realms, and extra Knight Companions, may be admitted by special statutes. Its abbreviation is K.G., and it is the highest order of knighthood. Its insignia and habit are most elaborate and imposing, and include the George,—a gold medallion of St. George and the Dragon, suspended from a blue ribbon; the Garter, which is worn below the knee of the left leg, and is made of dark blue velvet, edged with gold, its motto being "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*" ("Evil be to him who evil thinks"); a mantle of blue velvet lined with taffeta, with the star of the order embroidered on the left breast; a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet, and a hat of black velvet; a collar of gold weighing thirty ounces, and the star with the cross of St. George in the centre, encircled by the Garter. The following is a full list of the members of the Order the date of creation being prefixed in each case:—

THE SOVEREIGN.

Wales, H.R.H. Prince of.

- 1910. H.M. the Queen (Lady of the Order).
- 1901. H.M. Queen Alexandra (Lady of the Order).
- 1867. Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of.
- 1902. Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of.
- 1902. Saxe-Coburg, Duke of (Duke of Albany).
- 1878. Cumberland, H.R.H. Duke of.

- 1902. Aosta, Duke of.
- 1867. Austria, Emperor of.
- 1914. Denmark, King of.
- 1877. German Emperor.
- 1901. German Crown Prince.
- 1892. Hesse, Grand Duke of.
- 1891. Italy, King of.
- 1912. Japan, Emperor of.
- 1906. Norway, King of.
- 1909. Portugal, King Manoel, of.
- 1889. Prussia, Prince Henry of.
- 1893. Russia, Emperor of.
- 1902. Russia, Hereditary Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch of.
- 1866. Schleswig - Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian of.
- 1902. Spain, King of.
- 1905. Sweden, King of.
- 1904. Württemberg, King of.

THE KNIGHT COMPANIONS:

- 1886. Abergavenny, Marquess of.
- 1914. Beauchamp, Earl.
- 1902. Bedford, Duke of.
- 1894. Breadalbane, Marquess of.
- 1891. Cadogan, Earl.
- 1908. Crewe, Marquess of.
- 1909. Durham, Earl of.
- 1899. Elgin and Kincardine, Earl of.
- 1883. Grafton, Duke of.
- 1891. Grey, Sir Edward.
- 1895. Lansdowne, Marquess of.
- 1906. Lincolnshire, Marquess of.
- 1888. Londonderry, Marquess of.
- 1902. Marlborough, Duke of.

- 1886. Norfolk, Duke of.
- 1899. Northumberland, Duke of.
- 1900. Portland, Duke of.
- 1905. Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.
- 1892. Rosebery, Earl of.
- 1909. Selborne, Earl of.
- 1913. Spencer, Earl.
- 1902. Wellington, Duke of.

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.
 Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.
 Registrar, The Dean of Windsor.
 Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O.
 Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
 Secretary, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Garter King of Arms. The holder of this important office is, within the College of Arms, above all other officers. He has, under the Earl Marshal, the regulation of the proceedings at State ceremonies, and the guidance of coronations; and he controls and manages all matters concerning the Order of the Garter. At the commencement of every Session he lays on the table of the House of Lords the roll of the lords temporal, and he introduces all newly created peers. The present holder of the office is Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O. Office, College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle.

Originally established in 1540, remodelled in 1687, and again in Queen Anne's reign (1703). It was by a statute of 1827 declared that this Order should consist of the Sovereign and 16 knights. Its abbreviation is K.T., and the badge, the Gold St. Andrew, is suspended from a green ribbon; motto, *Nemo me impune lacessit*. The following is a list of the Knights of the Order:—

The Sovereign.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
 H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught.

D. of Atholl.	E. of Haddington.
D. of Montrose.	E. of Aberdeen.
D. of Roxburghe.	Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.
E. of Rosebery.	
E. of Home.	E. of Mar and Kellie.
M. of Zetland.	L. Reay.
L. Balfour of Burleigh.	V. Haldane.
	L. Kinnaird.

E. of Errol.
 Chancellor, The Duke of Atholl.
 Dean, Rt. Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, D.D.
 Secretary, Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.
 Lyon King of Arms, Sir J. Balfour Paul, C.V.O.
 Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Earl of Mansfield.

The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick.

Established in 1783 by George III. Statutes revised 1905. Consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being, and 22 Knights. Its abbreviation is K.P.; its badge is suspended from a sky-blue ribbon, with motto *Quis separabit?* The following is a list of the Knights of the Order:—

The Sovereign.

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

Earl of Glosford.	Earl of Kilmorey.
Earl of Listowel.	Viscount Iveagh.
Earl of Dunraven.	Earl of Enniskillen.
Earl of Granard.	Earl of Mayo.
Earl of Bandon.	Earl of Meath.
Lord Clonbrock.	Lord Castletown.
Earl of Longford.	Lord Pirrie.
Lord Monteagle.	Earl of Arran.
Marquess of Ormonde.	Earl of Shaftesbury.
	Earl Kitchener.

Earl of Erne.
 Grand Master, The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
 Chancellor, The Chief Secretary.
 Ulster King of Arms and Registrar, Capt. Neville R. Wilkinson, F.S.A.
 Secretary, Sir Francis Lambart, Bart., C.V.O.;
 Genealogist, H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O., C.B.
 Usher of the Black Rod (vacant).
 Dublin Herald, Guillamore O'Grady.
 Cork Herald, Capt. Keith.
 Athlone Pursuivant, George Dames Burtchael.

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

Originally established by King Henry IV. at his coronation, 1399, this order fell into neglect in the seventeenth century, but was revived in 1725, under George I. It was remodelled by the Prince Regent in 1815, to commemorate the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contest in which the empire had been engaged, and was further enlarged in 1845, and now has three classes:—

- G.C.B. . . . Knight Grand Cross.
- K.C.B. . . . Knight Commander.
- C.B. . . . Companion.

The G.C.B.'s are not to exceed 57 for military service, exclusive of the sovereign and princes of the blood, and those distinguished foreigners upon whom may be conferred the honorary dignity, and 27 for the civil service; of the second class there may not be more than 150 for military and 114 for the civil service, excluding those admitted as honorary members, and except in certain special circumstances when there is power to increase the numbers. Of Companions there may be 1,056, of whom 732 may be for military and 324 for civil service. An officer must have received a medal or some similar honour, or have been specially mentioned in despatches for distinguished service in action before he can be nominated. The badge is suspended by a crimson ribbon, with motto *Tria juncta in uno* (Three joined in one).

Great Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
 Dean, The Dean of Westminster.
 Bath King of Arms, Rt. Hon. Sir Spencer C. B. Ponsonby-Fane, G.C.B., I.S.O.
 Registrar and Secretary, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W.
 Genealogist, H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O., C.B.
 Gentleman Usher, Col. Sir C. Wyndham Murray, C.B.

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Instituted in 1818, and is the order to which subjects of His Majesty who have taken a distinguished part in colonial and foreign affairs are generally admitted. It consists of the

ORDERS OF KNIGHTHOOD, ETC.

Sovereign, a Grand Master, and three classes of members:—

- G.C.M.G. . . . Knight Grand Cross.
- K.C.M.G. . . . Knight Commander.
- C.M.G. . . . Companion.

The first class is limited to 100 members, exclusive of honorary members and princes of the blood, the second to 300, and the third to 725 ordinary members.

The motto of the Order is *Auspicium melioris avi*.

Prelate, The Rt. Rev. Bishop H. H. Montgomery, D.D.

Chancellor, Lord Chelmsford, G.C.M.G.

Secretary, The Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.).

King of Arms, Sir M. F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.

Registrar, The Senior Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir H. W. Just, K.C.M.G., C.B.).

Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod, Sir William Alexander Baillie Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.

The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India.

Established by letters patent in 1861 and enlarged in '66, '75, '76, '97, 1902, and 1911. Its badge is worn pendent from a light-blue ribbon with white stripes edgewards; motto, "Heaven's Light our Guide." It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and three classes of members:

- G.C.S.I. . Knight Grand Commander.
- K.C.S.I. . Knight Commander.
- C.S.I. . . Companion.

Of the first class there may be 44, of the second class 100, and of the third (or Companions) 200; but extra and honorary members may be, and have been, from time to time appointed.

Secretary, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

Registrar, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department for the time being.

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

Instituted Dec. 31st, '77, to commemorate the proclamation of H.M. Queen Victoria as Empress of India, and enlarged in '86, '87, '92, '97, 1902, and 1911, as a means of rewarding those whose services to the Indian Empire have merited the Imperial favour. This order consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and of three classes of members—viz., Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.), Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.), and Companions (C.I.E.). Of the first class there may be 40, of the second class 120, while 40 appointments may be made annually to the third class, to which no limit of number is assigned. Extra and honorary members may be, and have been, from time to time appointed. The motto of the order is *Imperatricis Auspiciis*; the badge is suspended from a ribbon of Imperial purple.

Secretary, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.

Registrar, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department for the time being.

The Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

Instituted Dec. 31st, 1877, enlarged Jan. 30th, 1900, and consists of the Sovereign and such as the Sovereign may think fit to appoint of the

Princesses of His Majesty's Royal and Imperial House; the wives and female relatives of Indian Princes; and the wives or other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or may hereafter hold, the offices of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras or Bombay, Principal Secretary of State for India or Commander-in-Chief in India.

Registrar, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department for the time being.

The Royal Victorian Order

was created and instituted by H.M. Queen Victoria by letters patent under the Great Seal, April '96. Those admitted to the order are to be British subjects who may have rendered important or personal services to the Sovereign; or foreigners upon whom His Majesty may think fit to confer the distinction, and who are to rank as honorary members. Members of the order are divided into five classes:—

- Knights Grand Cross G.C.V.O.
- Knights Commanders K.C.V.O.
- Commanders C.V.O.
- Members of the Fourth Class . M.V.O.
- Members of the Fifth Class . . M.V.O.

Members of the first and second classes receive the honour of knighthood. The first and second classes rank after the corresponding classes of the Order of the Indian Empire; the third class ranks after Knights Bachelors; the fourth class after Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire; and the fifth class after the eldest sons of Knights.

Chancellor, The Lord Chamberlain for the time being.

Secretary, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse for the time being.

The Order of Merit.

Created by King Edward VII. on June 26th, 1902. It is designed to include British subjects who have won conspicuous distinction in the naval and military services, or in letters, art and science. It carries with it no special title or order of precedence. The badge of the Order consists of a cross of red and blue enamel of eight points, having the words "For Merit" in gold letters within a laurel wreath on a blue enamel centre. The reverse of the badge shows the King's Royal and Imperial cipher in gold, and the whole is surmounted by the Imperial Crown enamelled in colour, and suspended by a ribbon of Garter blue and crimson. The members of the Order are:—

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| Admiral of the Fleet | Admiral of the Fleet |
| Sir E. H. Seymour. | Sir A. K. Wilson |
| Lord Rayleigh. | Sir Joseph J. Thomson. |
| Viscount Morley. | |
| F.M. Earl Kitchener. | Sir Archibald Geikie. |
| Lord Fisher. | |
| Lord Cromer. | <i>Honorary Members.</i> |
| Viscount Bryce. | |
| Prof. Henry Jackson. | F.M. the Marquis |
| Mr. Thomas Hardy. | Yamagata. |
| Sir William Crookes. | F.M. the Marquis |
| Sir George Trevelyan. | Oyama. |
| Sir Edward Elgar. | Admiral Count Togo. |

Sec. and Registrar, Col. Hon. Sir Hy. Charles Legg, K.C.V.O.

The Distinguished Service Order.

Instituted by H.M. Queen Victoria, who, holding that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of officers in the

naval and military services who had been honourably mentioned in despatches were limited, instituted and created for the purpose of rewarding individual instances of meritorious or distinguished service in war a new naval and military Order of distinction. The Royal Warrant promulgating the statutes of the Order was issued from the War Office on Sept. 6th, '86. Foreign officers who have been associated in naval and military operations with our forces are eligible to be honorary members; and the Order ranks next to the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order. The badge, which consists of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath and on a similar red ground, the Royal Cypher G.R. V. is to be suspended from the left breast by a red riband edged blue of one inch in width.

Secretary and Registrar, Sir R. H. Brade, K.C.B., War Office.

The Imperial Service Order.

Instituted by H.M. King Edward VII. in August 1902 as a decoration for members of the Civil Service of the Empire, to be conferred after long and meritorious service. Only members of the administrative or clerical branches of the Civil Service are eligible as Companions, and their number must not exceed 700, 250 for the Home Civil Service, 250 for the Civil Services of the Colonies and Protectorates, and 200 for the Civil Service of India (100 appointments being reserved for Europeans and 100 for natives of India). Appointments to the Order are made on the recommendation of a Secretary of State after 25 (or in India 20 and in unhealthy Colonies 16) years' service, or for "eminently meritorious service." The statutes of the Order were revised in March 1912. Women as well as men are eligible for the Order. Companions of the Order may add the letters "I.S.O." after their names, and take precedence after Companions of the Distinguished Service Order. Secretary and Registrar, R. F. Reynard, I.S.O., Home Office, S.W.

THE KING'S MINISTERS, GOVERNMENT OFFICES, ETC.

From an early period the monarchs of England were advised on public affairs by a Privy Council, matters of State being discussed in the Sovereign's presence. The selection by the Sovereign of a few of the whole number was no doubt the origin of the Cabinet Council. It was not until the Restoration, says Macaulay, that the interior council began to attract general notice. The sovereign cannot now constitutionally preside at a Cabinet Council.

The Chief of the Cabinet and of the Ministry is called the **Prime Minister** or **Premier**. He is the leader of the House of Parliament of which he is a member. By Royal Warrant dated Dec. 2nd, 1905, the precedence of the **Prime Minister** was definitely settled, and he was given "place and precedence next after the Archbishop of York." Only Princes of the Blood Royal, the Lord High Chancellor, and the two Archbishops, therefore, rank above him. It is he who at the summons of the sovereign forms an administration, of which he is the head. It is upon his advice that as vacancies occur the archbishops, bishops and deans and the highest judges are appointed, and over one hundred **Crown livings** are filled; and upon his recommendation that peerages, baronetcies, and the Garter are conferred, and such high appointments as the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, the Viceroyalty of India, the principal ambassadorships and colonial governorships, and the lord-lieutenancies of counties, are made by the Crown. When a Ministry resigns it is the func-

tion of the sovereign to call upon some statesman to form another administration. There is no restriction upon the Royal choice, but the statesman usually selected is the leader of the opposing party in one of the two Houses.

The offices which invariably give the holder **Cabinet rank** are those of First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State for the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, for War, and for India, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Admiralty.

The offices the holders of which may or may not be included in the Cabinet include those of Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy, First Commissioner of Works, Postmaster-General, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary for Scotland, President of the Board of Trade, President of the Board of Agriculture, President of the Local Government Board. In 1912 Sir Rufus Isaacs, Attorney-General, was made a member as a personal distinction. Members of the Cabinet are necessarily **Privy Counsellors**, and their deliberations are confidential. Ministers holding office direct from the Crown, on going from one such office to another, do not vacate their seats. There is, in effect, no limit to the duration of a Ministry but the confidence of the Commons; it will not now resign upon the adverse vote of the House of Lords, nor if it be defeated upon a trifling matter in the Commons, but only when it is defeated upon some question of importance.

THE TREASURY,

Whitehall, S.W.

The **Lord High Treasurer**, once the third great officer of State, had of old the appointment of all officers employed in collecting the revenues of the Crown, and the disposal of all plans and ways relating to the revenue.

Since the days of George I. the powers and duties of the office of the Lord High Treasurer have been invariably executed by **Commissioners**, consisting of the **First Lord of the Treasury**,

the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and from two to five other Commissioners, who are usually designated **Junior Lords**. The **First Lord**, if he fill that office only, takes little share in the management of the department; but some special duties, such as recommending for **Civil List Pensions**, appertain to his position. A number of appointments are in his gift, and he is an *ex-officio* trustee of the National Gallery and British

Museum. For nearly eighty years prior to '85 the office of First Lord was invariably held by the Prime Minister of the day. The departmental duties of the junior lords are almost nominal. The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury is principal Government Whip. The Commissioners forming the Treasury Board seldom meet; and in fact the real work of the department is performed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is its effective head, aided by the Financial Secretary and the permanent staff.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer sees that the estimates sent in by the spending departments are framed with due regard to economy, is made acquainted with the views of the revenue departments regarding probable receipts, and then prepares and introduces his Budget. Like the First Lord of the Treasury, he is provided with an official residence in Downing Street.

Estimates, 1914-15, £108,263.

First Lord of the Treasury, Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, K.C., M.P. (*Prime Minister*) (£5,000).

Private Secs. (total allowance, £1,000), M. Bonham Carter, Hon. J. E. Drummond, C.B., G. H. S. Pinsent; Hon. C. H. Lyell, M.P. (*unp.*).

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. David Lloyd George, M.P. (£5,000).

Private Secs., H. P. Hamilton (£300), J. T. Davies (£200), J. H. Whitehouse, M.P. (*unp.*).

Junior Lords, J. W. Gulland, M.P. (£1,000), W. W. Bann, M.P. (£1,000), William Jones, M.P. (£1,000), H. Webb, M.P. (*unp.*).

Financial Sec., Hon. E. S. Montague, M.P. (£2,000).

Private Sec., A. McFadyean (£150).

Parliamentary Sec., Percy Illingworth, M.P. (£2,000).

Private Secs., R. H. Davies, C.B. (£300), S. A. Sweetman (£100), A. C. T. Beck, M.P. (*unp.*).

Joint Permanent Secs., Sir Thomas L. Heath, K.C.B., F.R.S. (£2,000), Sir John S. Bradbury, K.C.B. (£2,000).

Auditor of the Civil List, Sir T. L. Heath, K.C.B., F.R.S.

Private Sec. to Sir T. L. Heath, Viscount Cross (£150).

Private Sec. to Sir J. Bradbury, S. D. Waley (£150).

Assist. Sec., M. G. Ramsay, C.B. (£1,500).

Principal Clerks, R. F. Wilkins, C.B., G. L. Barstow, C.B., R. S. Meiklejohn, C.B., L. J. Hewby, C.B., S. Armitage-Smith, C.B. (£1,000-£1,200).

1st Class Clerks, H. Higgs,* C.B., L. C. Bromley, E. W. H. Millar, G. C. Upcott, R. G. Hawtreay, B. P. Blackett, C. L. Stocks, O. E. Niemeyer, F. Phillips, A. W. Hurst, F. W. Leith Ross, R. V. Vernon (£700-£900).

2nd Class Clerks, J. H. McC. Craig, Viscount Cross, S. D. Waley, A. McFadyean, S. H. Wright, G. H. S. Pinsent, A. P. Waterfield, H. P. Hamilton, F. H. Nixon, H. A. Siepmann, S. A. Sydney-Turner, P. J. Grigg, F. M. Morris, T. K. Bewley, B. W. Gilbert, O. H. Brown, W. R. Fraser (£200-£500).

Parliamentary Clerk, E. W. H. Millar.

Assist. to Parliamentary Clerk, A. E. Mitchell.

* Seconded for service in Egypt.

Treasury Officers of Accounts, R. F. Wilkins, C.B. (*unp.*); A. T. V. Robinson (£850-£1,000).
Accountant, George H. Hunt, I.S.O. (£700-£1,000).

Assist. Accountant, H. T. Holmes (£400-£600).

Auditor of Sheriffs' Accounts, B. J. Bridgeman, G. W. Couch (£200-£450).

Supt. of Registry, A. H. Bradley (£400-£500).

Assist. Supt. of Registry, J. Drake (£300-£400).

Staff Clerk, L. Cuthbertson.

Minor Staff Clerks, T. Chadwick, W. G. Gant, J. A. Jukes, W. H. Sharpe, P. G. Slade.

Second Division Clerks, S. W. Green, G. Ismay, C. H. Lefebure, A. H. May, J. Todds, C. F. Warren.

Assist. Clerks, W. B. Greenwood, G. R. Ranken, R. S. Griffiths.

Department of Solicitor to the Treasury and King's Proctor.

(Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.)

Treasury Solicitor, Sir J. P. Mellor, K.C.B.
Private Secretary, A. W. Brown.

Assist. Solicitors, A. H. Dennis, C.B.; H. E. F. Conyn, C.B.

Assistant, W. de G. Lamotte.

Chief Clerks and 1st Class Clerk, H. M. Warne, I.S.O.; C. H. E. Fletcher; R. H. Gardner; C. Owen.

Staff Clerk, W. F. Addey, I.S.O.

Assist. Chief Clerks, H. A. Weeks; G. C. Crispin; J. H. Crawley.

Professional Clerks, A. E. Wade; A. F. Gilchrist; A. W. Brown; C. M. Leese; J. C. P. Kinsman; W. L. Morton.

Accounts Branch.

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. H. Hunt;
Deputy ditto, W. J. Hagon.

Clerks, W. J. Smith; E. W. Moulder.

Law Courts Branch.

Principal, A. T. Hare.

Assist. for Chancery and Charity Business, J. Rye.

Assist. for Common Law and Admiralty Business, R. M. Greenwood.

Professional Clerks, E. M. Reid; R. W. Woods; E. V. Thompson.

King's Proctor's Office.

(Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.)

King's Proctor, Sir J. P. Mellor, K.C.B.

Assist. King's Proctor, C. E. Stredwick.

Clerks, W. G. Chapman, M. W. Hughes (professional); E. S. Osborne, R. F. Galsworthy.

Parliamentary Counsel.

First Counsel, Sir Arthur T. Thring, K.C.B. (£2,500); Second ditto, F. F. Liddell, C.B. (£1,800-£2,000).

Clerks, E. Gardiner (£400); T. McLoughlen and W. J. Finch (£100-£350).

Rating of Government Property.

Treasury Valuer and Inspector, F. J. Bacon (£1,000-£1,200).

Assistant, F. C. Ruddle (£600-£800).

Clerk, W. T. Chard (£200-£400).

Second Division Clerks, B. I. Mare, T. A.

Hiscox, R. W. Peek (£70-£300).

Assistant Clerk, J. F. Martin (£45-£150).

MINISTRIES

OFFICE.	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration as reconstructed Nov. 1900.	Mr. Balfour's 1st Administration (formed July—Aug. 1902).	Mr. Balfour's Administration (reconstructed Oct. 1903).
Prime Minister.	*M. of Salisbury.	*Mr. Balfour.	*Mr. Balfour.
First Lord of Treasury . . .	*Mr. Balfour.	*Mr. Balfour.	*Mr. Balfour.
Lord Chancellor	*E. of Halsbury.	*E. of Halsbury.	*E. of Halsbury.
Lord President of the Council	*D. of Devonshire (1).	*D. of Devonshire.	*M. of Londonderry.
Lord Privy Seal	*M. of Salisbury.	*Mr. Balfour (unpaid).	*M. of Salisbury.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	*Sir M. Hicks-Beach.	*Mr. Ritchie.	*Mr. Austen Chamberlain.
Home Secretary	*Mr. Ritchie.	*Mr. Akers-Douglas.	*Mr. Akers-Douglas.
Foreign Secretary	*M. of Lansdowne.	*M. of Lansdowne.	*M. of Lansdowne.
Colonial Secretary	*Mr. Chamberlain.	*Mr. Chamberlain.	*Mr. Alfred Lyttelton
Secretary for War	*Mr. Brodrick.	*Mr. Brodrick.	*Mr. Arnold-Forster.
Secretary for India	*Ld. George Hamilton	*Ld. Geo. Hamilton.	*Mr. Brodrick.
First Lord of the Adm. . . .	*E. of Selborne.	*E. of Selborne.	*E. of Selborne (5).
Lord Lieut. of Ireland	*E. Cadogan.	*E. of Dudley.	*E. of Dudley.
Lord Chan. of Ireland	*Ld. Ashbourne.	*Ld. Ashbourne.	*Ld. Ashbourne.
Chief Sec. for Ireland	Mr. G. Wyndham.	*Mr. G. Wyndham.	*Mr. G. Wyndham (6).
Secretary for Scotland	*Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.	*Ld. Balfour of Burleigh.	*Mr. Graham Murray (8).
Chan. of the Duchy	*Ld. James of Hereford.	Sir W. Walrond.	Sir W. Walrond.
President Board of Trade . . .	*Mr. Gerald Balfour.	*Mr. Gerald Balfour.	*Mr. G. Balfour (10).
Pres. of Local Gov. Board . . .	*Mr. Walter Long.	*Mr. Walter Long.	*Mr. Walter Long (11).
President of Board of Agriculture	*Mr. Hanbury.	{ *Mr. Hanbury.	*E. of Onslow (12).
Postmaster-General	*M. of Londonderry.	{ E. of Onslow.	*Ld. Stauley.
Vice-President of the Council (Education)	Sir J. E. Gorst (13).	*Mr. A. Chamberlain.	— (14).
Pres. Board of Education . . .	—	*M. of Londonderry.	*M. of Londonderry.
First Com. of Works	*Mr. Akers-Douglas.	Ld. Windsor.	Ld. Windsor.
Junior Lords of Treasury	Mr. Anstruther. Mr. Hayes Fisher. Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes.	Mr. Anstruther. Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes. Mr. Forster.	Ld. Balcarras, [(16) Mr. Ailwyn Fellowes Mr. H. W. Forster.
Parliamentary Sec. to the Treasury	Mr. Austen Chamberlain.	{ Mr. Hayes Fisher. { Hon. Arthur Elliot.	Mr. Victor Cavendish.
Patronage Sec. to the Treasury	Sir W. Walrond.	Sir A. Acland Hood.	Sir A. Acland Hood.
Paymaster-General	D. of Marlborough.	Sir Savile Crossley.	Sir Savile Crossley.
Naval Lords of the Admiralty	Vice-Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr. Vice-Adm. Douglas. Rear-Adm. A. K. Wilson (97-1901). Rear-Adm. A. W. Moore (98-1901). Rear-Adm. W. H. May (app. 1901). Rear-Adm. J. Durnford (app. 1901).	Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, G.C.B. Adm. Sir J. Fisher, G.C.B. Rear-Adm. W. H. May. Rear-Adm. J. Durnford, C.B.	Adm. Ld. Walter T. Kerr, G.C.B. Rear-Adm. Sir C. C. Drury. Rear-Adm. W. H. May. Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N.
Civil Lord of the Adm.	Mr. Pretymann.	Mr. Pretymann.	Mr. A. H. Lee.

* The names of Cabinet Ministers are indicated by an asterisk (*).

† Defeated at General Election Jan. 1906, resigned, and Capt. W. Norton appointed in his place (Feb.).

(1) And 1900-2 President of the Board of Education established under the Act of '99.

(2) Lord Wolverhampton succeeded in 1908, and was in turn succeeded by Lords Beauchamp, 1910, and Morley, 1910.

(3) The E. of Crewe succeeded without salary in 1908, and was succeeded in 1911 by Earl Carrington. Lord Crewe (now Marquis) returned to the office in 1912.

(4) Succeeded by Mr. Churchill, 1910, and Mr. McKenna, 1911.

(5) Succeeded by Mr. Long, Mar. 1905.

(6) Succeeded by Mr. A. Birrell, Jan. 1907.

(7) Succeeded by Mr. Herbert Samuel, 1909, Mr. Pease, 1910, and

(8) Succeeded by Lord Fitzmaurice Oct. 1908, who was succeeded by the Marquis of Salisbury, Mar. 1905.

(9) Succeeded by Mr. Hobhouse, 1911.

(10) Succeeded by Mr. Gerald Balfour, Mar. 1905.

FROM 1900 TO 1914.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Administration (formed Dec. 1905).	Mr. Asquith's Administration (formed April 1908).	Mr. Asquith's Administration as existing in Nov. 1914.	OFFICE AND SALARY.
<p>{ *Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. }</p> <p>*Sir Robert Reid.</p> <p>*Earl of Crewe.</p> <p>*Marquis of Ripon.</p> <p>*Mr. Asquith.</p> <p>*Mr. H. Gladstone.</p> <p>*Sir Edward Grey.</p> <p>*Earl of Elgin.</p> <p>*Mr. Haldane.</p> <p>*Mr. J. Morley.</p> <p>*Lord Tweedmouth.</p> <p>Earl of Aberdeen.</p> <p>Lord Justice Walker.</p> <p>*Mr. Bryce (7).</p> <p>*Mr. John Sinclair.</p> <p>*Sir H. Fowler.</p> <p>*Mr. Lloyd George.</p> <p>*Mr. John Burns.</p> <p>*Earl Carrington.</p> <p>*Mr. Sydney Buxton.</p>	<p>*Mr. Asquith.</p> <p>*Mr. Asquith.</p> <p>*Lord Loreburn.</p> <p>Ld. Tweedmouth (2).</p> <p>M. of Ripon (3).</p> <p>*Mr. Lloyd George.</p> <p>*Mr. H. Gladstone (4).</p> <p>*Sir Edward Grey.</p> <p>*Earl of Crewe.</p> <p>*Mr. Haldane.</p> <p>*V. Morley.</p> <p>*Mr. R. McKenna.</p> <p>Earl of Aberdeen.</p> <p>Sir Samuel Walker.</p> <p>*Mr. A. Birrell.</p> <p>*Mr. John Sinclair (cr. Ld. Pentland).</p> <p>*V. Wolverton (9).</p> <p>*Mr. W. Churchill.</p> <p>*Mr. John Burns.</p> <p>*Earl Carrington.</p> <p>*Mr. Sydney Buxton.</p> <p>*Mr. W. Runciman.</p> <p>*Mr. L. V. Harcourt.</p> <p>Mr. J. A. Pease.</p> <p>Mr. J. H. Lewis.</p> <p>Capt. C. W. Norton.</p> <p>Mr. C. E. Hobhouse (19).</p> <p>Mr. G. Whiteley (20).</p> <p>Mr. R. K. Causton (21).</p> <p>Adm. of the Fleet Sir J. A. Fisher.</p> <p>Vice-Adm. Sir Chas. C. Drury.</p> <p>Capt. F. S. Inglefield, R.N.</p> <p>Capt. H. B. Jackson, R.N.</p> <p>Mr. George Lambart.</p>	<p>*Mr. Asquith.</p> <p>*Mr. Asquith.</p> <p>*Visct. Haldane.</p> <p>*Lord Beauchamp.</p> <p>*M. of Crewe.</p> <p>*Mr. Lloyd George.</p> <p>*Mr. R. McKenna.</p> <p>*Sir Edward Grey.</p> <p>*Mr. L. V. Harcourt.</p> <p>*Earl Kitchener (26).</p> <p>*M. of Crewe.</p> <p>*Mr. W. Churchill.</p> <p>Earl of Aberdeen.</p> <p>Mr. I. O'Brien.</p> <p>*Mr. A. Birrell.</p> <p>*Mr. McK. Wood.</p> <p>*Mr. C. F. G. Masterman.</p> <p>*Mr. W. Runciman.</p> <p>*Mr. H. Samuel.</p> <p>*Lord Lucas.</p> <p>*Mr. C. E. Hobhouse.</p> <p>*Mr. J. A. Pease.</p> <p>*Lord Emmott.</p> <p>Mr. J. W. Gulland.</p> <p>Mr. W. Jones.</p> <p>Mr. W. W. Benn.</p> <p>Mr. H. Webb (unpd.)</p> <p>Hon. E. S. Montagu.</p> <p>Mr. P. H. Illingworth.</p> <p>Lord Strachie.</p> <p>Admiral of the Fleet Lord Fisher.</p> <p>Vice Admiral Sir F. T. Hamilton.</p> <p>Rear-Admiral F. C. T. Indor.</p> <p>Captain C. F. Lambert.</p> <p>Mr. Geo. Lambert.</p> <p>Sir F. Hopwood (additional).</p>	<p>Prime Minister.</p> <p>First Lord of Treasury, £5,000.</p> <p>Lord Chancellor, £10,000.</p> <p>{ Lord President of the Council, £2,000.</p> <p>Lord Privy Seal, £2,000.</p> <p>{ Chancellor of the Exchequer £5,000</p> <p>Home Secretary, £5,000.</p> <p>Foreign Secretary, £5,000.</p> <p>Colonial Secretary, £5,000.</p> <p>Secretary for War, £5,000.</p> <p>Secretary for India, £5,000.</p> <p>First Ld. of the Adm., £4,500.</p> <p>Lord-Lieut. of Ireland, £20,000.</p> <p>Ld. Chan. of Ireland, £8,000.</p> <p>Chief Sec. for Ireland, £4,425.</p> <p>{ Secretary for Scotland, £2,000.</p> <p>{ Chan. of the Duchy, £2,000.</p> <p>Pres. Bd. of Trade, £5,000.</p> <p>Pres. Local Gov. Bd., £5,000.</p> <p>{ President of Board of Agriculture, £2,000.</p> <p>Postmaster-General, £2,500.</p> <p>{ Vice-President of the Council (Education), £2,000.</p> <p>Pres. Bd. of Education, £2,000.</p> <p>First Com. of Wrks., £2,000.</p> <p>{ Junior Lords of Treasury, £1,000 each.</p> <p>{ Parliamentary Sec. to the Treasury, £2,000.</p> <p>{ Patronage Sec. to the Treasury, £2,000.</p> <p>Paymaster-General (unpaid).</p> <p>{ Naval Lords of the Admiralty, £1,500 each.</p> <p>{ Civil Lords of the Admiralty, £1,000.</p>

(13) Member of the Board of Education as established under the Act of '99.

(14) The Secretary to the Board of Education now represents the Board in the Commons.

(15) Succeeded by Mr. R. McKenna, Jan. 1907.

(17) Succeeded by Mr. J. M. F. Fuller (Feb. 1906) as unpaid Junior Lord, and he by Mr. J. H. Whitley, Mar. 1907.

(18) Succeeded by Mr. W. Runciman, Jan. 1907.

(19) Succeeded by Mr. McKinnon Wood, 1911, and he by Mr. Masterman, 1912.

(20) Succeeded by Mr. J. A. Pease, 1908, and he by the Master of Elibank, 1910-12.

(21) Succeeded by Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, 1910, and Lord Strachie, 1912.

(22) Succeeded by Adm. of the Fleet Sir A. K. Wilson.

(23) Succeeded by Rear-Adm. C. J. Briggs.

(24) Succeeded by Rear-Adm. C. R. Madden.

(25) A non-political appointment, for the war only.

MINISTRIES.

OFFICE.	Ld. Salisbury's 3rd Administration as reconstructed Nov. 1900.	Mr. Balfour's 1st Administration (formed July—Aug. 1902).	Mr. Balfour's Administration (reconstructed Oct. 1903).
Sec. to the Admiralty . . . {	Mr. Arnold-Forster.	Mr. Arnold-Forster.	Mr. Pretymen.
Under-Sec. Home . . . {	Mr. Jesse Collings.	Mr. Cochrane.	Mr. Cochrane.
Under-Sec. Foreign . . . {	Visct. Cranborne.	Visct. Cranborne.	E. Percy.
Under-Sec. Colonial . . . {	E. of Onslow.	{ E. of Onslow.	D. of Marlborough.
Under-Sec. for War . . . {	Ld. Raglan.	{ D. of Marlborough.	E. of Donoughmore.
Under-Sec. for India . . . {	E. of Hardwicke.	{ E. of Hardwicke.	E. of Hardwicke (5).
Vice-Pres. of Irish Dep. of Agriculture, etc. . . }	Mr. Horace Plunkett.	Mr. Horace Plunkett.	Sir Horace Plunkett.
Sec. to Board of Trade . . . {	E. of Dudley.	Mr. Bonar Law.	Mr. Bonar Law.
Sec. to Local Gov. Board . . . {	Mr. Grant Lawson.	Mr. Grant Lawson.	Mr. Grant Lawson.
Fin. Sec. to War Office . . . {	Ld. Stanley.	Ld. Stanley.	Mr. Bromley-Davenport.
Sec. Board of Education . . . {	—	Sir W. Anson.	Sir W. Anson.
Sec. Bd. of Agriculture . . . {	—	—	—
Assist. Postmaster-Gen. . . {	—	—	—
Attorney-General . . . {	Sir R. Finlay.	Sir R. Finlay.	Sir R. Finlay.
Solicitor-General . . . {	Sir E. Carson.	Sir E. Carson.	Sir E. Carson.
Lord Advocate . . . {	Mr. Graham Murray.	Mr. Graham Murray.	Mr. Scott Dickson.
Solicitor-General for Scotland . . . {	Mr. C. S. Dickson.	Mr. C. S. Dickson.	Mr. D. Dundas (18).
Attorney-General for Ireland . . . {	Mr. Atkinson.	Mr. Atkinson.	Mr. Atkinson.
Solicitor-General for Ireland . . . {	Mr. George Wright (1900-1).	Mr. J. H. Campbell.	Mr. J. H. Campbell.
	Mr. J. H. Campbell (app. Oct. 1901).		

Household Appointment

Lord Steward . . .	E. of Pembroke.	E. of Pembroke.	E. of Pembroke.
Lord Chamberlain . . .	E. of Clarendon.	E. of Clarendon.	E. of Clarendon.
Master of the Horse . . .	D. of Portland.	D. of Portland.	D. of Portland.
Master of the Buckhounds . . .	*Ld. Chesham (1900-1).	—	—
Treasurer of the Household . . .	Mr. Victor Cavendish	Mr. Victor Cavendish.	M. of Hamilton.
Comptroller of the Household . . .	V. Valentia.	V. Valentia.	V. Valentia.
Vice-Chamberlain . . .	Sir A. Acland-Hood.	Ld. Wolverton.	Ld. Wolverton.
	Ld. Bagot (1900-1).		
	E. of Denbigh.	E. of Denbigh.	E. of Denbigh.
	Ld. Churchill.	V. Churchill.	V. Churchill.
	Ld. Harris (1900-1).	Earl of Kintore.	E. of Kintore.
	E. of Kintore.	Ld. Lawrence.	Ld. Lawrence.
	Ld. Lawrence.	E. Howe.	E. of Erroll.
	E. Howe.	Ld. Kenyon.	Ld. Kenyon.
	Ld. Kenyon (app. '01).	Ld. Suffield.	Ld. Suffield.
	Ld. Suffield (app. '01).		
Lords-in-Waiting . . .	E. Waldegrave.	E. Waldegrave.	E. Waldegrave.
Captain of the Ye. of the Guard . . .	Ld. Belper.	Ld. Belper.	Ld. Belper.
Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms . . .	Duchess of Buccleuch.	Duchess of Buccleuch.	Duchess of Buccleuch.
Mistress of the Robes . . .			

- (1) Succeeded by Mr. Masterman, 1909, and by Mr. Ellis Griffith, 1912.
 (2) Succeeded by Mr. McKinnon Wood, 1908, and by Mr. Acland, 1911.
 (3) Succeeded by Lord Emmott, 1911.
 (4) Succeeded by Colonel Seely, 1911, and by Mr. Tennant, 1912.
 (5) Died 1904. Marquis of Bath appointed Jan. 20th, 1905.
 (6) Succeeded by Mr. C. E. H. Hobhouse, Jan. 1907.
 (7) Succeeded by the Master of Elibank, 1909, and by Mr. Montagu, 1910.
 (8) Succeeded by Mr. T. W. Russell, May 1907.
 (9) Unseated Jan. 1910; re-elected Oct. 1911.
 (10) Succeeded by Mr. H. J. Tennant, 1909, and by Mr. Robertson, 1911.
 (11) Succeeded by Dr. T. J. Macnamara, Jan. 1907.
 (12) Succeeded by Mr. J. Herbert Lewis, June 1909.
 (13) Succeeded by Mr. Tennant, 1911, and by Mr. H. Baker, 1912.
 (14) Succeeded by Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, Oct. 1908.
 (15) Succeeded by Sir Rufus Isaacs, 1910.

MINISTRIES.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman's Administration (formed Dec. 1905).	Mr. Asquith's Administration (formed April 1908).	Mr. Asquith's Administration as existing in Nov. 1914.	OFFICE AND SALARY.
Mr. Edmund Robertson. Mr. Herbt. L. Samuel. Lord Fitzmaurice. Mr. Winston Churchill. E. of Portsmouth. Mr. John E. Ellis (6).	Dr. Macnamara. Mr. H. Samuel (1). Ld. Fitzmaurice (2). Col. Seely (3). Lord Lucas (4). Mr. Buchanan (7).	Dr. Macnamara. Mr. Ellis J. Griffith. Mr. F. D. Acland. Lord Islington. Mr. H. J. Tennant. Mr. C. H. Roberts.	} Sec. to the Admiralty, £2,000. Under-Sec. Home, £1,500. Under-Sec. Foreign, £1,500. } Under-Sec. Colonial, £1,500. Under-Sec. for War, £1,500. Under-Sec. for India, £1,500. Vice-Pres. of Irish Dept. of Agriculture, etc., £1,200, and res. allowance. Sec. Board of Trade, £1,200. } Sec. to Local Government Board, £1,200. Fin. Sec. to War Office, £1,500. Sec. to Bd. of Education, £1,200. Sec. Bd. of Agriculture, £1,200. Assist. Postmaster-Gen., £1,200. } Attorney-General, £7,000 (and fees). } Solicitor-General, £6,000 (and fees). Lord Advocate, £5,000. } Solicitor-General for Scotland, £2,000. } Attorney-General for Ireland, £5,000. } Solicitor-General for Ireland, £2,000.
Sir H. Plunkett (8). Mr. H. E. Kearley. Mr. W. Runciman (11). Mr. T. R. Buchanan. Mr. Thomas Lough. —	Mr. T. W. Russell. Mr. H. Kearley (10). Mr. Masterman (12). Mr. F. D. Acland (13). Mr. McK. Wood (14). —	Mr. T. W. Russell (9). Mr. J. M. Robertson. Mr. Herbert Lewis. Mr. H. Baker. Dr. C. Addison. Sir H. Verney. Capt. C. Norton. *Sir J. A. Simon.	
Sir Lawson Walton. Sir W. S. Robson. Mr. Thos. Shaw. Mr. Alex. Ure. Mr. R. R. Cherry. Mr. Redmond J. Barry.	Sir W. S. Robson (15). Sir S. T. Evans (16). Mr. Thos. Shaw, (17). Mr. Alex. Ure (19). Mr. R. R. Cherry (20). Mr. Redmond J. Barry (21).	Sir S. O. Buckmaster. Mr. R. Munro. Mr. T. B. Morison. Mr. Jonathan Pim. Mr. James O'Connor.	

from 1900 to 1914.

Earl of Liverpool (22). Viscount Althorp. Earl of Sefton (24).	Earl Beauchamp. Visct. Althorp (23). Earl of Granard.	Earl of Chesterfield. Lord Sandhurst. Earl of Granard.	Lord Steward, £2,000. Lord Chamberlain, £2,000. Master of the Horse, £2,000.
—	—	—	{ Master of the Buckhounds, £1,500 (abolished).
Sir Edward Strachey The Master of Elibank. Lord Allendale (27). Earl Granville. Earl of Granard (28). Lord Hamilton of Dalzell. Lord Acton. Lord Denman. Lord Colebrooke. Lord Herschell. Lord Suffield.	Sir E. Strachey (25). The Master of Elibank (26). Mr. J. M. F. Fuller. Earl Granville. Lord O'Hagan. Lord Hamilton of Dalzell. Lord Acton. Lord Denman. Lord Colebrooke. Lord Herschell. Lord Suffield.	Hon. F. E. Guest. Lord Saye and Sele. Hon. G. Howard. Earl Granville. Lord Allendale. Lord Acton. Lord Herschell. Lord Loch. Lord Farquhar. Lord Willingdon.	{ Treasurer of the Household, £700. { Comptroller of the Household, £700. Vice-Chamberlain, £700.
D. of Manchester (29). Earl Beauchamp, K.C.M.G. (30). Duchess of Buccleuch	Lord Allendale. Lord Denman. Duchess of Buccleuch.	Earl of Craven. Lord Colebrooke. D'ss of Devonshire.	{ Lords-in-Waiting, £600 each. Captain of the Yeo. of the Guard, £1,200. { Capt. of the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, £1,000. Mistress of the Robes, £500.

(16) Succeeded by Sir J. Simon, 1910.

(18) Succeeded by Mr. E. T. Salvesen, Jan. 1905, and he by Mr. J. A. Clyde, K.C., Oct. 1905.

(19) Succeeded by Mr. Arthur Dewar, K.C., 1909, Mr. W. Hunter, 1910, and Mr. A. M. Anderson, 1911.

(20) Succeeded by Mr. C. A. O'Connor, 1911, and by Mr. I. O'Brien, 1912.

(21) Succeeded by Mr. I. O'Brien, 1911, and by Mr. T. F. Moloney, 1912.

(23) Succeeded by Lord Sandhurst, 1912.

(25) Succeeded by Mr. Dudley Ward, 1910, and Captain Guest, 1912.

(26) Succeeded by Lord Liverpool, 1909-12.

(28) Succeeded by Lord O'Hagan, 1907.

(30) Succeeded by Lord Denman, 1907.

(17) Succeeded by Mr. Alexander Ure, K.C., Feb. 1909.

(22) Succeeded by Earl Beauchamp, 1907.

(24) Succeeded by Earl of Granard, Aug. 1907.

(27) Succeeded by Mr. J. M. F. Fuller, Mar. 1907.

(29) Succeeded by Lord Allendale, April 1907.

THE HOME OFFICE,

Whitehall, S.W.

The Home Office is the senior of the Departments of the Principal Secretaries of State. Its functions, which formerly extended to foreign, colonial, and military affairs, are now strictly confined to the United Kingdom, and in some matters to England and Wales only. The affairs of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, however, still come to the Home Office.

The Home Secretary is the medium of communication between the Crown and its subjects, and receives Addresses and Petitions. He is responsible for the King's peace, attends to the general administration of criminal justice, police, and prisons, and advises the Sovereign in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy. He supervises lunatic asylums, reformatories, and industrial schools; enforces all rules and orders of a legislative character for the protection of the life and health of the community generally, more particularly the statutes passed for protecting workers in mines, quarries, factories, and workshops. Estimates, 1914-15, £268,600.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, M.P. (£5,000).

Private Secs., S. W. Harris; Hon. H. R. C. Balfour.

Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir Edward Troup, K.C.B. (£2,000).

Private Sec., G. W. Chrystal.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary, The Right Hon. Ellis J. Griffith, K.C., M.P. (£1,500).

Private Sec., A. Locke.

Assistant Under-Secretaries, E. R. H. Blackwell, C.B., *Legal* (£1,200-£1,500); and M. Delevingne, C.B. (£1,000-£1,200).

Assistant Secretaries, H. B. Simpson, C.B., J. Pedder, C.B., G. A. Aitken, M.V.O., A. J. Eagleston, R. R. Bannatyne, and S. W. Harris (£1,000-£1,200).

Senior Clerks, T. E. Bettany, A. L. Dixon, A. Maxwell, J. F. Henderson, J. F. Moylan, and G. W. Chrystal (£700-£800).

Junior Clerks, R. F. Reynard, I.S.O. (£600); H. B. Butler, Hon. H. R. C. Balfour, C. G. Markbreiter, A. Locke, H. R. Scott, G. G. Whiskard, C. D. C. Robinson, E. N. A. Finlay, M. H. Whitelegge, A. L. R. Parsons, A. Crapper, E. W. E. Holderness, F. C. Johnson, W. Sheepshanks, F. Sandon, and G. R. A. Buckland (£200-£500).

Clerk of Accounts, S. M. Greenwood, I.S.O. (£520-£650).

Assistant Clerk of Accounts, W. C. Platt (£365-500).

Clerk for Statistical Returns, W. J. Farrant (£515-£550).

Superintendent of Registry, E. E. B. Beamer (£500).

Assistant Superintendent of Registry, C. A. Bradford (£350-£400).

Library and Warrants Clerk, A. H. Eggett (£380-£450).

Clerk for Factory Statistics, L. W. Thomas (£300-£450).

Clerk for Mining Statistics and Sec. Board for Mining Exams., W. W. Ware (£450).

Second Division Clerk (Higher Grade), A. Williams (£250-£350).

Senior Clerk to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, W. Peacock (£250-£350).

Second Assistant Superintendent of Registry, A. H. May (£250-£300).

Minor Staff Clerks, W. E. J. Cardy (£250-£350); E. E. Stringer (£200-£300); G. F. Porter (£150-£250); A. Whitley (£120-£200).

Official Analysts, W. H. Willcox, M.D., and F. G. Hopkins, M.B., D.Sc.

Factory Department, Home Office.

Chief Inspector, Sir B. A. Whitelegge, K.C.B., M.D. (£1,500).

Deputy Chief Inspectors, H. M. Robinson, I.S.O. (£800-£900), and R. E. Graves (£750-£850).

Superintending Inspectors, G. Bellhouse, Home Office; J. H. Walsmsley, Birmingham; W. Williams, Glasgow; J. H. Rogers, Bristol; J. Jackson, Manchester, and C. F. Wright, Leeds (£600-£750).

Medical Inspectors, T. M. Legge, M.D. (£800), E. L. Collis, M.B., and J. C. Bridge, F.R.C.S.Ed, Manchester (£500-£700).

Electrical Inspector, G. S. Ram (£500-£700).

Inspector for Dangerous Trades, W. S. Smith (£500-£700).

Inspectors (Class Ia), J. T. Birtwistle (Textile Particulars), Blackburn (£600); *J. E. Ashworth, South London; *O. A. Shinner, Bristol; D. Walsmsley, Oldham; *H. J. Wilson, Glasgow; *W. H. Seal, Manchester; *J. E. Harston, Birmingham; G. A. Taylor, Bradford; *S. Shuter, Leeds; E. F. May, Dublin; S. Erant, Belfast; T. O. Edwards, Cardiff; Joseph Law, Blackburn; F. J. Parkes, North London; J. Hilditch, Swansea; John Law, Sheffield; W. Buchan, Liverpool; C. R. Pendock, Stoke-on-Trent; J. H. Crabtree, Burnley; T. C. Butler, East London; H. Verney, North-West London; E. V. Clark, West London; A. Wolfe, Wolverhampton. (Class Ib) J. H. Nicholl, Northampton; J. Kellett, Stockton; W. J. B. Davis, Kent; H. J. Peacock, Huddersfield; W. J. Neely, North-East London; W. B. Lauder, Newcastle-on-Tyne; T. C. Taylor, Norwich; A. J. F. Dunolly, Southampton; W. D. Kirkwood, Glasgow; L. P. Evans, Plymouth; T. Brown, Edinburgh; W. H. Beverley, South-West London; T. Owner, Bolton; H. E. Brothers, Warrington; D. F. Young, Dundee; R. Eatock, Nottingham; J. H. Warren, Lincoln; J. L. Edwards, Wrexham; C. F. R. Johnston, Kilmarnock; E. F. Boggis-Rolfe, Preston; E. A. R. Werner, Home Office; E. L. Allhusen, Cork; H. W. Younger, Halifax; W. F. E. Seymour Leicester; L. Ward, Derby; G. S. Taylor, Home Office; W. F. Ireland, Stockport; S. R. Bennett, Londonderry; G. E. Duckering, Rochdale; F. G. Mudford, Worcester; G. L. Crampton, Stirling; H. H. C. Thomas, Walsall; M. E. White, Gloucester; C. E. Pringle, Hull; W. V. Smith, Wigan; R. U. Shaxby, Yeovil; A. B. Franklin, Aberdeen; W. J. McCaghey, Keighley; J. Good, Coventry; T. Porteus, Reading; D. R. Wilson, Home Office; W. K. Beard, Ipswich; W. E. Harding, Bristol; S. Hird, Manchester; H. R. Rogers, Birmingham; L. C. McNair, Inverness; W. J. Law, Leeds; C. W. Price, Home Office (£300-£450; 23 to £550). * Also in receipt of an allowance of £50.

Inspectors (Class II). 57 at £200-£300.

Assistant Inspectors, Textile Particulars, H. Taylor, E. J. Holmes, J. T. Ashton, and T. McC. Birtwistle (£250).

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

Principal Lady Inspector, Miss A. M. Anderson, Home Office (£550).

Senior Lady Inspectors, *Miss R. E. Squire, Home Office; Miss A. Tracey, Manchester; Miss E. Sadler, Leeds; Miss Martindale, Birmingham; Miss M. M. Vines, Glasgow; and Miss E. J. Slocock, Belfast; Miss C. I. S. Smith, Home Office (£300-£400). * In receipt of an allowance of £50.

Lady Inspectors, Miss I. Whitworth, Home Office; Miss I. J. W. S. Meiklejohn, Home Office; Miss A. J. Perry, Glasgow; Miss H. C. Escroet, Birmingham; Miss L. M. H. Pearson, Birmingham; Miss F. I. Taylor, Leeds; Miss A. M. Abrons, Leeds; Miss D. E. Lindsay, Leeds; Miss E. F. Stevenson, Manchester; Miss J. E. V. Lennard, Home Office; Miss M. H. S. Hall, Home Office; Miss A. E. Smith, Home Office; Miss I. M. S. Keely, Home Office (£200-£300).

Inspectors' Assistants, 29 at £110-£150, and 26 to £200.

Inspectors of Explosives, Home Office.

Chief Inspector, Major A. McN. C. Cooper-Key, C.B. (£1,000).

Inspectors, Capt. A. P. H. Desborough, R.A. (£800-£900); Major T. H. Crozier and Major H. Coningham (£500-£800); Capt. R. A. Thomas, R.A. (£500).

Inspectors of Coal and Metalliferous Mines.

Chief Inspector, Sir R. A. S. Redmayne, K.C.B., Home Office (£1,500).

Deputy Chief Inspector, W. Walker (£1,000). Divisional Inspectors, W. N. Atkinson, I.S.O., Cardiff; H. Johnstone, Birmingham; C. L. Robinson, Edinburgh; T. H. Mottram, Doncaster; J. R. R. Wilson, Newcastle-on-Tyne (£750-£1,000).

Inspectors in Charge of Districts, J. Gerrard, Manchester (£900), and A. D. Nicholson, Liverpool (£500-£700).

Senior Inspectors, R. McLaren, Glasgow; W. Saint, Stafford; J. D. Lewis, Swansea; D. H. F. Mathews, Chester; T. G. Davies, Newport, Mon.; H. Walker, Leeds; J. M. Carey, Bath; A. Pearson, Llandaff; R. G. M. Prichard, Edinburgh; H. A. Abbott, Sheffield; and F. H. Wynne, Durham (£500-£700).

Electrical Inspector, R. Nelson, Home Office (£500-£700).

Junior Inspectors, W. H. Hepplewhite, Tamworth; J. Mellors, Wakefield; G. B. Harrison, Manchester; J. Masterton, Ayr; J. R. Felton, Birmingham; G. Poole, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. H. Steele, Glasgow; W. J. Charlton, Durham; L. Clive, Newcastle-under-Lyme; W. E. T. Hartley, Stirling; T. Ashley, Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. S. Foot, Bridgend; W. H. Murray, Liverpool; T. Boydell, Truro; H. M. Hudspeth, Doncaster; E. H. Frazer, Nottingham; C. D. Mottram, Sheffield; Douglas Hay, Durham; H. J. Humphrys, Dunfermline; J. A. S. Ritson, Edinburgh; F. N. Siddall, Bolton; H. Danby, Doncaster; H. T. Foster, Newcastle-on-Tyne; E. S. Rees, Cardiff; P. S. Lea, Birmingham; G. Cook, Whitehaven; A. L. Flint, Leeds; and P. T. Jenkins, Newport, Mon.; A. Stoker, Manchester; F. L. McBride, Newport, Mon.; W. Rees, Cardiff (£300-£450).

Senior Inspector for Metalliferous Mines, G. J. Williams, Bangor (£500-£700).

Junior Inspectors for Metalliferous Mines, O. R. Jones, Carnarvon, and W. Leck, Cleator Moor (£300-£450).

Sub-Inspectors of Mines, 22 at £150-£200.

Sub-Inspector of Quarries, 8 at £150-£200.

Inspectors of Horses, 6 at £125-£175.

Under the Inebriates Act.

Inspector, R. W. Branthwaite, M.D. (£700).

Under the Aliens Act.

Inspector, W. Haldane Porter (£500-£700).

Clerk, J. M. M. Dallas (£250-£350).

Under Cruelty to Animals Act.

Chief Inspector, G. D. Thane, F.R.C.S. (£600).

Inspectors, Sir J. Russell, M.B., L.L.D. (£367); W. P. G. Graham, M.B. (£800); G. F. Rogers, M.D. (£800).

Inspectors of Anatomy.

Metropolis, Sir W. H. Bennett, K.C.V.O. (£100).

Provinces, T. P. Pick (£100).

Inspectors of Constabulary for England and Wales.

Lieut.-Col. J. H. Eden (£1,000) and L. Dunning (£750-£850).

Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

Chief Inspector, C. E. B. Russell (£800-£1,000).

Senior Inspector, J. C. Pearson (£450-£700).

Inspector (Class I.), W. H. Bulley (£450-£700);

Inspectors (Class II.), E. W. Taunton, G. R. B. Loch, and F. S. Scruby (£250-£400).

Woman Inspector, Mrs. H. E. A. Harrison (£250-£350).

Medical Inspector, A. H. Norris, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (£500-£700).

Woman Medical Inspector (Assistant), Miss A. M. Whitlock, M.B., B.S. (£300-£400).

Chief Clerk, T. B. Hildesley (£400-£500).

Staff Clerk, F. B. Falshaw (£300-£400).

Prison Commission.

Chairman, Sir E. Ruggles-Brise, K.C.B. (£1,800).

Private Sec., W. Scott Westland.

Prison Commissioners and Directors of Convict Prisons, F. J. Dryhurst, C.B., Capt. C. F. de L. Eardley-Wildon, M. L. Waller, and Sir H. Smailley, M.D. (Medical) (£1,000).

Director of Convict Prisons (unpaid) and Medical Adviser to the Prison Commissioners, Sir H. B. Donkin, M.D. (£100).

Secretary and Inspector, Lt.-Col. J. Winn, R.E. (£700-£800).

Inspectors, Major E. W. Briscoe, J. R. Farewell, N. G. Mitchell-Innes (£700-£800); O. F. N. Treadwell, Assistant Medical Inspector (£600); Rev. C. B. Simpson, Chaplain Inspector (£600-£700); Miss Mary L. Gordon, Lady Inspector (£300-£400).

Comptroller of Accounts and Stores, E. Brine (£650-£800).

Assistant Comptroller of Accounts and Stores, A. T. Turpin (£500-£600).

Assistant Secretary, A. J. Wall (£500-£600).

Surveyor, Major H. S. Rogers, R.E. (£700-£900).

Assistant Surveyor, O. P. Schreiber (£400).

First Class Clerks, W. Scott Westland, F. J. Price, W. H. T. Walker, and C. M. Overton (£350-£500).

THE FOREIGN OFFICE,

Downing Street, S.W.

This is the department of Government which conducts official intercourse with other States. By constitutional law the authority of the Sovereign is supreme; but by constitutional custom he may only act by the advice and on the responsibility of a Minister—the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Constitutional practice requires the sanction of the Sovereign to matters of foreign policy. The Foreign Secretary conducts general negotiations, prepares or supervises despatches, and periodically gives receptions to the representatives of Foreign Powers. But questions of importance come before the Prime Minister or are discussed by the whole Cabinet under his presidency. The requisite continuity of general policy, amidst shifting political parties, is maintained by means of the permanent Staff of the Department.

The representatives of the Crown abroad are members either of the Diplomatic Service or of the Consular Service, the duties of the former body being, generally speaking, political and ceremonial, of the latter, commercial and legal; though in the less important posts diplomats undertake consular work, and occasionally consuls act in a diplomatic capacity.

The Diplomatic Service consists of (a) Ambassadors, (b) Ministers Plenipotentiary and Ministers Resident, (c) *Chargés d'Affaires*.

The Ambassador, according to historical theory, represents the person of his Sovereign, and so can claim direct access to the Sovereign to whom he is accredited. Further, he takes first rank in order of precedence.

The Minister is regarded as a mere agent of the Sovereign, and therefore holds an inferior position, though otherwise he has powers and duties similar to those of an Ambassador.

The *Chargé d'Affaires*, unlike the two former, is accredited not to the Sovereign, but to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State in which he resides. Usually he is appointed to act temporarily, in the absence of the Ambassador or Minister.

Counsellors and Secretaries are attached to the Embassies and Legations, and often Military and Naval Attachés and Commercial Attachés.

The Consular Service consists of (a) Consuls general, (b) Consuls, (c) Vice-Consuls, and (d) Consular Agents. A Consul, in addition to giving general assistance to British subjects abroad, has in particular to deal with numerous matters connected with shipping; to issue periodical reports on the trade of the place where he resides; to celebrate or register marriages where one of the parties is British; to register the births of British subjects; to take oaths and declarations, and perform other notarial functions. Besides this, in countries in which extra-territorial jurisdiction is exercised, he administers justice, where a British subject is concerned, either in his own court, or in conjunction with the native tribunal.

The salaries are as follows: Consuls-General, £900 to £1,200; Consuls, £600 to £800; Vice-Consuls, £300, rising by £20 to £500.

The names of the British Diplomatic and chief Consular representatives abroad are given in the articles on the countries to which they are accredited, or where they are stationed.

For Regulations respecting Foreign Office Passports, see p. 547.

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,
Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Grey, K.G., M.P. (£5,000).

Private Sec., Sir W. G. Tyrrell, K.C.M.G., C.B. (£300).

Precis Writer, C. H. Montgomery, C.V.O. (£300).

Permanent Under-Secretary, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Nicolson, Bart., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E. (£2,500).

Private Sec., R. H. Campbell (£150).

Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Francis Dyke Acland, M.P. (£1,500).

Private Sec., G. H. Locock (£150).

Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir Walter Langley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (£1,500); Sir Eyre Crowe, K.C.M.G., C.B. (£1,200); Sir Ralph Paget, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (£1,200); and Algernon Low, C.B. (£1,200).

Chief Clerk, J. A. C. Tillev (£1,000-£1,200).

Legal Adviser, Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C. (£1,200).

Assistant Legal Advisers, C. J. B. Hurst, C.B., K.C. (£900-£1,000), and H. W. Malkin (£700-£800).

Senior Clerks, Sir W. G. Tyrrell, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Beilby F. Alston, C.B.; Marquess of Dufferin and Ava; G. S. Spicer; G. R. Clerk, C.M.G.; R. A. C. Sperling; and V. A. Wellesley (each £900-£1,000).

Assistant Clerks, R. H. Greg; C. H. Montgomery, C.V.O.; Hon. J. E. Drummond, C.B.; Hon. C. H. Taiton; Alwyn Parker, C.M.G.; J. D. Gregory; E. H. J. Leslie; G. H. Villiers; M. W. Lampson, M.V.O.; and R. C. Vansittart, M.V.O. (each £700-£800).

Junior Clerks, W. A. Stewart; L. Oliphant; G. R. Warner; E. F. Gye; W. H. M. Selby, M.V.O.; C. F. J. Dormer; O. G. Sargent; G. H. Locock; the Earl of Drogheda; R. L. Craigie; R. H. Campbell; H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen; H. J. Seymour; C. W. Orde; R. T. Nugent; E. F. Boothby; F. E. F. Adam; O. St. C. O'Malley; D. J. M. Douglas-Scott; G. N. M. Bland; B. C. Newton; C. H. Smith; E. G. F. Adam; L. Collier; A. D. Cooper; V. C. W. Forbes; M. D. Peterson; and T. M. Snow (each £200-£500).

Assistant Clerk, Chief Clerk's Department, H. W. Fraser, I.S.O. (£550-£750).

Staff Officers in Chief Clerk's Department, W. R. Wallis, H. L. Sherwood, O. V. Blake, and W. H. Robinson (£300-£500).

Librarian, E. C. Blech, C.M.G. (£800-£1,000).

Assistants in Library, Hugh Ritchie and E. Parkes (£500-£600).

Staff Officers, G. Badrick, R. C. Dickie, and C. S. Nicoll (£300-£450).

Staff Officer in Treaty Department, H. S. Martin (£300-£400).

Registrar, W. L. Berrow, I.S.O. (£350-£500).

Staff Officers, J. Gritton, H. A. Slade, D. A. Leak, J. H. Mears, and F. Gritton (£300-£450).

Deputy Marshal of Ceremonies, Robert Follett Syngé, C.M.G., M.V.O. (£400).

Oriental Translator, Prof. Charles Wells.

Second Division Clerk (Higher Grade), H. W. McQuown (£250-£350).

Second Division Clerks, P. C. Rice, L. G. Brown, W. Weighell, J. W. Field, H. H. Quarnby, A. E. Airey, W. L. M. Dunlop, O. Monk, S. Springer, R. Bloore, J. W. Stafford, E. W. Light, J. F. French, E. G. Adams, O. J. Hubbert, R. C. Thomson, W. T. Harrower, T. B. Ross, L. R. Sherwood, J. L. Butler, J. S. Grant, W. Ewing, A. F. Orchard, T. J. W. Wilson, S. S. Blank, F. H. Cleobury, D. F. Crawford, S. H. Gellatly,

R. C. Cox, F. L. Brookes, W. V. Jenkins, H. A. Hobson, W. J. Uwins, A. L. Willis, F. T. Campion, W. W. Pate, A. K. Helm, P. J. Hornby, A. H. Marlow, F. G. Thompson, H. G. Kelsey, H. W. Gunningham, E. H. Rance, E. H. Oldham, G. R. Butteriss, and R. Kemp (£70-£300).

King's Foreign Service Messengers, F. E. Raikes (£400); Hon. F. G. Curzon, Major P. W. North, Major A. F. Custance, Major E. G. Drummond, and Major A. S. M. Porter (each £250).

King's Home Service Messengers, M. MacKenzie (£225); E. W. Newberry, A. E. Morbey, J. C. Veasey, John Wright, Jervis Wright, and M. E. Ling (£130-£200).

THE COLONIAL OFFICE,

Downing Street, S.W.

The authority of the Crown throughout the British Dominions beyond the seas is exercised by the **Secretary of State for the Colonies**.

The direct executive action of the department is mainly confined to Crown Colonies, Protectorates, etc. In the self-governing Colonies the department is the channel of communication in regard to all matters arising in the Colonies affecting foreign powers and matters of general Imperial concern.

As a result of a pledge given by him at the Imperial Conference 1907, Lord Elgin during that year rearranged and reorganised the Office in three branches or divisions.

I. The **Dominions Division**, dealing with the affairs of the self-governing dominions of the Empire, and with those Crown Colonies and Protectorates in the Pacific and in South Africa, which are intimately connected with the self-governing dominions. Emigration questions are dealt with by this department. Linked to it is the **Secretariat of the Imperial Conference**.

II. The **Crown Colonies Division**, dealing with the administration and political work of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

III. The **General Department**, dealing with the general routine business of the Office and various matters common to all the Colonies, especially the Crown Colonies, such as currency, banking, postal and telegraph matters, education, etc. There are 4 Standing Committees in connection with this department, viz., Patronage and Promotions Committee, Finance Committee, Concessions and Railways Committee, and Pensions Committee.

The salaries, etc., of the Colonial Office are estimated at £61,510 for 1914 15.

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P. (£5,000).

Private Secretaries, F. G. A. Butler, A. C. C. Parkinson, J. C. C. Davidson, and R. Furse.

Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Lord Islington, P.C., G.C.M.G. (£1,500).

Private Secretary, H. F. Batterbee.

Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (£2,000).

Private Secretary, A. B. Keith, D.C.L., D.Litt.

Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir H. W. Just, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Dominions Division); Sir George F. Fides, K.C.M.G., C.B. (Crown Colonies Division) (each £1,500).

Chief Clerk, C. A. Harris, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. (£1,150).

Legal Adviser, J. S. Risley, C.B. (£1,000).

Principal Clerks, G. W. Johnson, C.M.G.; H. J. Read, C.B., C.M.G.; C. Strachey; H. C. M. Lambert, C.B.; A. E. Collins, C.M.G.; W. D. Ellis; G. E. A. Grindle, C.M.G. (£850-£1,000).

Commercial Attachés.—The headquarters of the Commercial Attachés in Europe, except those at Paris and Constantinople, were transferred to London, April 1st, 1907. Sir H. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B., France, Belgium, Switzerland (£500); E. Weakley, C.M.G., European and Asiatic Turkey and Bulgaria (£800); A. P. Bennett, C.M.G., Italy and Greece (£600-£25-£900); E. T. F. Crowe, C.M.G., Japan (£900); H. A. Cooke, Russia (£600-£25-£900); W. P. Ker, China (£1,000); Sir F. Oppenheimer, Denmark, Holland, Norway, and Sweden (£1,200); and Lord Herbert Hervey, Spain, Portugal, and Morocco (£900-£1,000).

Legal Assistant, C. B. L. Tennyson (£750).

First Class Clerks, J. F. N. Green; T. C. Macnaghten; E. H. Marsh, C.M.G.; C. T. Davis; F. G. A. Butler; A. Fiddian; E. R. Darnley; W. C. Bottomley; A. J. Harding (£600-£800).

Second Class Clerks, H. R. Cowell, R. H. Griffin, E. J. Harding, A. B. Keith, D.C.L., D.Litt.; H. F. Batterbee, J. R. W. Robinson, D. L. H. Baynes, A. C. C. Parkinson, J. E. W. Flood, O. G. R. Williams, R. A. Wiseman, C. W. Dixon, H. N. Tait, E. G. S. Mächtig, J. A. Calder, H. F. Downie, A. Cooke, and W. H. Croome (£200-£500).

Accountant, A. H. H. Engelbach, I.S.O. (£600-£700).

Assistant Accountant, H. W. Eggett (£300-£450).

Librarian, C. Atchley, C.M.G., I.S.O. (£500-£600).

Assistant Librarian, E. B. Burlen (£250-£350).

Chief Registrar, W. F. Westbrook (£300-£500).

Deputy Registrar, M. J. Drayson (£340-£400).

Superintendent of Printing, E. D. Rockett (£300-£500).

Assistant Superintendent of Printing, A. H. Bridgman (£200-£300).

Clerk for Legal Instruments, C. H. Niblett (£375-£500).

Staff Clerks (First Grade), W. Scott, T. Wilson, W. E. Hobson, and C. M. Hatcher (£300-£400).

Second Division Clerk (Higher Grade), J. A. Smith (£250-£350).

Minor Staff Officer, E. E. Wilkinson (£250-£350).

Medical Advisers to the Colonial Office, Sir J. Rose Bradford, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S., and C. W. Daniels, M.D., F.R.C.P.; Liverpool, W. T. Prout, C.M.G., M.B.; Edinburgh, Lt.-Col. J. Arnott, M.D.; Dublin, Sir J. Hawtreu Benson, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Colonial Audit Department,

41, Charing Cross, S.W.

Director, A. E. Stephenson, C.M.G. (£850-£1,000).

Assistant Director, J. A. Barnes (£600-£800).

Second Class Clerks, F. B. Montague, H. I. Fisher, W. H. Smith, and J. A. Cremer (£200-£500).

Crown Agents for the Colonies,

Head Office, Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are the commercial and financial agents in the United Kingdom for all the Crown Colonies and Protectorates. They are appointed by the Secretary

of State for the Colonies and act under his control and subject to regulations laid down by him, but they also receive instructions directly from the Colonial Governments.

Crown Agents, Sir R. L. Antrobus, K.C.M.G., C.B. (£1,800); Major Sir M. A. Cameron, K.C.M.G. (£1,500-£1,800), and Sir W. H. Mercer, K.C.M.G. £1,300-£1,500).

Secretary, P. H. Ezechiel (£600-£1,000).
Chief Accountant and Chief Clerk, E. G. Antrobus (£700-£950).

Accountant and Deputy Chief Clerk, N. E. O. Willis (£550-700).

Assistant Accountant, R. Paley (£350-£500).

Registrar of Inscribed Stocks, C. F. R. H. Urquhart (£550-£700).

Assistants, F. W. Deakin, J. A. Blackwood (£350-£500).

Superintendent of Stock Transfer Office, G. Hodgson (£600).

Chief Cashier, H. M. I. Warde (£550-£700).

Assistants, W. A. Phillips, H. K. Purcell (£350-£500).

Head of Engineering and Works Department, Major J. F. H. Carmichael (£700-£1,000).

Assistants do., W. Eraut, A.M.I.C.E.; G. R. Lock (£400-£550).

Engineering Draughtsman, J. W. Spiller, A.M.I.C.E. (£400-£600).

Head of Engineering Inspection Department, A. M. Heath, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E. (£700-£1,000).

Assistants do., C. E. Williams, M.I.M.E. (£400-£650); H. E. Wimperis, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E. (£400-£625).

Head of General Stores Department, H. F. Smith (£550-£700).

Assistants do., J. W. Potter, F. E. Knight (£350-£500).

Supt. of Store, S. C. Elphick (£350-£500).

Head of Insurance and Cheeking Department, W. E. James (£550-£700).

Assistant do., A. B. Reade (£350-£500).

Head of Appointments Department and Assistant Secretary, H. Martin (£550-£725).

Assistants do., M. Darroch, H. C. Ransom (£350-£500).

Head of Shipping Office, T. H. Holt (£1,000).

Assistant do., H. W. L. Naylor (£350-£500).

Inspector of Stamps, G. N. K. Barrow (£350-£500).

Supt. of Records, W. L. Paton (£350-£500).

For INDIA OFFICE, see p. 113. For ADMIRALTY and WAR OFFICE, see pp. 157 and 171.

THE BOARD OF TRADE,

Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

The first Committee for Trade appears to have been appointed in the year 1622, during the reign of James I. It was reconstituted by Charles I. Charles II. instituted a Council for Trade and another Council of Foreign Plantations. These were amalgamated in 1672, but in 1675 their duties were transferred to the Privy Council. In 1695, under William III., and from time to time afterwards, the Council was revived; but on the motion of Burke it was abolished in 1782. In 1786 a permanent Committee was formed under an Order in Council, which still regulates the legal constitution of the Board. The working of the Department, whose chief offices are at Whitehall Gardens, is now assimilated to that of the other great offices of State, its work being done by the President aided by a permanent staff. Estimates, 1914-15, £215,133.

President, Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P. (£5,000).

Permanent Sec., Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B. (£7,000).

Second Sec., G. Stapylton Barnes, C.B. (£1,500).

Parliamentary Sec., J. M. Robertson, M.P. (£1,500).

Chief Industrial Commissioner, Sir George R. Askwith, K.C.B., K.C. (£2,000).

Assistant Secretaries (£1,000-£1,200): **Railway Dept.**, W. F. Marwood, C.B.; **Commercial Dept.**, George J. Stanley, C.B., C.M.G.; **Harbour Dept.**, Garnham Roper; **Marine Dept.**, E. G. Moggridge; **Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance**, W. H. Beveridge.

Comptroller of Companies Dept., H. A. Payne (£1,000-£1,200).

Accountant-General, George S. Fry (£1,000-£1,200).

Director of the Labour Statistics Dept., F. H. MacLeod (£1,000).

Private Secs. to President, R. W. Matthew, G. C. L. Maunder, and Cecil Harmsworth, M.P. (*unpaid*).

Private Sec. to Parly. Sec., C. H. Grimshaw.

Private Secs. to Permanent Sec., E. R. Eddison and S. W. Clark.

Private Sec. to Second Sec., F. W. Leggett.
Deputy Assist. Sec. to Marine Dept., C. Hipwood (£900).

Principal Clerks, H. Fountain, C.M.G., H. F. Carill, O. Jones, H. Booth, G. E. Baker, E. W. Rowntree, J. J. Wills, J. A. Webster (£700-£900).

Clerks, C. H. Grimshaw, G. C. L. Maunder, R. W. Matthew, T. Lodge, W. Carter, E. I. Elliot, E. R. Eddison, A. R. Thomson, C. H. Boyd, R. Brinsley Richards, A. S. Hoskin, H. Leak, F. P. Robinson, E. H. S. Marker, C. P. Duff, R. H. Hill, T. St. Q. Hill, T. A. E. Muir, C. W. K. MacMullan, D. Davies, W. A. Lee (£200-£500).

Director of Commercial Intelligence Branch, T. Worthington (£700-£900).

Assist. Industrial Commissioners, I. H. Mitchell (£700-£900), D. C. Cummings (£500-£700).

Principal Staff Officer in Commercial Dept., P. Ashley (£700-£900).

Accountants, A. Barnes and E. C. Stoneham (£650-£800).

Chief Clerk (Companies Dept.), H. M. Winearls (£600-£800).

Supt. for Wrecks and Loss of Life at Sea, C. J. O. Sanders (£500-£650).

Chief Staff Officers, R. Leach, A. A. A. Wotzel, W. J. Glennly (£500-£600).

Investigators and Labour Correspondents, Miss C. E. Collet and J. J. Dent (£450).

Staff Clerks, H. C. Honey (£550-£700), D. Todd (£400-£600), R. J. Sheldon, J. L. Bendall (£450-£550), C. Wright, H. J. Wilson (£400-£500), H. G. A. Mayhew, W. W. Coombs, W. J. Smith, A. House (£300-£450), R. F. Price, H. R. Bamford, R. F. G. Heatly, E. C. Ramsbottom, F. W. Emler, G. B. Shepherd, A. C. W. Gay, A. S. Lake, J. Keeling, and R. H. Haylett (£300-£400).

Staff Officers (1st Class), F. Hooper and R. W. Dalton (£400-£500).

Staff Officers (2nd Class), F. W. Perrett, R. Henshall, S. W. Clark, T. G. Gibson, A. E. Tyler, J. R. Cahill (£300-£400).

Librarian, R. J. Lister, I.S.O. (£350-£600).

Staff Clerk for Light Railway Orders (vacant), (£350-£500).

Clerk in Charge of Railway Accident Work, S. G. Spencer (£300-£450).

Clerk in Charge of Work under Electric Lighting Acts, M. J. Collins (£300-£400).

Translator, H. Kershaw (£400).

Supt. of Registry and Copying, H. W. Dalmon (£400).

Clerk of Stationery, E. Andrews (£400).

Clerk in Charge of Life-saving Apparatus Work, J. B. Harrold (£300-£400).

Staff Clerk for Trade Board's Work, S. L. Besso (£300-£400).

Minor Staff Officers, F. C. Starling, H. H. Cook (£200-£300), O. A. C. Isaac, J. A. Anderson, F. E. Florence (£100-£200), and Miss M. I. M. Pye (£100-£150).

Assist. Staff Officers, G. W. Betts, F. H. Taylor (£200-£350), F. Biggs, W. J. Paddon (£200-£300).

Assist. Investigating Officer for Women's Industries, Miss D. F. Tait (£200-£300).

Clerk in Charge of Railway Plans, T. Lofthouse (£250-£350).

Assist. Investigator, E. J. Phelan (£200-£300).

Clerk to Senior and Assist. Investigators for Women's Industries, Miss L. R. Monkhouse (£100-£180).

Assist. Clerks (1st Class), Arthur Hill, I.S.O., F. A. Fahy, P. J. Descours, J. G. Hargreaves, and W. Greig (£400).

Second Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), C. Thornton, W. Stanley, H. Yates, E. J. Dos Santos, R. C. Baigent, W. H. Thomas, B. C. Page, H. Cook, T. W. Hodges, P. L. Ellercamp, Wm. Smith, E. Burton, F. P. Holmes, H. Townsend, C. A. Carter, W. E. Wilson, J. U. Smith, J. T. Pratten (£250-£350).

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, Sir R. Ellis Cunliffe (£1,500-£1,800).

Assist. Solicitor, E. Potter (£800-£1,000).

Personal Staff of Solicitor—Principal Clerks, E. Gillett, G. C. Vaux.

Bankruptcy Sub-Department.

Solicitor in Charge, H. E. G. Burls.

Professional and Other Officers.

Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, Lt.-Col. P. G. Von Donop, R.E. (£1,200-£1,400).

Inspecting Officers of Railways, Col. J. W. Pringle, R.E., Lt.-Col. E. Druitt, R.E. (£800-£1,000).

Assist. Inspecting Officers of Railways, J. P. Scott Main and J. H. Armytage (£500-£700).

Sub-Inspecting Officers of Railways, A. Ford, J. J. Hornby, and C. Campbell (£200-£400).

Professional Member of Marine Dept., Capt. A. H. F. Young (£800-£1,000).

Professional Member of Harbour Dept., Capt. C. E. Monro, R.N. (£1,000).

Electric Adviser, A. P. Trotter (£800-£1,000).

Electrician and Assist. to Electric Adviser, J. Rennie (£300-£450).

Senior Inspector of Life-saving Apparatus, Capt. J. D. Daintree, R.N. (£500).

Inspector of Life saving Apparatus, Capt. H. F. Applin, R.N. (£350-£400).

Translator, H. Kershaw (£400).

Office of Standard Weights and Measures, 7, Old Palace Yard.

Deputy Warden of Standards, Major P. A. MacMahon, F.R.S. (£800).

Superintending Clerk, G. W. Sellar (£350-£450).

Staff Clerk, H. B. C. Darling (£300-£400).

Examiner, S. H. McQuown (£300-£400).

Commercial Department.

Trade Commissioners in Self-Governing Dominions.

Canada, C. Hamilton Wickes.

Australia, G. T. Milne.

New Zealand, W. G. Wickham.

South Africa, Sir R. Sothorn Holland.

Bankruptcy Officers.

Office of the Inspector-General.

Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.

Inspector-General, J. G. Willis, C.B. (£1,000-£1,200).

Inspector of Official Receivers, E. E. Deane (£700-£900).

Chief Bankruptcy Clerk, F. A. Clarke (£700-£850).

Chief Auditor, J. R. J. Johnston (£600-£750).

Auditor, J. F. Bird (£500-£600).

Junior Inspector, A. A. Taylor (£500-£600).

Senior Clerk, A. Mills (£500-£600).

Examiners, W. C. Taylor, H. C. Watson, W. A. Clark, W. J. Walker, T. S. Hutchinson, A. H. S. Miller, J. T. Lennox, F. W. Pote, H. M. Beunell (£300-£500).

Minor Staff Officers, C. C. G. Stonhouse (£300-£450), E. Carwithen (£250-£350).

Second Div. Clerks (Higher Grade), H. I. R. Audain, F. L. Bamford, N. Stanger, D. Hughes, T. J. Dale, A. Rowley (£250-£350).

Receivers: Birmingham, etc., A. S. Cully (£1,100); Bradford and Halifax, W. Durrance (£800-£900); Brighton, etc., T. Gaurley (£700-£800); Bristol, etc., H. King (£800-£1,000); Cambridge, H. W. Cox (£500); Carmarthen, H. W. Thomas (£500); Dewsbury and Huddersfield, E. Johnson (£450-£500); Hanley, etc., F. T. Halcomb (£500); Hull, etc., G. H. Acheson (£500); Ipswich, F. Messent (£500); Liverpool, E. D. Symond (£800-£1,000); London and S. Suburban, Hon. W. J. H. Boyle (£900); Assist. J. D. Turner (£400); London and N. Suburban, C. Mercer (£1,000); Assist. F. T. Garton (£400); Manchester, J. G. Gibson (£800-£1,000); Newcastle-on-Tyne, C. Woollett (£600-£650); Northampton, A. Ewen (£500-£650); North Glamorgan, Ellis Owen (£500-£600); Nottingham, E. W. Humphreys (£800-£1,000); Shrewsbury, F. Cariss (£425); Southampton, T. Easton (£500-£600); Swansea, H. Rees (£400-£600).

Office of the Official Receivers in Bankruptcy attached to the High Court.

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street.

Senior Official Receiver, E. Leadam Hough (£1,200).

Official Receivers, E. S. Grey, W. P. Bowyer (£800-£1,000).

Senior Assist. Official Receiver, W. G. Williams (£700).

Assist. Official Receivers, D. Williams, J. B. Knight, F. T. Garton (£500-£600).

Senior Examiners, J. W. Roberts, C. R. H. Cooper, E. Parke (£250-£350).

Chief Cashier, O. L. Russell (£250-£350).

Office of the Official Receiver for Companies (Winding-Up) attached to the High Court.

33, Carey Street.

Senior Official Receiver, H. De V. Brougham (£1,200).

Official Receiver, Herbert E. Burgess (£800-£1,000).

Senior Assist. Official Receiver, W. J. Warley (£500-£700).

Assist. Official Receiver, E. C. Bliss (£500-£700).
Examiners, A. Russell, G. A. Esden, E. V. Fox (£350-£450).
Chief Cashier, G. Weeks (£250-£350).
Chief Accountant and Confidential Clerk, W. E. Flint (£250-£350).

Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Office.
25, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Comptroller-General, W. Temple Franks, C.B. (£1,500).
Registrar of Designs and Trade Marks, Ralph H. Griffin (£1,000).
Chief Examiner, H. Hatfield, I.S.O. (£900-£1,100).
Chief Clerk, P. G. L. Webb (£850-£1,000).
Principal Clerks, F. W. Hodges, R. P. Chope, Arthur Neeves (£650-£800).
Deputy Principal, F. W. Neale (£400-£500).
Clerks, Henry Samuel Freer, J. Stringer, E. H. Knights, J. K. Grebbly, F. Newbery, and A. J. Martin (£150-£500).
Librarian, E. W. Hulme (£500-£600).
Assist. Librarian, H. V. Hopwood (£350-£450).
Supt. of Sale Branch, F. Usher (£450-£500).
Staff Clerks, W. S. Snell, A. Holmes, J. Barratt, B. G. Crewe, W. E. F. Walker, S. W. Morrison, W. J. Mitson, T. F. Ordish (£250-£450).
Clerk of Designs Register, R. C. Winyard (£400).

Examiners (Supervising), A. Cliff, W. Martin, A. R. Wright, W. H. D. Clark (£800-£900).
Senior Examiners, H. J. Adams, F. Ogden, W. Groves, J. E. Needham, A. S. A. Ormsby, F. M. Sexton, A. Sutton, A. F. Ravenshear, F. Gossling, G. Rutherford, H. F. Lowe, H. O. Minty, T. E. Lones, R. Jenkins, L. Bolton, T. H. Denning (£600-£800).
Examiners, H. Newton, W. A. Stiven, A. Whitwell, J. H. Tomlinson, R. Sandon, W. Martin, C. H. Powell, T. H. Muras, J. Reeves, J. Layzell, F. J. Cheshire, G. Gibbens, C. C. Starling, A. G. Page, I. T. Walls, A. E. Chipperfield, W. Sackfield, H. C. Haycraft, G. F. Hambly, R. Adams, W. S. Jarratt, R. W. Simmonds, F. Fisher, F. W. Dunn, W. A. Taylor, E. A. Gere, R. J. Sowter, F. Charlesworth, A. S. Cox, D. Robinson, R. T. G. French, J. W. Barker, F. P. Johns, M. F. Levey, A. J. Wilson, A. Wilson, F. G. Smith, V. Lough, A. E. Dodridge (£500-£600).
Deputy Examiners, S. A. Willmott, T. T. Bedford, D. Walton, F. Ackroyd (£400-£550).
Index Clerk, C. T. Browne (£300-£350).
Record Keeper, G. B. Pollard (£250-£350).

Trade Marks Registry and Designs Branch, Manchester.

Keeper of Cotton Marks, J. W. Madders (£400-£700).
Clerk in Charge of Designs Register, H. J. E. Easton (£300-£400).

General Register and Record Office of Shipping and Seamen.
Tower Hill, E.

Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, C. H. Jones (£700-£900).
Assist. Regr. Genl., G. A. Hooke (£450-£650).
Senior Staff Clerk, C. L. Compton (£350-£450).
Staff Clerks, W. Avery, W. H. Lee, T. Crone, J. C. Randall, E. H. Atkins (£300-£400).

Marine Department.
Consultative Branch.

54, Victoria Street, S.W.

Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief and Inspector of Proving Establishments under the Anchors and Chain Cables Act, A. Boyle.
Assist. to do., T. Carlton.
Engineer Surveyors, C. W. Roberts, H. G. Dixon, H. J. Vose, J. Cormack.
Principal Ship Surveyor, W. D. Archer.
Deputy Principal Ship Surveyor, E. W. Colvill.
Assist. to do., A. J. Daniel.
Ship Surveyors, A. E. Lavers, T. Smith, F. Barter, J. King, T. W. Revans, J. T. Munden, W. J. Wilton, A. T. Metcalfe.
Principal Surveyor for Tonnage, T. F. Jenkins.
Assist. to do., F. W. Bickle.
Ship Surveyors, C. R. Godfree, T. R. Clark, E. W. Black, C. E. Rawbone.

68, Victoria Street, S.W.

Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, J. M. Harvey.
Assist. to the Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, D. Fulton.
Nautical Surveyor, T. P. Marshall.

79, Mark Lane, E.C.

Chief Examiner of Engineers, W. T. Seaton.
Engineer Surveyor, G. C. Blair.

Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Department.

Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.

Central Office.

Director, W. H. Beveridge.
General Manager, C. F. Rey.
Principal Officers, F. Davey and S. G. Tallents.
Chiefs of Sections, T. W. Phillips, A. W. Basham, U. Wolff, G. W. Irons, H. Smith, Lt.-Col. H. R. Beddoes, J. S. Nicholson.
Accountant, J. F. G. Price.
Assist. Chiefs of Sections, W. W. Marsh, W. A. Colegate, J. M. Glen, P. Y. Blundin, G. M. Hodgson, F. W. Charlton, S. E. Court, C. B. Hawkins, F. Lavington (£350-£500).

Trade Boards Office.

Chairman, E. Aves.
Sec., G. T. Reid.

Census of Production Branch.

63, Victoria Street.

Director, A. W. Flux (£700-£900).
Assist. Director, H. W. Macrosty (£500-£600).
Supt. of Staff, J. W. Verdier (£400-£500).
Staff Officer, R. F. Taylor (£300-£400).

Exhibitions Branch.

Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.

Director, U. F. Wintour, C.M.G. (£700-£900).
Assist. Director, H. R. Corner (£350-£500).
Officer in Charge of Commercial Inquiries, E. C. Wyldbore Smith (£500-£600).

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

Burlington Gardens, W.

Estimates, 1914-15, £51,885.

Appointments to the Civil Service were made by nomination until 1855, when qualifying examinations were introduced. In 1870 the principle of open competition was adopted.
1st Commissioner, Stanley M. Leathes, C.B. (£1,500).
Commissioner, Herbert W. Paul (£1,200).

Sec. and Registrar, L. C. H. Weekes (£800-£900).
 Assist. Sec., T. Prior Lees (£700-£750).
 Senior Clerks, G. G. Menell, J. H. Brackenberry (£500-£700).
 Director of Examinations, D. B. Mair (£700-£900).

CHEMIST, THE GOVERNMENT.

13, Clement's Inn Passage, W.C., and Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.

Estimates, 1914-15, £24,792.

Government Chemist, Prof. J. J. Dobbie, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. (£1,200-£1,500).
 Deputy ditto, E. Grant Hooper, F.I.C. (£700-£800).

Superintendent Analysts, C. Proctor, F.I.C.; *J. Connah, B.Sc.; J. Woodward, B.Sc.; G. Stubbs, F.I.C. (£600-£650).

1st Class Analysts, E. Jones, B.Sc.; J. H. Robbins, B.Sc.; *T. J. Cheater, B.Sc.; C. Simmonds, B.Sc.; D. A. Gracey, F.I.C.; *J. F. Halpin, F.I.C.; J. Fox, D.Sc.; R. Rodger, F.C.S.; J. Holmes, F.C.S. (£400-£500).

2nd Class ditto, *W. Williamson, F.C.S.; A. E. Middleton, F.C.S.; A. More, A.R.C.S.; T. H. Bowles; *G. F. Sheppard; J. Carmichael, F.C.S.; P. J. Sageman, F.C.S.; A. G. Francis, B.Sc.; *F. G. H. Tate, F.C.S.; A. H. Gauge, F.C.S.; F. S. Aumonier, B.Sc.; *T. W. Harrison, B.Sc.; G. S. W. Marlow, B.Sc.; F. S. Thurston, B.Sc.; J. R. Nicholls, B.Sc.; C. D. Barber, B.Sc.; *A. R. Pearson, B.Sc.; C. A. Adams, B.Sc.; *J. E. Byles, B.Sc.; *F. R. Ennos, B.Sc. (£160-£350).

CORNWALL, DUCHY OF.

Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Prince of Wales's Council.

The Lord Balfour of Burleigh (Lord Warden of the Stannaries), the Earl of Mount Edgumbe (Keeper of Privy Seal), the Lord Revelstoke (Receiver-General), the Lord Clinton, Lt.-Col. Hon. Sir W. H. P. Carrington, Sir Lesley Charles Probyn (Auditor), Walter Peacock (Sec. and Keeper of Records).

Officers of the Duchy.

Solicitor, R. E. Fucker; Assist. Sec., Bernard K. R. Wilkinson; Deputy Keeper of the Records, J. C. Fisher; Clerk Surveyor, W. Kirk; Deputy Receiver, A. E. Gillett.

DURHAM, COUNTY PALATINE OF.

The County of Durham was under the authority of the bishops of Durham until 1836, when the jurisdiction was transferred to the Crown, but many of the ancient customs were retained.

Chancellor, John Scott Fox, K.C.; Attorney-General, Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.; Solicitor-General, H. F. Manisty, K.C.; Registrar of Chancery Court, A. O. Smith; Steward and Clerk of Halmotes, F. A. Manley; Deputy ditto and Clerk, G. Aynsley Smith; Mining Surveyor, Sir Lindsay Wood, Bt.; Receivers, Smiths, Gore & Co.

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE.

Somerset House, W.C.

The registration of births and deaths is credited to Thomas Cromwell, who is said to have introduced it when Vicar-General in 1538. The law relating to England was consolidated by an Act of 1874, and that for Ireland by an

Act of 1880. In Scotland registration depends on an Act of 1854, with later amending acts. Expenses, 1914-15, £47,768.

Registrar-General, Bernard Mallet, C.B. (£1,200).

Private Sec., M. S. Birkett.

Sec. and Supt. of Records, A. R. Bellingham (£900); Supt. of Statistics, T. H. C. Stevenson, M.D. (£800-£900).

Principal Clerks, Archer Bellingham, T. T. S. de Jastrzebski (£700).

Senior Clerks, W. J. Ingoldby, F. Finch (£500-£600).

Clerk of Accounts, C. W. Danby (£500-£600).

Inspectors of Registration, F. Page, F. Bendle (£400-£600), J. W. Reading (£400-500).

Staff Clerks, W. J. McDonnell (£350-£450), C. E. Hampson, C. H. Martin, W. O. D. Jones, R. A. Moad, W. F. Cook, T. A. Saunders, D. Ll. Evans (£300-£400).

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY.

Central Office, Dean Stanley Street, Westminster, S.W.

A barrister was appointed in 1829 to certify the Rules of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies, and by the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was constituted. The Central Office exercises important functions under various other Acts. Estimates, 1914-15, £22,358.

Chief Registrar, G. Stuart Robertson (£1,200-£1,500).

Assist. Registrars, T. Hall Hall, G. Dudley Barlow, John Fox (£600-£800).

Legal Assistant, D. L. F. Koe (£500).

Law Clerks, W. Berry, W. J. Day (£200-£400).

Supt. of Rules and Accountant, G. F. Knecht (£400-£500).

Supt. of Registers, T. Jordan (£400-£500).

Supt. of Returns and Statistics, H. C. Souther (£400-£500).

Staff Clerks, E. Bennett, G. H. Cooper, R. R. Martin, F. H. Minett (£300-£400).

Minor Staff Clerks, J. P. Clue (£200-£300); T. F. Dunning (£120-£200).

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF.

Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman (£2,000).

Private Secs., L. F. Fergusson, T. E. Harvey, M.P.

Vice-Chancellor, Dudley Stewart Smith, K.C.

Attorney-General, R. A. McCall, K.C.

Receiver-General, Lt.-Col. Sir Fredk. E. G. Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Auditor, H. S. Seymour.

Clerk of Council and Registrar, Wm. Rose Smith, C.B.

Solicitor, Douglas Houstoun.

Assist. Solicitor, Eliot A. C. Druce.

Surveyor-Gen. and Deputy Receiver-Gen., T. Vaughan Prickard.

Coroner, A. M. M. Forbes.

Chief Clerk, H. E. Mitchell.

Registrar, Preston Dist., T. B. Blackburne.

Ditto, Liverpool Dist., Roger Lawrence, K.C.

Ditto, Manchester Dist., H. Winstanley.

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT.

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.

Chief Permanent Clerk, James Abbs (£500).

Second ditto, L. C. Bowker (£250-£300).

Third ditto, W. E. Macklin (£150).

* At the Customs Branch.

† At Geological Survey Museum.

NAUTICAL ALMANAC OFFICE.

3, Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.
First published in 1767 by the Admiralty.
Superintendent, P. H. Cowell, D.Sc., F.R.S. (£650).
Chief Assistant, B. F. Bawtree (£400-£500).
Assistants, J. A. Sprigge, W. F. Doak, M.A., T. C. Hudson, B.A. (£300-£400).

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD.

Old Jewry, E.C.
Established 1817 for the purpose of making advances to local authorities on approved public works. The total amount thus borrowed in 1913-14 amounted to £4,610,733.
Chairman, E. Norman (*unp.*).
Deputy Chairman, Hon. H. C. Gibbs (*unp.*).
Secretary, G. A. Calder (£1,500).
Chief Clerk, H. G. H. Barnes (£600-£800).
Solicitor, C. L. Nicholson (£1,200-£1,500).
Chief Clerk to ditto, D. F. Buckley (£400-£700).
Principal Clerk (*in charge of accounts*) F. W. B. Godrich (£500-£700).

RECORD OFFICE, THE PUBLIC.

Chancery Lane, W.C.
For the safe custody of the Public Records. Present building completed in 1900. Estimates, 1914-15, £26,509.

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.

Deputy, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B. (£1,400).

Assist. Keeper and Sec., R. A. Roberts (£800).

Assist. Keepers, H. Rodney, E. Salisbury, R. H. Brodie, H. Hall, E. G. Atkinson (£520-£700).

Clerks, J. G. Black, C. G. Crump, A. St.-J. Story-Maskelyne, R. C. Fowler, J. V. Lyle, M. S. Giuseppi, C. Johnson, A. E. Stamp, H. E. Headlam, J. B. W. Chapman, C. J. Flower, S. C. Ratcliff, A. E. Bland, M. C. B. Dawes, C. H. Jenkinson, J. J. O'Reilly, O. C. Chapman, J. G. Phillimore, W. R. Cunningham, R. L. Atkinson (£150-£500).

The Search Rooms are open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30; Saturdays 10 to 2. The Museum is open Monday to Friday, 2 to 4 p.m. [The number of registered applications for the production of Records, State Papers, etc., in 1913 was: In the Legal Search Room, 44,491; in the Literary Search Room, 64,139; total, 108,630. The Second Report of the Royal Commission on Public Records was published in Aug. 1914 (Cd. 7544-6); it recommends, *inter alia*, the appointment of a permanent commission for the government of the Public Record Office.]

STATIONERY OFFICE.

Prince's Street, Storey's Gate, S.W.
Established 1782. Its duties include the supply of books and stationery to Parliament and the various Government offices and departments, and the supervision and control of the printing, etc., required by them. Expenses, 1914-15, £1,060,272.

Controller, F. Atterbury, C.B. (£1,200-£1,500).

Private Sec., E. C. Briggs.

Deputy Controller, W. G. Newton, I.S.O. (£700-£1,000).

Supt. of Demands, W. R. Codling, M.V.O. (£500-£700).

Accountant, C. H. Balmain (£500-£700).

Supt. of Paper, W. G. Wightman (£500-£700).

Supt. of Stores, I. A. H. Watson (£500-£600).

Supt. of Publications, *A. J. Ellis (£500-£600); A. L. Screech, *acting*.

Supt. Dublin Branch, H. E. Pitman (£450-£600).

Supt. Edinburgh Branch, L. W. Hill (£400-£550).

Supt. of Printing, T. D. Dutton (£500-£700).

Supt. of Binding, F. J. Williamson (£500-£600).

Deputy and Assist. Heads of Branches, W. G. Bishop, C. W. Howard, G. F. Whiles, G. H. Wright (£300-£450), E. H. Chapman (Dublin), J. B. Crane, J. B. Gotts, A. Hammond, E. W. E. Liddington, G. McIsaac, A. L. Screech, C. H. Stranger (Edinburgh), H. A. White (£300-£400).

Clerk (Old Establishment), J. Lofts (£300-£400).

Minor Staff Officers, R. J. Palmer, J. P. Stevenson (£200-£300), J. Boyd, P. Brownlow, S. E. Lovatt, J. M. Newnham (£200-£250).

Examiners of Printers' Accounts, E. C. Bate-man (£300-£450), A. J. Biggs, G. W. Riley (£275-£375).

Technical Assists. (Paper), H. A. Bromley, A. E. Dawe, E. A. Dawe, E. J. H. Stallybrass (£200-£350).

Ditto (Printing), J. E. H. Wilson (Dublin), (£250-£350), J. Paterson, J. C. Rowden, J. Stone (Edinburgh), J. H. Whitehead (£200-£300).

Receiver of Printing, D. S. Todd (£200-£300).

Examiner of Binders' Accounts, G. D. Rose (£200-£300).

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Storey's Gate, S.W.
Estimates, 1914-15, £152,710.

First Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Lord Emmott, G.C.M.G. (£2,000).

Private Sec., A. I. Prichard.

Other Commissioners, the Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade.

Secretary, Lionel Earle, C.B., C.M.G. (£1,500).

Assist. ditto, W. A. Robinson (£1,000).

Principal Clerk, E. H. Bright, M.V.O. (£700-£900).

Acting ditto, W. Torpy, H. J. Hapgood, C.B. (£550-£650), with allowance, £100.

First-Class Clerks, H. Bird, J. Eggag, A. R. Arnot, C. N. Knight (£550-£650).

Second-Class ditto, A. I. Prichard, W. F. Scholfield, E. M. Mair, A. H. S. White, F. J. E. Raby, M. Connolly, J. G. Gibson, I. B. Stowell (£200-£500).

Supt. of Registry, E. W. Horton (£350-£500).

Staff Clerks, B. R. Seagrave, A. G. Barnett (£300-£400).

Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, C. R. Peers (£600-£800).

Senior Measuring Surveyor, J. Barrett, F.S.I. (£550-£650).

Finance Division.

Comptroller of Accounts, J. A. W. Buchanan (£700-£900).

Deputy ditto, A. C. E. Hughes (£550-£650).

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, W. Locke (£550-£650).

Senior Clerk, H. E. Steed (£420-£550).

Senior Examiner of Technical Accounts, R. M. Kearns, F.S.I. (£500-£700).

* Seconded for special duty.

† Receives additional allowance of £100 whilst acting Superintendent of Publications.

‡ Receives additional allowance of £80 whilst acting Deputy Superintendent of Stores.

Staff Clerks, J. W. Alcock (£400-£500); E. T. Blakey, W. L. Wharín, A. J. Whitby, H. L. Findley, S. A. Bryant, J. Richards (£300-£400).

Architects' and Surveyors' Division.

Principal Architects, W. Pott, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.; R. J. Allison, A.R.I.B.A., and F. Baines, M.V.O. (£800-£1,000); C. I. W. Simpson (Edinburgh), (£550-£750 with allowance).

Architects, H. A. Collins, A.R.I.B.A. (£800-£900); E. Cropper; G. J. T. Reavell, A.R.I.B.A.; R. Henry, A.R.I.B.A.; A. K. Myers, F.S.I.; C. P. Wilkinson; H. Ashmead; A. I. Pitcher; D. N. Dyke, A.R.I.B.A. (£550-£750).

Engineering Division.

Chief Engineer, H. A. McFerran (£800-£1,000).
Deputy ditto, H. Baines (£550-£600).

Supplies Division.

Controller of Supplies, A. I. Durrant, M.V.O. (£800-£1,000).

Deputy ditto, J. W. Curry (£550-£650).

Staff Clerks, S. M. Fane (£400-£500), H. E. M. Bradley, H. B. Allum (£300-£400).

Royal Parks Division.

Bailiff of Royal Parks, Major W. C. Hussey (£650-£800).

Assist. ditto, Major E. D. Haggitt (£300-£400).

St. Peter's Chapel.

Vere Street, Marylebone.

Trustees, The First Commissioner of Works and the Rev. F. S. Webster (Rector of All Souls').

Treasurer, W. J. Downer, C.B., C.M.G., I.S.O.

CEREMONIAL OFFICES.

THE COLLEGE AND OFFICES OF ARMS.

College of Arms or Herald's College.

Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

In 1483 the Royal Offices of Arms were, by a charter of Richard III., erected into a Corporation and given a house by the river—near where the College of Arms now stands—as their headquarters. In a charter dated in 1555 Queen Mary confirmed their powers and privileges, and this Queen also gave them for their office Derby House, the old town house of the Earls of Derby. This was destroyed in the Great Fire of London, and the present building was erected on its site, Sir Christopher Wren being the architect. The Corporation consists of three Kings of Arms, six Heralds, and four Pursuivants. The general duties of the members are to attend the Sovereign on all full State occasions; to publish certain royal proclamations, and to marshal certain royal solemnities, such as coronations, funerals, etc.; to arrange for changes of name and Arms by Royal Licence, Grants of Arms and of Supporters, by Warrant of the Earl Marshal (the Duke of Norfolk); to prepare and record the pedigrees of the nobility and gentry; and it is the duty of the Heralds and Pursuivants to attend in the Public Office of the College, between the hours of 10 and 4, one of each rank in monthly rotation.

Earl Marshal: His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O.

Kings of Arms.—*Garret Principal King of Arms*: Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O. *Clarenceux King of Arms*: William H. Weldon, C.V.O. *Norroy King of Arms*: H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O., C.B.

Heralds.—*Lancaster*: Edward Bellasis. *Richmond*: Charles H. Athill, M.V.O. *Windsor*: W. A. Lindsay, K.C. *York*: G. Ambrose Lee. *Somerset*: Everard Green. *Chester*: T. M. Joseph-Watkin.

Pursuivants.—*Rouge Croix*: A. W. Steuart Cochrane, M.V.O. *Bluemantle*: G. W. Wollason, M.V.O. *Rouge Dragon*: A. H. S. Howard. *Portcullis*: K. W. Murray.

Registrar: C. H. Athill, M.V.O.

Earl Marshal's Secretary, G. Ambrose Lee.

Public Office: College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Lyon Office, Scotland.

The Court of the Lord Lyon is the department regulating the bearing of coats of arms in

Scotland. Differing from the College of Arms in England, it is a Government Office, and all the fees exigible by it are paid over to His Majesty's Treasury.

Lyon King of Arms: Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., I.L.D.

Heralds.—*Ross*: A. Ross. *Rothsay (and Lyon Clerk)*: F. J. Grant. *Albany*: W. R. Macdonald.

Pursuivants.—*March*: Capt. G. S. C. Swinton. *Unicorn*: J. H. Stevenson. *Carrick*: Sir D. A. D. Campbell, Bt., C.V.O.

Office: H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

Office of Arms, Ireland.

In Ireland, Ulster King of Arms has the sole heraldic jurisdiction, and has the same duties in Ireland as the Earl Marshal has in England. Like the Lyon Office, however, it is a Government Department. Ulster is *ex-officio* Registrar and Knight Attendant on the Order of St. Patrick and executive officer of this Order. He furnishes each year to the House of Lords "Ulster's Roll" of the Peers of Ireland. The title of Ulster King of Arms was created in 1552; but the office itself, under the designation of "Ireland King of Arms," had its origin in 1382.

Ulster King of Arms: Captain Nevile R. Wilkinson, C.V.O.

Athlone Pursuivant: George Dames Burtchaell.

Heralds of the Order of St. Patrick: *Dublin Herald*, Capt. Guillemore O'Grady; *Cork Herald*, Capt. R. A. L. Keith.

Office: Dublin Castle.

The Earl Marshal is one of the great officers of State, and takes precedence next after the Lord High Constable. The latter office ceased to be hereditary in 1521, since which it has been only temporarily revived for successive coronations. The Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal were formerly judges of the ancient Court of Chivalry; but when the former office ceased to be hereditary, the sole jurisdiction in questions of honour and arms was vested in the Earl Marshal, who is head of the College of Arms. The office of Earl Marshal is hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk.

Lord Chamberlain. The Lord Chamberlain of England has the control of the establishment attached to the chapels royal; of officers and servants attached to the royal chambers, except of those of the bedchamber; and over the medical men of the Household. The royal tradesmen are appointed by him. He directs

all great royal ceremonies, receives all applications to attend levees and drawing-rooms, superintends the royal wardrobe and the jewel house at the Tower, and licenses theatres and plays, his power extending to the cities of London and Westminster, and certain other parts of the Metropolis, as well as to those places within which the sovereign may reside occasionally. The power of licensing theatres elsewhere belongs to the justices. The **Examiners of Stage Plays** (an office which was established under the Licensing Act 1737, and confirmed by the Theatre Regulation Bill 1842, which brought all London theatres under the control of the Lord Chamberlain's office, are Mr. Ernest Alfred Bendall and Mr. G. S. Street.

Lord Great Chamberlain. A State office of great antiquity entirely distinct from that of Lord Chamberlain of the Household. The Lord Great Chamberlain assists, with the Earl

Marshal, at the ceremony of the introduction of new peers; he issues tickets for the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and orders of admission for viewing the House of Lords when Parliament is not sitting. He arranges the preparation of Westminster Hall for a coronation, the trial of a peer, or for any other ceremony taking place therein. He walks on the right of His Majesty when he opens Parliament in person. The office, which is hereditary, has descended through the two sisters and co-heiresses of the 4th Duke of Ancaster, who *d.* in 1779, to its present holders, the Earl of Ancaster, the Marquess of Cholmondeley and the Marquess of Lincolnshire, who act in rotation, Lord Lincolnshire performing the duties during the present reign.

Office, Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W. Sec., Capt. T. D. Butler, C.V.O. (£200). Clerk, W. B. Paley (£100). Resident Supt., House of Lords, T. Whitehead (£300).

THE PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Parliament is composed of the **Sovereign** and the **Three Estates of the Realm**, which are the **Lords Spiritual**, the **Lords Temporal**, and the **Commons**; the **Lords Spiritual** and **Temporal** sitting together and forming the **House of Lords**. The **Sovereign** alone has the power of summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and gives the **Royal Assent** to measures which have passed both Houses. Unless it be dissolved by the **Crown**, Parliament exists five years from the date on which it was first to meet. The demise of the **Crown** does not dissolve Parliament, but, on the contrary, renders an immediate assembling of the two Houses necessary; and if there be no Parliament in existence, the old Parliament must reassemble, and may sit again for six months, if it be not within that time dissolved by the new **Sovereign**.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The peerage collectively may be classified as consisting of peers of England, of Scotland, of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the United Kingdom, but of the Scotch and Irish peers only a portion are peers of Parliament. Irish peers who have not been elected to represent their order in the House of Lords may be returned and may sit for any borough or county constituency in Great Britain. The petition of every claimant to a title of nobility is referred to the **Committee for Privileges** of the House of Lords, a body which is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the ex-Lord Chancellors, and the Lords of Appeal, or some of them, the President being the Chairman of Committees. Counsel and witnesses may be heard, and the case is decided by the majority of the members of the committee present.

The **House of Lords** is composed of two of the estates of the realm, the **lords spiritual** and **temporal**. The first consists of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and twenty-four bishops of the Church of England, the number not having been increased with the successive creation of new bishoprics. The Archbishops and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always entitled to sit; the other bishops only receive a writ of summons when the voidance of a see decreases the total number of lords spiritual to less than twenty-six, and then in order of seniority of

appointment. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not included in this rotation, and has no vote in Parliament. A bishop ceases to be a lord of Parliament on resigning his see.

The temporal lords may be divided into peers whose right to sit and vote in the House is hereditary, representative peers of Scotland and Ireland, and lords of appeal in ordinary. By the Act of Union between England and Scotland the Scottish peers send sixteen representatives to the House of Lords, who are elected immediately after every general election, and sit until Parliament is dissolved. The Irish peers elect twenty-eight representatives for life. The **Lords of Appeal**, of whom there may not be more than four appointed, enjoy the dignity of a baron for life.

The lords temporal are divided into dukes, marquises, earls, viscounts, and barons, these titles taking precedence in the order given. But it should be borne in mind that a peer may hold a superior Scotch or Irish title (by which he may be generally known) to that under which he sits as a peer of the United Kingdom. The lords spiritual and temporal have each an equal vote in the house, whatever may be their rank.

The House of Lords has both **legislative** and **judicial powers**. Previously to 1911 it had power to alter or reject any Bill sent up from the House of Commons. The **Parliament Act** of that year provides that if a Money Bill, having been passed by the House of Commons, and sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session, is not passed by that House without amendment within a month, it may become an Act on the royal assent being signified. If any Public Bill (other than a Money Bill or a Bill containing any provision to extend the maximum duration of Parliament beyond five years) is passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions (whether of the same Parliament or not), and, having been sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session, is rejected or unacceptably amended by the House of Lords in each of those sessions, that Bill may receive the royal assent, provided that two years have elapsed between the second reading in the first of the three sessions and the final reading in the third. The full

text of the Parliament Act was given in the 1912 ANNUAL.

The House of Lords is the highest appellate court of the United Kingdom. It may in certain cases try members of its own body; it tries any person who may be impeached by the House of Commons, and it also decides claims to the peerage.

The following is the present composition of the House of Lords: Peers of the Blood Royal, 3; Archbishops, 2; Dukes, 21; Marquises, 25; Earls, 126; Viscounts, 48; Bishops, 24; Barons, 366; Scotch Representative Peers, 16; Irish Representative Peers, 28: total, 659.

The Lord High Chancellor, who is appointed by mere delivery of the Great Seal to him by the sovereign, is principal legal adviser of the Crown, is by prescription Speaker of the House of Lords, and may act in that capacity even though he be not a peer; he is by virtue of his office a privy counsellor, and as the first existing great officer of State he takes precedence of all but princes of the blood royal and the Archbishop of Canterbury. He presides, if present, when the House of Lords is sitting as an appellate court. He is president of the Chancery Division of the High Court and of the Court of Appeal, and is one of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the absence of the sovereign he reads the King's Speech at the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and he is always one of the Commission for giving the royal assent to bills. He is visitor of all hospitals of royal foundation, the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and has the general supervision of all charitable trusts. His patronage is very extensive. He nominates the puisne judges and county court judges; and, except for Lancashire, he appoints the county magistrates, generally accepting the nominations of the lords-lieutenant and the

borough justices. He is the patron of twelve canonries and a large number of livings. On retiring from office he receives a pension of £5,000 a year, but in such case he commonly assists the Lord Chancellor and the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary in the transaction of the judicial business of the House of Lords. The holder of the office may not be a Roman Catholic. The present Lord Chancellor is Lord Haldane.

The Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords is appointed at the commencement of every session. The holders of the office have been the late Lord Redesdale, '51-86; the late Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, '86-9; the Earl of Morley '89-1905; the late Earl of Onslow 1905-11; and the Earl of Donoughmore since May 1911. The Chairman of Committees and several other peers are authorised by commission to act as deputy Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor; and should none of these be present any lord may be chosen to act.

The Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Lords attends the Lord Chancellor with the mace; but the duty of maintaining order in certain parts of the chamber is one of the functions of Black Rod. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod is an officer of the House of Lords appointed by the Crown who assists at the introduction of Peers.

Clerk of the Parliaments.

The Clerk of the Parliaments is the chief officer of the House of Lords, and Registrar of the House in its judicial capacity. By him, in conjunction with the Clerk Assistant and the Reading Clerk, are performed such duties as making minutes of the proceedings, swearing peers and witnesses, and signifying the royal assent to bills which have passed both Houses.

Alphabetical List of Peers and Bishops.

The following list contains in alphabetical order the names of peers of whatever classification, whether they be English, Scottish, Irish, or Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, those who are not entitled to a seat in the House of Lords having an * prefixed.

It also includes the diocesan bishops, whether they be lords of Parliament or not, the distinction between these being indicated in the same manner.

The initials S.P. and I.P. are used to signify that the lord is a Scottish or Irish peer, representative Scottish and Irish peers having a † prefixed.

The abbreviations *H.*, *n.*, *s.*, *bro.*, *un.*, *h.b.*, and *g.s.* will be readily understood to mean heir, nephew, son, brother, uncle, half-brother, and grandson.

Methods of Address.

Archbishops.—The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. Addressed as, My Lord Archbishop, or, Your Grace.

Dukes.—His Grace the Duke of ——. Addressed as, My Lord Duke, or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and daughters are styled Lord Arthur, Lady Mary, etc.

Marquesses.—The Most Hon. the Marquess of ——. Addressed as, My Lord Marquess.

Earls.—The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title; the younger sons are styled "the Hon.," and the daughters, Lady —.

Viscounts.—The Right Hon. the Viscount ——. Addressed as, My Lord. The sons and daughters of Viscounts and Barons are styled, without distinction, "the Hon."

Bishops.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——. Addressed as, My Lord.

Barons.—The Right Hon. Lord ——. Addressed as, My Lord.

Aberconway, Chas. Benj. Bright McLaren, P.C., 1st Baron (cr. 1911). B. 1850. *H.*, Hon. H. D. McL., s., b. '79.

Abercorn, Jas. Hamilton, 3rd D. of (cr. 1863). B. 1869, s. 1913. *H.*, M. of Hamilton, s., b. '04.

Abercromby, Geo. Ralph C. Abercromby, 4th B. (cr. 1801). B. 1838, s. 1852. *H.*, Hon. John A., bro., b. '41.

Aberdare, Hy. Campbell Bruce, 2nd B. (cr. 1873). B. 1851, s. 1895. *H.*, Hon. Hy. L. B., s., b. '81.

Aberdeen, John Campbell Gordon, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., 7th E. of (cr. 1682). (U.K. Vct. Gordon, cr. 1814.) B. 1847, s. 1870. *H.*, Lord Haddo, s., b. '79.

Abergavenny, Wm. Nevill, K.G., 1st M. of (cr. 1876). B. 1826. *H.*, E. of Lewes, s., b. '53.

- Abingdon**, Montagu Arthur Bertie, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). B. 1836, s. 1884. *H.*, Lord Norreys, s., b. '60.
- Abinger**, Shelley Leopold L. Scarlett, 5th B. (cr. 1835). B. 1872, s. 1903. *H.*, Hon. Robert S., *bro.*, b. '76.
- Acton**, Richard M. Dalberg-Acton, M.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1869). B. 1870, s. 1902. *H.*, Hon. John D.-A., s., b. '07.
- Addington**, Egerton Hubbard, 2nd B. (cr. 1887). B. 1842, s. 1889. *H.*, Hon. J. G. H., s., b. '83.
- Ailesbury**, Geo. W. J. C. Brudenell-Brace, 6th M. of (cr. 1821). B. 1873, s. 1911. *H.*, E. of Cardigan, s., b. '04.
- Ailsa**, Archibald Kennedy, 3rd M. of (cr. 1831). B. 1847, s. 1870. *H.*, E. of Cassillis, s., b. '72.
- Airedale**, Albert Ernest Kison, 2nd B. (cr. 1907). B. 1863, s. 1911. *H.*, Hon. Jas. C. K., *bro.*, b. '64.
- *Airlie**, David L. G. W. Ogilvy, 7th E. of (cr. 1639). S.P. B. 1893, s. 1900. *H.*, Hon. Bruce O., *bro.*, b. '95.
- Albany**, H.R.H. Leopold C. E. G. A., 2nd D. of (cr. 1881). B. 1884, s. 1884. *H.*, Prince Johann, s., b. '06.
- Albemarle**, Arnold A. C. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., 8th E. of (cr. 1696). B. 1858, s. 1894. *H.*, Vct. Bury, s., b. '82.
- Aldenharn**, Alban G. H. Gibbs, 2nd B. (cr. 1896). B. 1846, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. Gerald G., s., b. '79.
- Alington**, Humphrey N. Sturt, K.C.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1876). B. 1859, s. 1904. *H.*, Hon. Gerard S., s., b. '93.
- Allendale**, Wentworth C. B. Beaumont, P.C., 1st V. (cr. 1911). B. 1860. *H.*, Hon. Wentworth B., s., b. '90.
- Allerton**, Wm. Lawies Jackson, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1902). B. 1840. *H.*, Hon. George H. J., s., b. '67.
- Alverstone**, Richard E. Webster, 1st V. (cr. 1913). B. 1842. *H.*, none.
- Amherst**, Hugh Amherst, 4th E. (cr. 1826). B. 1856, s. 1910. *H.*, Vct. Holmesdale, s., b. '96.
- *Amherst of Hackney**, Mary Rothes Cecil, Baroness (cr. 1892). B. 1857, s. 1909. *H.*, Hon. Thos. J. Cecil, s., b. '87.
- Amphill**, Arthur Oliver V. Russell, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 2nd B. (cr. 1881). B. 1869, s. 1884. *H.*, Hon. John H. R., s., b. '96.
- Ancester**, Gilbert H.-D. Willoughby, 2nd E. of (cr. 1892). B. 1867, s. 1910. *H.*, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, s., b. '07.
- Anglesey**, Chas. H. A. Paget, 6th M. of (cr. 1815). B. 1885, s. 1905. *H.*, Lord Victor W. Paget, *bro.*, b. '39.
- Annaly**, Luke White, K.C.V.O., 3rd B. (cr. 1863). B. 1857, s. 1888. *H.*, Hon. Luke W., s., b. '85.
- *Annesley**, Walter Beresford Annesley, 7th E. of (cr. 1789). I.P. B. 1861, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. Beresford C. B. A., s., b. '94.
- *Antrim**, Wm. Randal McDonnell, 6th E. of (cr. 1785). I.P. B. 1851, s. 1869. *H.*, Vct. Dunluce, s., b. '78.
- *Arbuthnot**, William Arbuthnot, 12th V. (cr. 1641). S.P. B. 1849, s. 1914. *H.*, Walter C. W. A., s., b. '47.
- Ardaylan**, Arthur E. Guinness, 1st B. (cr. 1880). B. 1840. *H.*, none to Barony.
- Argyll**, Niall Diarmaid Campbell, 10th D. of (cr. 1701, G.B. 1892). B. 1872, s. 1914. *H.*, Douglas W. C., s., b. '77.
- Armitstead**, Geo. Armitstead, 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1824. *H.*, none.
- Armistead**, Wm. H. A. F. Armstrong, 1st B. (cr. 1903). B. 1863. *H.*, Wm. J. M. A., s., b. '92.
- Arran**, Arthur J. C. Gore, K.P., 6th E. of (cr. 1762). (U.K. Baron Sudley, 1884.) B. 1868, s. 1901. *H.*, Vct. Sudley, s., b. '03.
- Arundell of Wardour**, Edgar C. Arundell, 14th B. (cr. 1605). B. 1859, s. 1907. *H.*, Gerald A., *bro.*, b. '61.
- Ashbourne**, Wm., 2nd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1868, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. Edward A., *bro.*, b. '73.
- *Ashbrook**, Robert T. Flower, 8th V. (cr. 1751). I.P. B. 1836, s. 1906. *H.*, Hon. Liowchar F., s., b. '70.
- Ashburnham**, Thomas Ashburnham, 6th E. of (cr. 1730). B. 1855, s. 1913. *H.*, none.
- Ashburton**, Francis D. E. Baring, 5th B. (cr. 1835). B. 1866, s. 1889. *H.*, Hon. Alex. B., s., b. '08.
- Ashby St. Ledgers**, B. (See Wimborne, B.)
- Ashecombe**, Geo. Cubitt, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1892). B. 1828. *H.*, Hon. Hy. C., s., b. '67.
- Ashton**, Jas. Williamson, 1st B. (cr. 1895). B. 1842. *H.*, none.
- Ashton of Hyde**, Thos. Gair Ashton, 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1855. *H.*, Hon. Thos. R. A., s., b. '01.
- †Ashtown**, Fredk. O. Trench, 3rd B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1868, s. 1880. *H.*, Hon. Fredk. T., s., b. '94.
- Athlumney**, Jas. H. G. M. Somerville, 2nd B. (cr. 1863). (U.K. Baron Meredyth, 1866.) B. 1865, s. 1873. *H.*, none to Barony.
- Attholl**, John J. H. Stewart-Murray, K.T., 7th D. of (cr. 1703). (G.B. Earl Strange, 1786.) B. 1840, s. 1864. *H.*, M. of Tulibardine, s., b. '71.
- Atkinson**, John Atkinson, B. (cr. 1905). B. 1844. Life peerage.
- Auckland**, Wm. M. Eden, 5th B. (cr. 1789). B. 1859, s. 1890. *H.*, Hon. Wm. E., s., b. '92.
- Avebury**, John B. Lubbock, 2nd B. (cr. 1900). B. 1858, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. Norman L., *bro.*, b. '61.
- Aylesford**, Chas. W. Finch, 8th E. of (cr. 1714). B. 1851, s. 1885. *H.*, Ld. Guernsey, s., b. '08.
- *Aylmer**, Matthew Aylmer, 8th B. (cr. 1718). I.P. B. 1842, s. 1901. *H.*, Hon. John A., s., b. '80.
- Bagot**, Wm. Bagot, 4th B. (cr. 1780). B. 1857, s. 1887. *H.*, Hon. Walter B., *bro.*, b. '64.
- †Balfour of Burleigh**, Alex. H. Bruce, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., 6th B. (cr. 1607). S.P. B. 1849, s. 1869. *H.*, Master of Burleigh, s., b. '83.
- Balinhard**, B. (See Southesk, E. of.)
- †Bandon**, Jas. F. Bernard, K.P., 4th E. of (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1850, s. 1877. *H.*, Percy B., s., b. '44.
- Bangor**, Watkin H. Williams, 72nd Bp. of App. 1899. B. 1845.
- †Bangor**, Maxwell R. C. Ward, 6th V. of (cr. 1781). I.P. B. 1868, s. 1911. *H.*, Hon. Edward W., s., b. '05.
- Barnard**, Hy. de Vere Vaue, 9th B. (cr. 1698). B. 1854, s. 1891. *H.*, Hon. Hy. V., s., b. '82.
- Barrington**, Walter B. Barrington, 9th V. (cr. 1770). (U.K. Baron Shute, 1880.) B. 1843, s. 1901. *H.*, Hon. W. Shute B., s., b. '73.
- Barrymore**, Arthur H. Smith-Barry, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1902). B. 1843. *H.*, none.
- Basing**, Geo. L. Slater-Booth, C.B., 2nd B. (cr. 1887). B. 1860, s. 1894. *H.*, Hon. John S.-B., s., b. '90.
- Bateman**, Wm. S. Bateman-Hanbury, 3rd B. (cr. 1837). B. 1856, s. 1901. *H.*, Hon. Chas. B.-H., s., b. '77.
- Bath**, Thos. Hy. Thynne, 5th M. of (cr. 1789). B. 1862, s. 1896. *H.*, Vct. Weymouth, s., b. '95.

- Bath and Wells, Geo. Wyndham Kennion, 70th Bp. of. App. 1894. B. 1845.
- Bathurst, Seymour Hy. Bathurst, C.M.G., 7th E. (cr. 1772). B. 1864, s. 1892. *H.*, Ld. Apsley, s., b. '95.
- Beauchamp, Wm. Lygon, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G., 7th E. (cr. 1815). B. 1872, s. 1891. *H.*, Vct. Elmley, s., b. '03.
- Beaufort, Hy. A. W. F. Somerset, 9th D. of (cr. 1682). B. 1847, s. 1899. *H.*, M. of Worcester, s., b. 1900.
- *Beaumont, Mona Josephine T. Stapleton, Baroness (cr. 1309). B. 1894, s. 1896. *H.*, Hon. Ivy S., sis., b. '95.
- Bedford, Herbrand Arthur Russell, 11th D. of (cr. 1694). B. 1885, s. 1893. *H.*, M. of Tavistock, s., b. '88.
- †Belhaven and Stenton, Alex. C. Hamilton, 10th B. (cr. 1647). S.P. B. 1840, s. 1893. *H.*, Master of Belhaven, s., b. '83.
- †Bellew, Geo. L. Bryan, 4th B. (cr. 1848). I.P. B. 1857, s. 1911. *H.*, Hon. Richard B., bro., b. '58.
- *Belmore, Armar Lowry-Corry, 5th E. of (cr. 1797). I.P. B. 1870, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. Cecil L.-C., bro., b. '73.
- Belper, Algernon Hy. Strutt, 3rd B. (cr. 1856). B. 1883, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. Alex. R. G. S., s., b. 1912.
- *Berkeley, Eva Mary F. Foley, Baroness (cr. 1421). B. 1875, s. 1899. *H.*, Hon. Mary L. F., d., b. '05.
- Berkeley, Randal M. T. Berkeley, 8th E. of (cr. 1679). B. 1865, s. 1888. *H.*, none.
- *Berners, Emma Harriet Tyrwhitt, Baroness (cr. 1455). B. 1835, s. 1871. *H.*, Sir Raymond R. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, Bart., s., b. '55.
- Berwick, Thos. H. Noel-Hill, 8th B. (cr. 1784). B. 1877, s. 1897. *H.*, Charles N.-H., c., b. '97.
- Bessborough, Edward Ponsonby, C.V.O., C.B., 8th E. of (cr. 1739). (G.B. Baron Ponsonby of Sysonby, 1749.) B. 1851, s. 1906. *H.*, Vct. Duncannon, s., b. '80.
- Biddulph, Michael Biddulph, 1st B. (cr. 1903). B. 1834. *H.*, Hon. John M. B., s., b. '69.
- *Birmingham, Hy. Russell Wakefield, 2nd Bp. of. App. 1911. B. 1854.
- Blyth, Jas. Blyth, 1st B. (cr. 1907). B. 1841. *H.*, Hon. Herbert W. B., s., b. '68.
- Blythwood, Rev. Sholto D. Campbell, 2nd B. (cr. 1892). B. 1839, s. 1908. *H.*, Barrington Campbell-Douglas, bro., b. '45.
- Bolingbroke and St. John, Vernon H. St. John, 6th V. (cr. 1712). B. 1896, s. 1899. *H.*, Rev. Maurice St. J., c., b. '27.
- Bolton, Wm. T. Orde-Powlett, 4th B. (cr. 1797). B. 1845, s. 1895. *H.*, Hon. Wm. A. Algar O.-P., s., b. '69.
- Boston, Geo. F. Irby, 6th B. (cr. 1761). B. 1860, s. 1877. *H.*, Hon. Cecil I., bro., b. '62.
- Botreaux, B. (See Loudoun, E. of.)
- Bowes, B. (See Strathmore and Kinghorne, E. of.)
- Boyle, L. (See Cork and Orrery, E. of.)
- Boyne, Gustavus Wm. Hamilton-Russell, 9th V. (cr. 1717). (U.K. Baron Brancepeth, 1866.) B. 1864, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. Gustavus H.-K., s., b. '07.
- Brabourne, Wyndham W. Knatchbull-Hugessen, 3rd B. (cr. 1880). B. 1835, s. 1909. *H.*, Hon. Cecil K.-H., un., b. '63.
- Bradford, Geo. C. O. Bridgeman, 4th E. of (cr. 1815). B. 1845, s. 1898. *H.*, Vct. Newport, s., b. '73.
- Brancepeth, B. (See Boyne, V.)
- Brandon, D. of. (See Hamilton and Brandon, D. of.)
- Brassey, Thos. Brassey, G.C.B., 1st E. (cr. 1911). B. 1836. *H.*, Vct. Hythe, s., b. '63.
- Braybrooke, Hy. Neville, 7th B. (cr. 1788). B. 1855, s. 1904. *H.*, Rev. Hon. Grey N., bro., b. '57.
- Braye, Alfred T. T. Verney-Cave, 5th B. (cr. 1529). B. 1849, s. 1879. *H.*, Hon. Adrian V.-C., s., b. '74.
- Breadalbane, Gavin Campbell, K.G., P.C., 1st M. of (cr. 1885). B. 1851. *H.*, Hon. Ivan C., bro., b. '59 (to Scottish earldom only).
- Bridport, Arthur W. A. Nelson Hood, C.B., 2nd V. (cr. 1868). B. 1839, s. 1904. *H.*, Hon. Maurice N. H., s., b. '81.
- Bristol, Fredk. W. F. Hervey, M.V.O., 4th M. of (cr. 1826). B. 1863, s. 1907. *H.*, Ld. Walter H., bro., b. '65.
- *Bristol, George Nickson, 49th Bp. of. App. 1914. B. 1864.
- Brodrick, B. (See Midleton, V.)
- Brougham and Vaux, Hy. C. Brougham, K.C.V.O., 3rd B. (cr. 1830). B. 1836, s. 1886. *H.*, Hy. B., s., b. '87.
- Brownlow, Adelbert W. B. Cust, P.C., 3rd E. (cr. 1815). B. 1844, s. 1867. *H.*, Hy. Juc. C., c., b. '61 (to Barony).
- Bryce, James Bryce, O.M., P.C., 1st Vct. (cr. 1914). B. 1838. *H.*, none.
- Buccleuch and Queensberry, John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, 7th D. of B. and 9th D. of Q. (cr. 1663). (Eng. E. Doncaster, 1662.) B. 1864, s. 1914. *H.*, E. of Dalkeith, s., b. '94.
- *Buchan, Shiplev G. S. Erskine, 14th E. of (cr. 1469). S.P. B. 1850, s. 1898. *H.*, Ld. Cardross, s., b. '78.
- Buckinghamshire, Sidney C. Hobart-Hampden, 7th E. of (cr. 1746). B. 1860, s. 1885. *H.*, Ld. Hobart, s., b. '06.
- Burghclere, Herbert C. Gardner, 1st B. (cr. 1895). B. 1846. *H.*, none.
- Burnham, Edward Lawson, K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1903). B. 1833. *H.*, Hon. Harry L. W. L., s., b. '62.
- *Burton, Nellie L. Baillie, Baroness (cr. 1897). B. 1873, s. 1909. *H.*, Hon. Geo. E. M. B., s., b. '94.
- Bute, John Crichton-Stuart, 4th M. of (cr. 1796). B. 1881, s. 1900. *H.*, E. of Dumfries, s., b. '07.
- Butler, B. (See Carrick, E. of.)
- Buxton, Sydney Charles, G.C.M.G., 1st Vct. (cr. 1914). B. 1853. *H.*, Hon. Denis B., s., b. '97.
- Byron, Geo. F. W. Byron, 9th B. (cr. 1643). B. 1855, s. 1870. *H.*, Rev. Hon. Fredk. B., bro., b. '61.
- Cadogan, Geo. Hy. Cadogan, K.G., P.C., 5th E. (cr. 1800). B. 1840, s. 1873. *H.*, Vct. Chelsea, s., b. '69.
- Cairns, Wilfrid D. Cairns, 4th E. (cr. 1873). B. 1865, s. 1905. *H.*, Vct. Garmoyle, s., b. '07.
- *Caithness, Norman M. Buchan, 18th E. of (cr. 1455). S.P. B. 1862, s. 1914. *H.*, Rev. Hon. C. A. Sinclair, bro., b. '65.
- *Caledon, Erik J. D. Alexander, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). I.P. B. 1885, s. 1898. *H.*, Hon. Herbrand A., bro., b. '88.
- Calthorpe, Somerset F. Gough-Calthorpe, 8th B. (cr. 1796). B. 1862, s. 1912. *H.*, Hon. Fredk. G.-C., s., b. '92.
- Camden, John Chas. Pratt, 4th M. (cr. 1812). B. 1872, s. 1872. *H.*, E. of Brecknock, s., b. '99.

THE PEERAGE.

- Camoy, Ralph F. J. Stonor, 5th B. (cr. 1264). B. 1884, s. 1897. *H.*, Hon. Ralph R. W. S., s., b. 1913.
- Camperdown, Robert A. H. P. Haldane-Duncan, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). B. 1841, s. 1867. *H.*, Hon. Geo. H.-D., *bro.*, b. '45.
- Canterbury, Randall Thos. Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O., 94th Archbp. of. App. 1903. B. 1848.
- Canterbury, Hy. F. W. Manners-Sutton, 5th V. (cr. 1835). B. 1879, s. 1914. *H.*, Francis H. A. M.-S., c., b. '69.
- *Carbery, John Evans-Freke, 10th B. (cr. 1715). I.P. B. 1892, s. 1898. *H.*, Hon. Ralfe E.-F., *bro.*, b. '07.
- Carew, Robert S. G. J. Carew, 3rd B. (cr. 1838). B. 1860, s. 1881. *H.*, Hon. Geo. C. *bro.*, b. '63.
- Carleton, B. (See Shannon, E. of.)
- Carlisle, Geo. J. L'E. Howard, 11th E. of (cr. 1661). B. 1895, s. 1912. *H.*, Hubert H., c., b. '01.
- Carlisle, John Wm. Diggle, 60th Bp. of. App. 1905. B. 1847.
- Carmichael, Thos. D. Gibson - Carmichael, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1859. *H.*, none to Barony.
- Carnarvon, Geo. E. S. M. Herbert, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). B. 1866, s. 1890. *H.*, Ld. Porchester, s., b. '98.
- *Carnwath, Ronald A. Dalzell, 16th E. of (cr. 1639). B. 1883, s. 1910. *H.*, Hon. Arthur D., *un.*, b. '51.
- Carrick, Chas. E. A. F. S. Butler, 7th E. of (cr. 1748). (U.K. Baron Butler, 1912.) B. 1873, s. 1909. *H.*, Vct. Ikerrin, s., b. '03.
- †Castlemaine, Albert E. Handcock, 5th B. (cr. 1812). I.P. B. 1863, s. 1892. *H.*, Hon. Robert H., *bro.*, b. '64.
- *Castle Stewart, Andrew John Stuart, 6th E. of (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1841, s. 1914. *H.*, Lord Stuart, s., b. '80.
- Castletown, Bernard Edward B. FitzPatrick, P.C., K.P., C.M.G., 2nd B. (cr. 1869). B. 1848, s. 1883. *H.*, none.
- Cathcart, Geo. Cathcart, 5th E. (1814) and 14th B. (1447). B. 1862, s. 1911. *H.*, Hon. Archibald C., *bro.*, b. '73.
- *Cavan, Fredk. R. Lambert, M.V.O., 10th E. of (cr. 1647). I.P. B. 1865, s. 1900. *H.*, Hon. Lionel L., *bro.*, b. '73.
- Cawdor, John D. V. Campbell, 5th E. (cr. 1827). B. 1900, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. Andrew C. C., *bro.*, b. '07.
- Channing, Francis A. Channing, 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1841. *H.*, none.
- *Charlemont, Jas. Edward Caulfeild, 8th V. (cr. 1665). I.P. B. 1880, s. 1913. *H.*, Chas. C., c., b. '87.
- Charnwood, Godfrey R. Benson, 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1864. *H.*, Hon. John R. B., s., b. '01.
- Chaworth, L. (See Meath, E. of.)
- *Chelmsford, John Edwin Watts-Ditchfield, 1st Bp. of. App. 1914.
- Chelmsford, Fredc. J. N. Thesiger, G.C.M.G., 3rd B. (cr. 1858). B. 1868, s. 1905. *H.*, Hon. Fredc. T., s., b. '96.
- Chesham, John C. Cavendish, 4th B. (cr. 1858). B. 1894, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. Wm. E. C., *un.*, b. '62.
- Chester, Francis John Jayne, 33rd Bp. of. App. 1889. B. 1845.
- Chesterfield, Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope, 10th E. of (cr. 1628). B. 1854, s. 1887. *H.*, Hon. Henry S.-S., *bro.*, b. '55.
- *Chetwynd, Godfrey John B. Chetwynd, 8th V. (cr. 1717). I.P. B. 1863, s. 1911. *H.*, Hon. Adam C., s., b. '04.
- Cheylesmore, Herbert F. Eaton, K.C.V.O., 3rd B. (cr. 1887). B. 1848, s. 1902. *H.*, Hon. Francis O. H. E., s., b. '93.
- *Chichester, Chas. John Ridgeway, 95th Bp. of. App. 1908. B. 1841.
- Chichester, Jocelyn B. Pelham, 6th E. of (cr. 1801). B. 1871, s. 1905. *H.*, Ld. Pelham, s., b. '05.
- Chilston, Aretas Akers-Douglas, P.C., 1st V. (cr. 1911). B. 1851. *H.*, Hon. Aretas A.-D., s., b. '76.
- Cholmondeley, Geo. H. H. Cholmondeley, P.C., 4th M. of (cr. 1815). B. 1858, s. 1884. *H.*, E. of Rocksavage, s., b. '83.
- Churchill, Victor A. F. C. Spencer, G.C.V.O., 1st V. (cr. 1902). B. 1864, s. 1886 (to Barony). *H.*, Hon. Victor A. S., s., b. '90.
- Churston, John R. L. Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., 3rd B. (cr. 1858). B. 1873, s. 1910. *H.*, Hon. Richard Y.-B., s., b. '10.
- Clancarty, Wm. F. Le Poer Trench, 5th E. of (cr. 1803). B. 1868, s. 1891. *H.*, Ld. Kilconnel, s., b. '91.
- *Glanmorris, John G. B. Bingham, 5th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1852, s. 1876. *H.*, Hon. Arthur B., s., b. '79.
- Glanricarde, Hubert G. de Burgh-Canning, 2nd M. of (cr. 1825). (U.K. Baron Somerhill, 1826.) B. 1832, s. 1874. *H.*, M. of Sligo (to Ir. earldom).
- Glanwilliam, Arthur Vesey Meade, 5th E. of (cr. 1776). B. 1873, s. 1907. *H.*, Lord Gifford, s., b. '14.
- Glaresdon, Geo. H. Hyde Villiers, 6th E. of (cr. 1776). B. 1877, s. 1914. *H.*, Ld. Hyde, s., b. '06.
- *Clarina, Lionel E. Massey, 5th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1837, s. 1897. *H.*, Hon. Eyre M., s., b. '80.
- Clements, B. (See Leitrim, E. of.)
- Clifden, Thos. C. Agar-Robartes, 6th V. (cr. 1781). B. 1844, s. father as B. Robartes, 1882, and kinsman as B. Mendip (U.K.) and V. Clifden (I.), '99. *H.*, Hon. Thos. A.-R., s., b. '80.
- Clifford of Chudleigh, Lewis H. H. Clifford, 9th B. (cr. 1672). B. 1851, s. 1880. *H.*, Hon. Wm. C., *bro.*, b. '58.
- *Clifton, Elizabeth A. M. Bligh, Baroness (cr. 1608). B. 1900, s. 1900. *H.*, E. of Darnley (q.v.).
- Clinton, Chas. J. R. H.-S.-F.-Trefusis, 21st B. (cr. 1299). B. 1863, s. 1904. *H.*, Two co-heiresses.
- †Clonbrock, Luke G. Dillon, K.P., P.C., 4th B. (cr. 1799). I.P. B. 1834, s. 1893. *H.*, Hon. Robert E. D., s., b. '69.
- Cloncurry, Valentine F. Lawless, 4th B. (cr. 1789). B. 1840, s. 1869. *H.*, Hon. Edward L., *bro.*, b. '41.
- *Clonmell, Rupert Chas. Scott, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). I.P. B. 1877, s. 1898. *H.*, Hon. Dudley S., *un.*, b. '53.
- Cobham, Chas. Geo. Lyttelton, 8th V. (cr. 1718). B. 1842, s. 1876. *H.*, Hon. John L., s., b. '81.
- Colchester, Reginald C. E. Abbot, 3rd B. (cr. 1817). B. 1842, s. 1867. *H.*, none.
- Colebrooke, Edward Arthur Colebrooke, P.C., C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1861. *H.*, Hon. Guy C., s., b. '93.
- Coleridge, Bernard J. S. Coleridge, 2nd B. (cr. 1873). B. 1851, s. 1894. *H.*, Hon. Geof. C., s., b. '77.

- Colville of Culross, Chas. R. W. Colville, 2nd Vct. (cr. 1902). B. 1854, s. 1903 as 12th B. (cr. 1604). *H.*, Master of Colville, s., b. '83.
- Combermere, Francis L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, 4th Vct. (cr. 1826). B. 1887, s. 1898. *H.*, Hon. Richard S.-C., *un.*, b. '49.
- Congleton, John B. M. Parnell, 6th B. (cr. 1841). B. 1892, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. Wm. A. D., *bro.*, b. '94.
- Connaught and Strathearn, H.K.H. Duke of (see p. 2).
- *Conyers, Marcia A. M. Pelham, Countess of Yarborough, Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers in her own right (cr. 1509). B. 1863, s. father as 13th B. 1892. *H.*, Lord Worsley, s., b. '87.
- Conyngham, Victor G. H. F. Conyngham, 5th M. (cr. 1816). B. 1883, s. 1897. (U.K. B. Minster, cr. 1821.) *H.*, Ld. Fredk. C., *bro.*, b. '90.
- Cork and Orrery, Chas. S. C. Boyle, 10th E. of (cr. 1620). (U.K. Baron Boyle, cr. 1711.) B. 1861, s. 1904. *H.*, Hon. Robert B., *bro.*, b. '64.
- Cottenham, Kenelm Chas. E. Pepys, 4th E. of (cr. 1850). B. 1874, s. 1881. *H.*, Vct. Crowhurst, s., b. '01.
- Cottesloe, Thos. F. Fremantle, 2nd B. (cr. 1874). B. 1830, s. 1890. *H.*, Hon. Thos. F., s., b. '62.
- Courtney of Penwith, Leonard H. Courtney, 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1832. *H.* none.
- Courtown, Jas. G. H. Stopford, 5th E. of (cr. 1762). (Br. B. Saltersford, cr. 1794.) B. 1823, s. 1858. *H.*, Vct. Stopford, s., b. '53.
- Coventry, Geo. W. Coventry, P.C., 9th E. of (cr. 1697). B. 1838, s. 1843. *H.*, Vct. Deerhurst, s., b. '65.
- Cowdray, Weetman D. Pearson, 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1856. *H.*, Hon. Weetman H. P., s., b. '82.
- Cowley, Henry A. M. Wellesley, 3rd E. (cr. 1857). B. 1866, s. 1895. *H.*, Vct. Dangan, s., b. '90.
- Cozens-Hardy, Herbert H. Cozens-Hardy, 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1838. *H.*, Hon. Wm. H. C.-H., s., b. '63.
- Cranbrook, Gathorne Gathorne-Hardy, 3rd E. of (cr. 1892). B. 1879, s. 1911. *H.*, Ld. Medway, s., b. '00.
- Cranworth, Bertram F. Gurdon, 2nd B. (cr. 1899). B. 1877, s. 1902. *H.*, Hon. Robert G., s., b. '04.
- Craven, Wm. G. R. Craven, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). B. 1868, s. 1883. *H.*, Vct. Uffington, s., b. '97.
- Crawford, David Alex. E. Lindsay, 27th E. of (cr. 1398). (U.K. Baron Wigan, cr. 1826.) B. 1871, s. 1913. *H.*, Ld. Balmiel, s., b. '00.
- Crawshaw, Wm. Brooks, 2nd B. (cr. 1892). B. 1853, s. 1908. *H.*, Hon. Gerald K., s., b. '84.
- Crewe, Robert O. A. Crewe-Milnes, K.G., P.C., 1st M. of (cr. 1911). B. 1858. *H.*, E. of Madeley, s., b. '11.
- *Crofton, Arthur E. L. Crofton, 4th B. (cr. 1797). I.P. B. 1866, s. 1912. *H.*, Hon. Edward C., s., b. '96.
- *Cromartie, Sibell L. Mackenzie, Countess of (cr. 1861). B. 1873, s. 1895. *H.*, Vct. Tarbat, s., b. '04.
- Cromer, Evelyn Baring, P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1st E. of (cr. 1901). B. 1841. *H.*, Vct. Errington, s., b. '77.
- Cross, Richard A. Cross, 2nd V. (cr. 1886). B. 1882, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. John E. C., *un.*, b. '58.
- Cumberland and Teviotdale, H.R.H. Ernest A. W. A. G. F., 3rd D. of (cr. 1799). B. 1845, s. 1878. *H.*, Prince Ernest Aug., s., b. '87.
- †Curzon of Kedleston, Geo. Nat. Curzon, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 1st E. (cr. 1911). (Irish Baron, Curzon of Kedleston, cr. 1898.) B. 1859. *H.*, none to earldom; special remainder of viscounty to father, Baron Scarsdale; special remainder of barony (Ravensdale) to daughter.
- D'Abernon, Edgar Vincent, K.C.M.G., 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1857. *H.*, none.
- Dalhousie, Arthur G. M. Ramsay, 14th E. of (cr. 1633). (U.K. Baron Ramsay, cr. 1875.) B. 1878, s. 1887. *H.*, Ld. Ramsay, s., b. '04.
- *Darcy de Knayth, Violet (Countess of Powis), Baroness (cr. 1332). B. 1865. *H.*, Vct. Clive, s., b. '92.
- †Darnley, Ivo F. Bligh, 8th E. of (cr. 1725). I.P. B. 1859, s. 1900. *H.*, Ld. Clifton, s., b. '86.
- Dartmouth, Wm. H. Legge, P.C., 6th E. of (cr. 1711). B. 1851, s. 1891. *H.*, Vct. Lewisham, s., b. '81.
- Dartrey, Vesey Dawson, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). B. 1842, s. 1897. *H.*, Hon. Edward D., *bro.*, b. '44.
- *de Blaquièrre, Wm. de Blaquièrre, 6th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1856, s. 1889. *H.*, Hon. John de B., s., b. '89.
- †Decies, John G. H. De la Poer Beresford, D.S.O., 5th B. (cr. 1812). I.P. B. 1866, s. 1910. *H.*, Hon. Robert H.-B., *bro.*, b. '68.
- De Clifford, Edward S. Russell, 26th B. (cr. 1299). B. 1907, s. 1909. *H.*, Hon. Diana R., *sis.*, b. '09.
- De Freyne, Arthur Reginald French, 5th B. (cr. 1851). B. 1879, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. Francis C. F., *h.-b.*, b. '84.
- Delamere, Hugh Cholmondeley, 3rd B. (cr. 1821). B. 1870, s. 1887. *H.*, Hon. Thos. C., s., b. '00.
- De La Warr, Gilbert G. R. Sackville, 8th E. (cr. 1761). B. 1869, s. 1896. *H.*, Ld. Buckhurst, s., b. '00.
- De l'Isle and Dudley, Philip Sidney, 3rd B. (cr. 1835). B. 1853, s. 1898. *H.*, Hon. Algernon S., *bro.*, b. '54.
- De Manley, Wm. A. W. Ponsonby, 3rd B. (cr. 1838). B. 1843, s. 1896. *H.*, Rev. Hon. Maurice P., *bro.*, b. '46.
- Denbigh, Rudolph R. B. A. A. Feilding, C.V.O., 5th E. of (cr. 1622). B. 1859, s. 1892. *H.*, Vct. Feilding, s., b. '85.
- Denman, Thos. Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., 3rd B. (cr. 1834). B. 1874, s. 1894. *H.*, Hon. Thos. D., s., b. '05.
- Deramore, Robert W. de Yarburgh-Bateson, 3rd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1865, s. 1893. *H.*, Hon. Geo. de Y.-B., *bro.*, b. '70.
- De Ramsey, Wm. H. Fellowes, 2nd B. (cr. 1887). B. 1848, s. 1887. *H.*, Hon. Coulson F., s., b. '83.
- Derby, Edward G. V. Stanley, P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., 17th E. of (cr. 1485). B. 1865, s. 1908. *H.*, Ld. Stanley, s., b. '94.
- *De Ros, Mary Frances Dawson, Baroness (cr. 1624). B. 1854, s. 1907. *H.*, Three co-heiresses.
- Derwent, Harcourt V.-B.-Johnstone, 1st B. (cr. 1881). B. 1829. *H.*, Hon. Francis J., s., b. '51.
- Desart, Hamilton J. A. Cuffe, P.C., K.C.B., 5th E. of (cr. 1793). B. 1848, s. 1898. *H.*, none.
- De Saumarez, James St. V. Saumarez, 4th B. (cr. 1831). B. 1843, s. 1891. *H.*, Hon. Jas. S., s., b. '89.
- Desborough, Wm. H. Grenfell, K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1855. *H.*, Hon. Julian G., s., b. '88.
- †De Vesci, Ivo R. Vesey, 5th V. (cr. 1776). I.P. B. 1881, s. 1903. *H.*, Hon. Osbert V., *bro.*, b. '84.

- De Villiers, Chas. P. De Villiers, 2nd B. (cr. 1910). B. 1871, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. Arthur P. De V., s., b. '11.
- Devon, Chas. P. Courtenay, 14th E. of (cr. 1553). B. 1870, s. 1904. *H.*, Rev. Hon. Hy. H. C., *bro.*, b. '72.
- Devonport, Hudson E. Kearley, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1856. *H.*, Hon. Gerald K., s., b. '90.
- Devonshire, Victor C. W. Cavendish, P.C., G.C.V.O., 9th D. of (cr. 1694). B. 1868, s. 1908. *H.*, M. of Hartington, s., b. '95.
- Digby, Edward H. T. Digby, 10th B. (cr. 1620). B. 1846, s. 1839. *H.*, Hon. Edward D., s., b. '94.
- *Dillon, Harold A. Lee-Dillon, 17th V. (cr. 1622). I.P. B. 1844, s. 1892. *H.*, Hon. Harry L.-D., s., b. '74.
- Dinevor. (See Dynevor.)
- Doncaster, E. of. (See Buccleuch and Queensberry, D. of.)
- Donegall, Edward A. D. St. G. H. Chichester, 6th M. of (cr. 1791). (Brit. Baron Fishervick, cr. 1790.) B. 1903, s. 1904. *H.*, Ld. Hy. Fitzwarrine C., *un.*, b. '34.
- *Doneraile, Edward St. Leger, 6th V. (cr. 1785). I.P. B. 1866, s. 1891. *H.*, Hon. Hugh St. L., *bro.*, b. '69.
- Donoughmore, Richard W. J. Hely-Hutchinson, 6th E. of (cr. 1800). (U.K. Vct. Hutchinson, cr. 1821.) B. 1875, s. 1900. *H.*, Vct. Suirdale, s., b. '02.
- *Dorchester, Henrietta Anne Carleton, Baroness (cr. 1866). B. 1846. *H.*, Hon. Dudley C., s., b. '76.
- Dormer, Roland J. Dormer, 13th B. (cr. 1615). B. 1862, s. 1900. *H.*, Hon. Chas. D., *bro.*, b. '64.
- Douglas, B. (See Home, E. of.)
- Downe, Hugh R. Dawnay, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E., 8th V. (cr. 1680). B. 1844, s. 1857. *H.*, Hon. John D., s., b. '72.
- Downshire, Arthur W. J. W. Blundell Trumbull Hill, 6th M. of (cr. 1789). (Brit. E. Hillsborough, cr. 1772.) B. 1871, s. 1874. *H.*, E. of Hillsborough, s., b. '94.
- †Drogheda, Hy. Chas. P. Moore, 10th E. of (cr. 1661). I.P. B. 1884, s. 1908. *H.*, Vct. Moore, s., b. '10.
- Ducie, Henry J. Reynolds - Moreton, P.C., G.C.V.O., 3rd E. of (cr. 1837). B. 1827, s. 1853. *H.*, Ld. Moreton, s., b. '57.
- Dudley, Wm. H. Ward, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., 2nd E. of (cr. 1860). B. 1867, s. 1885. *H.*, Vct. Ednam, s., b. '94.
- Dufferin and Ava, Terence T. H. - Blackwood, 2nd M. of (cr. 1888). B. 1866, s. 1902. *H.*, Ld. Basil B., *bro.*, b. '70.
- †Dunally, Hy. O'C. Prittie, 4th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1851, s. 1885. *H.*, Hon. Henry P., s., b. '77.
- *Dunboyne, Fitzwalter G. Probyn Butler, 17th B. (cr. 1324). I.P. B. 1874, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. Lesley B., *bro.*, b. '76.
- †Dundonald, Douglas M. B. H. Cochrane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., 12th E. of (cr. 1669). S.P. B. 1852, s. 1885. *H.*, Ld. Cochrane, s., b. '86.
- Dunedin, Andrew G. Graham - Murray, P.C., K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1849. *H.*, Hon. Ronald G.-M., s., b. '75.
- Dunleath, Henry L. Mulholland, 2nd B. (cr. 1892). B. 1854, s. 1895. *H.*, Hon. Chas. H. G. M., s., b. '86.
- Dunmore, Alex. E. Murray, P.C., M.V.O., 8th E. of (cr. 1686). B. 1871, s. 1907. *H.*, Vct. Fincastle, s., b. '03.
- Dunning, L. (See Rollo, L.)
- Dunraven and Mount Earl, Windham T. Wyndham-Quin, P.C., K.P., C.M.G., 4th E. of (cr. 1822). (U.K. Baron Kenry, cr. 1866.) B. 1841, s. 1871. *H.*, Windham W.-Q., c., b. '57.
- *Dunsany, Edward J. M. D. Plunkett, 18th B. (cr. 1439). I.P. B. 1878, s. 1899. *H.*, Hon. Randal P., s., b. '06.
- Durham, Handley C. G. Moule, 85th Bp. of. App. 1901. B. 1841.
- Durham, John G. Lambton, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., 3rd E. of (cr. 1833). B. 1855, s. 1879. *H.*, Hon. Fredk. L., *bro.*, b. '55.
- Dynevor, Walter F. Rice, 7th B. (cr. 1780). B. 1873, s. 1911. *H.*, Hon. Chas. R., s., b. '99.
- *Dysart, W. J. M. Tollemache, 6th E. of (cr. 1643). S.P. B. 1859, s. 1878. *H.*, Wenefryde Scott, *niece*, b. '89.
- Ebury, Robert W. Grosvenor, 2nd B. (cr. 1857). B. 1834, s. 1893. *H.*, Hon. Robert G., s., b. '68.
- Effingham, Hy. A. G. Howard, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). B. 1866, s. 1898. *H.*, Gordon H., c., b. '73.
- Egerton of Tatton, Alan de T. Egerton, 3rd B. (cr. 1859). B. 1845, s. 1909. *H.*, Hon. Maurice E., s., b. '74.
- Eglinton and Winton, Geo. A. Montgomerie, 15th E. of (cr. 1507). (U.K. Earl Winton, cr. 1859.) B. 1848, s. 1892. *H.*, Ld. Montgomerie, s., b. '80.
- Egmont, Chas. J. Perceval, 9th E. of (cr. 1733). (Brit. Baron Lovel and Holland, cr. 1762.) B. 1858, s. 1910. *H.*, Geo. D. I. P., c., b. '47.
- Eldon, John Scott, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). B. 1845, s. 1854. *H.*, Vct. Encombe, *g.s.*, b. '99.
- Elgin and Kincardine, Victor A. Bruce, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 9th E. of (cr. 1633). (U.K. Baron Elgin, cr. 1849.) B. 1849, s. 1863. *H.*, Ld. Bruce, s., b. '81.
- Elibank, Montolieu F. Oliphant-Murray, 1st V. (cr. 1911). B. 1840, s. 1871 as 10th B. *H.*, Ld. Murray of Elibank, s., b. '70 (*q.v.*).
- Ellenborough, Edward D. Law, 5th B. (cr. 1802). B. 1841, s. 1902. *H.*, Hon. Cecil L., *bro.*, b. '49.
- Ellesmere, John F. G. S. Egerton, M.V.O., 4th E. of (cr. 1846). B. 1872, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. Francis W. G. E., *bro.*, b. '74.
- Elphinstone, Sidney H. B.-F.-Elphinstone, 16th B. (cr. 1509). B. 1869, s. 1893. *H.*, Mount-stuart E., *bro.*, b. '71.
- Ely, Fredc. Hy. Chase, 51st Bp. of. App. 1905. B. 1853.
- Ely, John Hy. Loftus, 5th M. of (cr. 1800). (U.K. Baron Loftus, cr. 1801.) B. 1851, s. 1889. *H.*, Lord Geo. L., *bro.*, b. '54.
- Enly, Gaston Thos. W. G. Monsell, 2nd B. (cr. 1874). B. 1858, s. 1894. *H.*, none.
- Emmott, Alfred Emmott, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1858. *H.*, none.
- Enniskillen, Lowry E. Cole, K.P., 4th E. of (cr. 1789). (U.K. Baron Grinstead, cr. 1815.) B. 1845, s. 1886. *H.*, Vct. Cole, s., b. '76.
- Erne, John H. Crichton, P.C., K.P., 4th E. of (cr. 1789). (U.K. Baron Fermanagh, cr. 1876.) B. 1839, s. 1885. *H.*, Vct. Crichton, s., b. '72.
- Erroll, Chas. G. Hay, K.T., C.B., 19th E. of (cr. 1452). (U.K. Baron Kilmarnock, cr. 1831.) B. 1852, s. 1891. *H.*, Ld. Kilmarnock, s., b. '76.
- Erskine, Montagu Erskine, 6th B. (cr. 1806). B. 1865, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. Donald F. C. E., s., b. '99.
- Esher, Reginald B. Brett, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., 2nd V. (cr. 1897). B. 1852, s. 1899. *H.*, Hon. Oliver B., s., b. '81.
- Essex, Geo. D. de V. Capell, 7th E. of (cr. 1661). B. 1857, s. 1892. *H.*, Vct. Malden, s., b. '84.

- Estcourt, Geo. T. J. Sotherton-Estcourt, 1st B. (cr. 1903). B. 1839. *H.*, none.
- Ettrick, B. (See Napier, B.)
- Eversley, Geo. J. Shaw-Lefevre, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1832. *H.*, none.
- Exeter, Archibald Robertson, 64th Bp. of App. 1903. B. 1853.
- Exeter, Wm. T. B. Cecil, 5th M. of (cr. 1801). B. 1876, s. 1898. *H.*, Ld. Burghley, s., b. '05.
- Exmouth, Edward A. H. Pellew, 5th V. (cr. 1816). B. 1890, s. 1899. *H.*, Hy. P., c., b. '28.
- Faber, Edmund B. Faber, 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1847. *H.*, none.
- *Fairfax, Albert K. Fairfax, 12th B. (cr. 1627). S.P. B. 1870, s. 1900. *H.*, Hon. Chas. F., *bro.*, b. '76.
- Fairlie, B. (See Glasgow, E. of.)
- †Falkland, Byron P. Cary, 12th V. (cr. 1620). S.P. B. 1845, s. 1886. *H.*, Master of Falkland, s., b. '80.
- Falmouth, Evelyn E. T. Boscawen, K.C.V.O., C.B., 7th V. (cr. 1720). B. 1847, s. 1889. *H.*, Hon. Evelyn B., s., b. '87.
- †Farnham, Arthur K. Maxwell, 11th B. (cr. 1756). I.P. B. 1879, s. 1900. *H.*, Hon. Somerset M., s., b. '05.
- Farquhar, Horace B. Farquhar, P.C., G.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1898). B. 1844. *H.*, none.
- Farrer, Thos. C. Farrer, 2nd B. (cr. 1893). B. 1859, s. 1890. *H.*, Hon. Cecil F., s., b. '93.
- Faulconberg, Baroness. (See Conyers, B.)
- Fermanagh, B. (See Erne, E. of.)
- *Fermoy, Edward F. B. Roche, 2nd B. (cr. 1856). I.P. B. 1850, s. 1874. *H.*, Hon. Jas. R., *bro.*, b. '52.
- Ferrers, Walter K. Shirley, 11th E. (cr. 1711). B. 1864, s. 1912. *H.*, Vct. Tamworth, s., b. '94.
- Feverham, Wm. E. Duncombe, 1st E. of (cr. 1868). B. 1829, s. as 3rd B. 1867. *H.*, Vct. Helmsley, g.s., b. '79.
- *Ffrench, Chas. A. T. R. J. J. Ffrench, 6th B. (cr. 1798). I.P. B. 1868, s. 1893. *H.*, Hon. John ff., *bro.*, b. '72.
- *Fife, H.H. Princess Alexandra (Princess Arthur of Connaught), Duchess of (cr. 1889). B. 1891, s. 1912. *H.*, H.H. Prince Alastair Arthur, s., b. '14.
- Fingall, Arthur J. Plunkett, P.C., 11th E. of (cr. 1628). B. 1859, s. 1881. *H.*, Ld. Killen, s., b. '96.
- Fisher, John A. Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1909). B. 1841. *H.*, Cecil F., s., b. '68.
- Fisherwick, L. (See Donegall, M. of.)
- Fitzhardinge, Chas. P. Fitzhardinge Berkeley, 3rd B. (cr. 1861). B. 1830, s. 1896. *H.*, none.
- Fitzmaurice, Edmond G. P. Fitzmaurice, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1846. *H.*, none.
- Fitzwilliam, Wm. Chas. De M. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., 7th E. (cr. 1746). B. 1872, s. 1902. *H.*, Vct. Milton, s., b. '10.
- Foley, Fitzalan C. J. Foley, 6th B. (cr. 1776). B. 1852, s. 1905. *H.*, Gerald F., c., b. '98.
- *Forbes, Atholl M. Forbes, 21st B. (cr. 1442). S.P. B. 1841, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. Atholl L. C. F., s., b. '82.
- Forester, Cecil T. Weld-Forester, 5th B. (cr. 1821). B. 1842, s. 1894. *H.*, Hon. George W.-F., s., b. '67.
- Fortescue, Hugh Fortescue, K.C.B., 4th E. (cr. 1789). B. 1854, s. 1905. *H.*, Vct. Ebrington, s., b. '88.
- Foxford, L. (See Limerick, E. of.)
- *Frankfort de Montmorency, W. J. H. de Montmorency, 4th V. (cr. 1816). I.P. B. 1868, s. 1902. *H.*, none.
- Furness, Marmaduke Furness, 2nd B. (cr. 1910). B. 1883, s. 1912. *H.*, Hon. Christopher F., s., b. '12.
- *Furnival, Mary F. K. Petre, Baroness (cr. 1295). B. 1900. Claim estab. 1912.
- Gage, Hy. R. Gage, 6th V. (cr. 1720). B. 1895, s. 1912. *H.*, Wm. G., c., b. '80.
- Gainsborough, Chas. Wm. F. Noel, 3rd E. of (cr. 1841). B. 1850, s. 1881. *H.*, Vct. Campden, s., b. '84.
- Galloway, Randolph H. Stewart, 11th E. of (cr. 1623). (Brit. Baron Stewart of Garlies, cr. 1796.) B. 1836, s. 1901. *H.*, Ld. Garlies, s., b. '92.
- Galway, Geo. E. M. Monckton-Arundell, C.B., 7th V. (cr. 1727). (U.K. Baron Monckton, cr. 1887.) B. 1844, s. 1876. *H.*, Hon. George M.-A., s., b. '82.
- Gardner, B. (cr. 1806). Title claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner.
- *Garvagh, Chas. J. S. G. Canning, 3rd B. (cr. 1818). I.P. B. 1852, s. 1871. *H.*, Hon. Leopold C., s., b. '78.
- Gerard, Frederic J. Gerard, 3rd B. (cr. 1876). B. 1883, s. 1902. *H.*, Hon. Robert G.-D., *un.*, b. '57.
- Gifford, Edgar B. Gifford, 4th B. (cr. 1824). B. 1857, s. 1911. *H.*, Charles G., n., b. '99.
- Gladstone, Herbert J. Gladstone, G.C.M.G., P.C., G.C.B., 1st V. (cr. 1910). B. 1854. *H.*, none.
- Glantawe, John J. Jenkins, 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1835. *H.*, none.
- Glanusk, Joseph H. R. Bailey, C.B., D.S.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1899). B. 1864, s. 1906. *H.*, Hon. Wilfrid B., s., b. '91.
- Glasgow, David Boyle, G.C.M.G., 7th E. of (cr. 1703). (U.K. Baron Fairlie, cr. 1897.) B. 1833, s. 1890. *H.*, Vct. Kelburn, s., b. '74.
- Glencoe, Edward P. Tennant, 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1859. *H.*, Hon. Edward W. T., s., b. '97.
- Gloucester, Edgar Chas. Sumner Gibson, 32nd Bp. of App. 1905. B. 1848.
- Gordon, V. (See Aberdeen, E. of.)
- Gorell, Hy. G. Barnes, 2nd B. (cr. 1909). B. 1882, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. Ronald B., *bro.*, b. '84.
- Gormanston, Jenico E. J. Preston, 15th Vct. (cr. 1478). (U.K. Baron, 1868.) B. 1879, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. Jenico Wm. R., s., b. '14.
- *Gort, John S. S. P. Vereker, M.V.O., 6th V. (cr. 1816). I.P. B. 1886, s. 1902. *H.*, Hon. Chas. V., s., b. '12.
- Goschen, George J. Goschen, 2nd V. (cr. 1900). B. 1866, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. Geo. G., s., b. '93.
- Gosford, Archibald B. S. Acheson, K.P., 4th E. of (cr. 1806). (U.K. Baron Worlingham, cr. 1835.) B. 1841, s. 1864. *H.*, Vct. Acheson, s., b. '77.
- Gough, Hugh Gough, K.C.V.O., 3rd V. (cr. 1849). B. 1849, s. 1895. *H.*, Hon. Hugh W. G., s., b. '92.
- Grafton, Augustus C. L. Fitzroy, K.G., C.B., 7th D. of (cr. 1675). B. 1821, s. 1882. *H.*, E. of Euston, s., b. '50.
- Graham, E. (See Montrose, D. of.)
- Granard, Bernard A. W. P. H. Forbes, P.C., K.P., 8th E. of (cr. 1634). B. 1874, s. 1889. *H.*, Hon. Donald F., *bro.*, b. '80.
- Grantley, John R. B. Norton, 5th B. (cr. 1782). B. 1855, s. 1877. *H.*, Hon. Richard N., s., b. '92.

- Granville, Granville G. Leveson - Gower, G.C.V.O., 3rd E. (cr. 1833). B. 1872, s. 1891. *H.*, Hon. Wm. L.G., *bro.*, b. '80.
- *Graves, Clarence P. R. Graves, 6th B. (cr. 1794). I.P. B. 1871, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. Algernon S.G. G., *un.*, b. '52.
- *Gray, Eveleen Smith-Gray, Baroness (cr. 1445). B. 1841, s. 1895. *H.*, Master of Gray, s. '64.
- Grenfell, Francis W. Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 1st B. (cr. 1902). B. 1841. *H.*, Hon. Pascoe G., s., b. '05.
- Greville, Chas. B. F. Greville, 3rd B. (cr. 1869). B. 1871, s. 1909. *H.*, Hon. R. G., s., b. '12.
- Grey, Albert H. G. Grey, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., 4th E. (cr. 1806). B. 1851, s. 1894. *H.*, Vct. Howick, s., b. '79.
- Grey de Ruthyn, Cecil T. Clifton, 24th B. (cr. 1324). B. 1862, s. 1912. *H.*, John L. W. Butler-Bowden, c., b. '83.
- Grimthorpe, Ernest W. Beckett, 2nd B. (cr. 1886). B. 1856, s. 1905. *H.*, Hon. Ralph B., s., b. '91.
- Grinstead, B. (See Enniskillen, E. of.)
- Guilford, Fredk. G. North, 8th E. of (cr. 1752). B. 1876, s. 1885. *H.*, Ld. North, s., b. '02.
- *Guillamore, Hardress S. O'Grady, 5th V. (cr. 1831). I.P. B. 1841, s. 1877. *H.*, Hon. Fredk. O'G., *bro.*, b. '47.
- Gwydyr, Willoughby M. C. Burrell, 5th B. (cr. 1790). B. 1841, s. 1909. *H.*, none.
- †Haddington, Geo. A.-B. Hamilton, K.T., 11th E. of (cr. 1619). S.P. B. 1827, s. 1870. *H.*, Ld. Binning, s., b. '56.
- Haldane, Richard B. Haldane, P.C., K.T., 1st V. (cr. 1911). B. 1856. *H.*, none.
- Haldon, Lawrence W. Palk, 3rd B. (cr. 1880). B. 1869, s. 1903. *Heir*, Hon. Lawrence P., s., b. '96.
- Halifax, Chas. L. Wood, 2nd V. (cr. 1866). B. 1839, s. 1885. *H.*, Hon. Edward W., s., b. '31.
- Halsbury, Hardinge S. Giffard, P.C., 1st E. of (cr. 1808). B. 1825. *H.*, Vct. Tiverton, s., b. '80.
- Hambleden, Wm. Fred. Danvers Smith, 2nd V. (cr. 1891). B. 1868, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. W. H. S., s., b. '03.
- Hamilton and Brandon, Alfred D. Douglas-Hamilton, 13th D. of (cr. 1643). (Brit. Duke Brandon, cr. 1711.) B. 1862, s. 1895. *H.*, M. of Douglas and Clydesdale, s., b. '03.
- Hamilton of Dalzell, Gavin G. Hamilton, K.T., C.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1886). B. 1872, s. 1900. *H.*, John H., n., b. '11.
- Hampden, Thos. W. Brand, 3rd V. (cr. 1884). B. 1869, s. 1906. *H.*, Hon. Thos. B., s., b. '00.
- Hampton, Herbert S. Pakington, 4th B. (cr. 1874). B. 1883, s. 1906. *H.*, Hon. Plum-phey P., *bro.*, b. '83.
- *Harrington, Ernest A. G. Pomeroy, 7th V. (cr. 1791). I.P. B. 1867, s. 1912. *H.*, Hon. Ralph L. P., *bro.*, b. '69.
- Hardinge, Hy. Chas. Hardinge, C.B., 3rd V. (cr. 1846). B. 1857, s. 1894. *H.*, Hon. Henry H., s., b. '05.
- Hardinge of Penshurst, Chas. Hardinge, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.F., G.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1858. *H.*, Hon. Edward H., s., b. '02.
- Hardwicke, Chas. A. Yorke, 8th E. of (cr. 1754). B. 1869, s. 1909. *H.*, Hon. Alfred Y., *bro.*, b. '71.
- Hare, B. (See Listovell, E. of.)
- Harewood, Hy. U. Lascelles, K.C.V.O., 5th E. of (cr. 1812). B. 1846, s. 1892. *H.*, Vct. Lascelles, s., b. '82.
- Harlech, Geo. R. C. Ormsby-Gore, 3rd B. (cr. 1876). B. 1855, s. 1904. *H.*, Hon. Wm. O.-G., s., b. '85.
- Harrington, Chas. A. Stanhope, 8th E. of (cr. 1742). B. 1844, s. 1881. *H.*, Hon. Fitzroy S., *bro.*, b. '45.
- Harris, Geo. R. C. Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 4th B. (cr. 1815). B. 1851, s. 1872. *H.*, Hon. Geo. H., s., b. '39.
- Harrowby, John H. D. Ryder, 5th E. of (cr. 1809). B. 1864, s. 1900. *H.*, Vct. Sandon, s., b. '92.
- Hartismere, B. (See Henniker, B.)
- Hastings, Albert E. D. Astley, 21st B. (cr. 1290). B. 1832, s. 1904. *H.*, Hon. Edward A., s., b. '12.
- Hatherton, Edward G. P. Littleton, C.M.G., 3rd B. (cr. 1835). B. 1842, s. 1888. *H.*, Edward L., s., b. '68.
- Haversham, Arthur D. Hayter, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1835. *H.*, none.
- *Hawarden, Eustace W. Maude, 7th Vct. (cr. 1791). I.P. B. 1877, s. 1914. *H.*, Thos. R. M., c., b. '98.
- Hawke, Martin B. Hawke, 7th B. (cr. 1776). B. 1860, s. 1887. *H.*, Hon. Stanhope H., *bro.*, b. '63.
- Hay, B. (See Kinnoul, E. of.)
- Headford, Geoffrey T. Taylor, 4th M. of (cr. 1800). (U.K. Baron Kenlis, cr. 1831.) B. 1878, s. 1894. *H.*, E. of Bective, s., b. '02.
- *Headley, Rowland G. Allanson-Winn, 5th B. (cr. 1797). I.P. B. 1855, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. Rowland P. A.-W., s., b. '01.
- Hemphill, Stanhope C. J. Hemphill, 2nd B. (cr. 1906). B. 1853, s. 1908. *H.*, Hon. Fitzroy H., *bro.*, b. '60.
- Heneage, Edward Heneage, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1896). B. 1840. *H.*, Hon. Geo. H., s., b. '66.
- Henley, Fredc. Henley, 4th B. (cr. 1799). (U.K. Baron Northington, cr. 1885.) B. 1849, s. 1898. *H.*, Hon. Anthony H., *bro.*, b. '58.
- Henniker, Chas. H. C. Henniker-Major, 6th B. (cr. 1800). (U.K. Baron Hartismere, cr. 1866.) B. 1872, s. 1902. *H.*, Hon. Gerald H.-M., *bro.*, b. '72.
- Hereford, John Percival, 94th Bp. of App. 1895. B. 1834.
- Hereford, Robert Devereux, 16th Vct. (cr. 1549). B. 1843, s. 1855. *H.*, Hon. Robert D., s., b. '65.
- *Herries, Gwendolen (Duchess of Norfolk), Baroness, cr. 1491. B. 1877, s. 1908. *II.*, E. of Arundel and Surrey, s., b. '08.
- Herschell, Richard F. Herschell, M.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1886). B. 1878, s. 1899. *H.*, none.
- Hertford, Geo. F. A. Seymour, 7th M. of (cr. 1793). B. 1871, s. 1912. *II.*, Ld. Henry S., *bro.*, b. '78.
- Heytesbury, Leonard Holmes-a-Court, 4th B. (cr. 1828). B. 1863, s. 1903. *H.*, Hon. Wm. H.-a-C., s., b. '06.
- Hill, Rowland R. Clegg-Hill, 4th V. (cr. 1842). B. 1863, s. 1895. *H.*, Hon. Francis C.-H., *bro.*, b. '66.
- Hillingdon, Chas. Wm. Mills, 2nd B. (cr. 1886). B. 1855, s. 1898. *H.*, Hon. Chas. M., s., b. '87.
- Hillsborough, E. of. (See Downshire, M. of.)
- Hindlip, Chas. Allsopp, 3rd B. (cr. 1886). B. 1877, s. 1897. *H.*, Hon. Chas. A., s., b. '06.
- Holden, Ernest I. Holden, 2nd B. (cr. 1908). B. 1867, s. 1912. *H.*, Hon. Angus H., s., b. '98.
- Hollenden, Samuel H. Morley, 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1845. *H.*, Hon. Geoffrey M., s., b. '85.
- Holm Patrick, Hans W. Hamilton, 2nd B. (cr. 1897). B. 1886, s. 1898. *II.*, none.
- Home, Chas. A. Douglas-Home, K.T., 12th E. of (cr. 1604). (U.K. Baron Douglas, cr. 1875.) B. 1834, s. 1881. *H.*, Ld. Dunglass, s., b. '73.

- Hood, Grosvenor A. A. Hood, 5th V. (cr. 1796).
B. 1868, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. Horace H., *bro.*,
b. '70.
- *Hotham, Fredk. W. Hotham, 6th B. (cr. 1797).
I.P. B. 1863, s. 1907. *II.*, Henry H., c., b. '99.
- Hothfield, Hy. J. Tufton, 1st B. (cr. 1881). B.
1844. *H.*, Hon. John T., s., b. '73.
- Howard de Walden, Thos. E. Ellis, 8th B. (cr.
1597). B. 1880, s. 1899. *H.*, Hon. John O. E.,
s., b. '12.
- Howard of Glossop, Francis E. Fitzalan-
Howard, 2nd B. (cr. 1869). B. 1859, s. 1883.
H., Hon. Bernard F.-H., s., b. '85.
- Howe, Richard G. P. Curzon-Howe, G.C.V.O.,
4th E. (cr. 1821). B. 1861, s. 1900. *H.*, Vct.
Curzon, s., b. '84.
- Huntingdon, Warner F. J. P. Hastings, 14th E.
of (cr. 1529). B. 1868, s. 1885. *H.*, Vct.
Hastings, s., b. '01.
- *Huntingfield, Joshua C. Vanneck, 4th B. (cr.
1796). I.P. B. 1842, s. 1897. *H.*, Wm. V.,
n., b. '83.
- Huntly, Chas. Gordon, P.C., 11th M. of (cr. 1599).
(U.K. Baron Meldrum, cr. 1815.) B. 1847,
s. 1863. *II.*, G. C. Douglas G., n., b. '83.
- Hutchinson, V. (See Donoughmore, E. of.)
- Hylton, Hylton G. H. Jolliffe, 3rd B. (cr. 1866).
B. 1862, s. 1899. *H.*, Hon. Wm. J., s., b. '98.
- Iddesleigh, Walter S. Northcote, C.B., 2nd E. of
(cr. 1885). B. 1845, s. 1887. *H.*, Vct. St. Cyres,
s., b. '69.
- Ilchester, Giles S. H. F. Fox-Strangways, 6th E.
of (cr. 1756). B. 1874, s. 1905. *H.*, Ld. Stavordale,
s., b. '05.
- Ilkeston, B. Stephen S. Foster, 2nd B. (cr.
1910). B. 1867, s. 1913. *II.*, none.
- Incheape, Jas. L. Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I.,
K.C.I.E., 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1852. *H.*, Hon.
Kenneth M., s., b. '87.
- Inchiquin, Lucius W. O'Brien, 15th B. (cr.
1543). I.P. B. 1864, s. 1900. *H.*, Hon.
Donough O.B., s., b. '97.
- Innes, E. (See Roxburghe, D. of.)
- Inverlyde, James C. Burns, 3rd B. (cr. 1897).
B. 1864, s. 1905. *H.*, Hon. J. Alan B., s., b. '97.
- Islington, John P. Dickson-Poynder, P.C.,
G.C.M.G., D.S.O., 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1866.
H., none.
- Iveagh, Edward C. Guinness, K.P., G.C.V.O.,
1st Vct. (cr. 1905). B. 1847. *H.*, Hon. Rupert
G., s., b. '74.
- Jersey, Victor A. G. Child-Villiers, P.C., G.C.B.,
G.C.M.G., 7th E. of (cr. 1697). B. 1845, s. 1859.
II., Vct. Villiers, s., b. '73.
- Joicey, James Joicey, 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1846.
H., Hon. Arthur J., s., b. '80.
- Kenlis, B. (See Headfort, M. of.)
- Kenmare, Valentine C. Browne, C.V.O., 5th E.
of (cr. 1800). B. 1860, s. 1905. *H.*, Vct. Castle-
rosse, s., b. '91.
- Kenry, B. (See Dunraven, E. of.)
- Kensington, Hugh Edwardes, D.S.O., 6th B.
(cr. 1776). B. 1873, s. 1900. *H.*, Hon. Wm.
E., s., b. '04.
- Kenyon, Lloyd T. Kenyon, K.C.V.O., 4th B.
(cr. 1788). B. 1864, s. 1869. *II.*, Rev. Hon.
Wm. K., *un.*, b. '47.
- Ker, B. (See Lothian, M. of.)
- Kesteven, John H. Trollope, 2nd B. (cr. 1868).
B. 1851, s. 1874. *II.*, Thos. T., n., b. '91.
- Kilbracken, Arthur Godley, G.C.B., 1st B. (cr.
1909). B. 1847. *II.*, Hon. Hugh G., s., b. '77.
- Killanin, Martin H. F. Morris, 2nd B. (cr. 1900).
B. 1867, s. 1901. *II.*, none.
- †Kilmaine, John E. D. Browne, 5th B. (cr.
1789). I.P. B. 1878, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. John
B., s., b. '02.
- Kilmarnock, B. (See Erroll, Earl of.)
- †Kilmorey, Francis C. Needham, K.P., 3rd E. of
(cr. 1822). I.P. B. 1842, s. 1880. *II.*, Vct. Newry,
s., b. '83.
- Kimberley, John Wodehouse, 2nd E. of (cr.
1866). B. 1848, s. 1902. *H.*, Ld. Wodehouse,
s., b. '83.
- *Kingsale, Michael C. de Courcy, 33rd B.
(cr. 1181). I.P. B. 1855, s. 1895. *II.*, Hon.
Michael de C., s., b. '82.
- *Kingston, Henry E. King-Tenison, 9th E. of
(cr. 1768). I.P. B. 1874, s. 1896. *H.*, Vct.
Kingsborough, s., b. '97.
- *Kinloss, Mary Morgan-Grenville, Baroness
(cr. 1602). B. 1852, s. 1889. *H.*, Master of
Kinloss, s., b. '87.
- Kinnaird, Arthur F. Kinnaird, K.T., 11th B. (cr.
1822). B. 1847, s. 1887. *H.*, Master of Kin-
naird, s., b. '80.
- Kinnear, Alex. S. Kinnear, 1st B. (cr. 1897).
B. 1833. *H.*, none.
- Kinnoull, Archibald F. G. Hay, 12th E. of (cr.
1633). (Brit. Baron Hay, cr. 1711.) B. 1855,
s. 1897. *H.*, Ld. Hay of Kinfauns, g.s., b. '02.
- Kinross, Patrick Balfour, 2nd B. (cr. 1902). B.
1870, s. 1905. *H.*, Hon. John B., s., b. '04.
- Kintore, Algernon H. T. Keith-Falconer, P.C.,
G.C.M.G., 9th E. of (cr. 1677). B. 1852, s. 1880.
H., Ld. Falconer, s., b. '79.
- Kitchener of Khartoum, Horatio H. Kitchener,
P.C., K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G.,
G.C.I.E., 1st E. (cr. 1914). B. 1850. *H.*, Col.
Hy. K., *bro.*, b. '46.
- Knaresborough, Hy. M. Meysev-Thompson, 1st
B. (cr. 1905). B. 1845. *H.*, Hon. Claude
M.-T., s., b. '87.
- Knollys, Francis Knollys, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O.,
K.C.M.G., I.S.O., 1st V. (cr. 1911). B. 1837.
H., Hon. Edward K., s., b. '95.
- Knutsford, Sydney G. Holland, 2nd V. (cr. 1895).
B. 1855, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. A. H. Holland-
Hibbert, *bro.*, b. '55.
- Lamington, Chas. W. A. N. Cochrane-Baillie,
G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., 2nd B. (cr. 1880). B.
1860, s. 1890. *H.*, Hon. Victor C.-B., s., b. '96.
- †Lansborough, Chas. J. B. Butler, M.V.O., 7th
E. of (cr. 1756). I.P. B. 1865, s. 1905. *H.*,
Hon. Almeric B., *bro.*, b. '72.
- †Langford, Hercules E. Rowley, K.C.V.O., 4th
B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1848, s. 1854. *H.*, Hon.
John R., s., b. '94.
- Lansdowne, Hy. C. K. FitzMaurice, K.G., P.C.,
G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., 5th M. of (cr.
1784). B. 1845, s. 1866. *H.*, E. of Kerry, s.,
b. '72.
- Lathom, Edward W. Bootle-Wilbraham, 3rd E.
of (cr. 1880). B. 1805, s. 1910. *H.*, Arthur G. W.,
c., b. '76 (to harony of Skelmersdale).
- Latymer, Francis B. T. Coutts-Nevill, 5th B.
(cr. 1431). B. 1852. Estab. claim 1912. *H.*,
Hon. Hugh C.-N., s., b. '76.
- †Lauderdale, Fredk. H. Maitland, 13th E. of
(cr. 1624). S.P. B. 1840, s. 1884. *II.*, Vct.
Maitland, s., b. '63.
- Lawrence, Alex. G. Lawrence, 3rd B. (cr. 1869).
B. 1878, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. J. A. E. L., s., b. '08.
- Leconfield, Chas. H. Wyndham, 3rd B. (cr. 1859).
B. 1872, s. 1901. *II.*, Hon. Hugh W., *bro.*, b. '77.
- Leeds, Geo. G. Osborne, 10th D. of (cr. 1694).
B. 1862, s. 1895. *H.*, M. of Carmarthen, s., b. '01.
- Leicester, Thos. W. Coke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.,
3rd E. of (cr. 1837). B. 1848, s. 1909. *II.*,
Vct. Coke, s., b. '80.

- Leigh, Francis D. Leigh, 3rd B. (cr. 1839). B. 1855, s. 1905. *H.*, Hon. Rupert L., *bro.*, b. '56.
- Leinster, Maurice FitzGerald, 6th D. of (cr. 1766). B. 1887, s. 1893. *H.*, Ld. Desmond F., *bro.*, b. '88.
- Leith of Fyvie, Alex. J. Forbes-Leith, 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1847. *H.*, none.
- Leitrim, Chas. Clements, 5th E. of (cr. 1795). (U.K. Baron Clements, cr. 1831.) B. 1879, s. 1892. *H.*, Francis C., *bro.*, b. '85.
- *Leven and Melville, Archibald A. Leslie-Melville, 15th E. of (cr. 1641). S.P. B. 1890, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. David L.-M., *bro.*, b. '92.
- *Lichfield, John Augustine Kempthorne, 93rd Bp. of. App. 1913. B. 1864.
- Lichfield, Thos. F. Anson, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). B. 1856, s. 1892. *H.*, Vct. Anson, s., b. '83.
- *Lifford, Archibald R. Hewitt, 6th V. (cr. 1781). I.P. B. 1844, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. Evelyn H., s., b. '80.
- Lilford, John Powys, 5th B. (cr. 1797). B. 1863, s. 1896. *H.*, Hon. Stephen P., *bro.*, b. '69.
- Limerick, W. H. E. de V. S. Pery, 4th E. of (cr. 1803). (U.K. Baron Foxford, cr. 1815.) B. 1863, s. 1896. *H.*, Vct. Glentworth, s., b. '94.
- *Lincoln, Edward Lee Hicks, 89th Bp. of. App. 1910. B. 1843.
- Lincolnshire, Chas. R. Wynn-Carrington, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., 1st M. of (cr. 1912). B. 1843. *H.*, Vct. Wendover, s., b. '95.
- Lindley, Nathaniel Lindley, P.C., Baron (cr. 1900). B. 1828. Life peerage.
- *Lindsay, David C. Bethune, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). S.P. B. 1832, s. 1894. *H.*, Vct. Garnock, s., b. '67.
- Lindsey, Montagu P. A. Bertie, 12th E. of (cr. 1626). B. 1861, s. 1899. *H.*, E. of Abingdon (*q.v.*).
- Linlithgow, Victor A. J. Hope, 2nd M. of (cr. 1902). B. 1887, s. 1908. *H.*, E. of Hopetoun, s., b. '12.
- *Lisburne, Ernest E. H. M. Vaughan, 7th E. of (cr. 1776). I.P. B. 1892, s. 1899. *H.*, George V., s., b. '33.
- *Lisle, Geo. W. J. Lysaght, 6th B. (cr. 1758). I.P. B. 1840, s. 1898. *H.*, Hon. Horace L., s., b. '73.
- Listowel, Wm. Hare, K.P., 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). (U.K. Baron Hare, cr. 1869.) B. 1833, s. 1856. *H.*, Vct. Ennismore, s., b. '66.
- Liverpool, Arthur W. de B. S. Foljambe, G.C.M.G., M.V.O., 5th E. of (cr. 1786). B. 1870, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. Gerald F., *h.-bro.*, b. '78.
- Liverpool, Francis Jas. Chavasse, 2nd Bp. of. App. 1900. B. 1846.
- Llandaff, Joshua Pritchard Hughes, 95th Bp. of. App. 1905. B. 1847.
- Llangattock, John M. Rolls, 2nd B. (cr. 1892). B. 1870, s. 1912. *H.*, Hon. Hy. R., *bro.*, b. '71.
- Loch, Edward D. Loch, M.V.O., D.S.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1895). B. 1873, s. 1900. *H.*, none.
- Loftus, B. (See Ely, M. of.)
- Londesborough, Wm. F. H. Denison, K.C.V.O., 2nd E. of (cr. 1837). B. 1864, s. 1900. *H.*, Vct. Raincliffe, s., b. '92.
- London, Arthur Foley Winnington - Ingram, 110th Bp. of. App. 1901. B. 1858.
- Londonderry, Chas. S. V.-T. Stewart, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., 6th M. of (cr. 1816). (U.K. Earl Vane, cr. 1823.) B. 1852, s. 1884. *H.*, Vct. Castlereagh, s., b. '78.
- Longford, Thos. Pakenham, K.P., M.V.O., 5th E. of (cr. 1785). (U.K. Baron Silchester, cr. 1821.) B. 1864, s. 1887. *H.*, Ld. Silchester, s., b. '02.
- Lonsdale, Hugh C. Lowther, 5th E. (cr. 1807). B. 1857, s. 1882. *H.*, Hon. Lancelot L., *bro.*, b. '67.
- Loreburn, Robert T. Reid, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1st E. (cr. 1911). B. 1846. *H.*, none.
- Lothian, Robert S. Kerr, 10th M. of (cr. 1701). (U.K. Baron Ker, cr. 1821.) B. 1874, s. 1900. *H.*, Ld. Ralph K., *un.*, b. '37.
- Loudoun, Chas. E. H. Abney-Hastings, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). (Eng. Baron Botreaux, cr. 1368.) B. 1855, s. 1874. *H.*, Paulyn R.-H., *n.*, b. '89.
- *Louth, Randal P. R. Plunkett, 14th B. (cr. 1541). I.P. B. 1868, s. 1883. *H.*, Hon. Otway P., s., b. '92.
- Lovat, Simon J. Fraser, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., 16th B. (cr. 1464). B. 1871, s. 1887. *H.*, Master of Lovat, s., b. '11.
- Lovel and Holland, B. (See Egmont, E. of.)
- Lovelace, Lionel F. King, 3rd E. of (cr. 1838). B. 1865, s. 1906. *H.*, Vct. Ockham, s., b. '05.
- †Lucan, George Charles Bingham, 5th E. of (cr. 1795). I.P. B. 1860, s. 1914. *H.*, Ld. Bingham, s., b. '98.
- Lucas, Auberon T. Herbert, P.C., 8th B. (cr. 1663). B. 1876, s. 1905. *H.*, Hon. Nan H., *sis.*, b. '80.
- Ludlow, Hy. Lopes, 2nd B. (cr. 1897). B. 1865, s. 1899. *H.*, none.
- Lurgan, Wm. Brownlow, K.C.V.O., 3rd B. (cr. 1839). B. 1858, s. 1882. *H.*, Hon. Wm. B., s., b. '02.
- Lyell, Leonard Lyell, 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1850. *H.*, Hon. Charles H. L., s., b. '75.
- Lytton, Victor A. G. R. Lytton, 2nd E. of (cr. 1885). B. 1876, s. 1891. *H.*, Vct. Knebworth, s., b. '03.
- Lyveden, Courtenay R. P. Vernon, 3rd B. (cr. 1859). B. 1857, s. 1900. *H.*, Hon. Robert V., s., b. '02.
- Macclesfield, Geo. L. W. H. Parker, 7th E. of (cr. 1721). B. 1888, s. 1896. *H.*, Hon. Cecil P., *un.*, b. '45.
- *Macdonald, Ronald A. Macdonald, 6th B. (cr. 1776). I.P. B. 1853, s. 1874. *H.*, Hon. Godfrey M., s., b. '79.
- *Macdonald of Earncliffe, Susan Agnes Macdonald, Baroness (cr. 1891). B. 1836. *H.*, none.
- MacDonnell, Antony P. MacDonnell, P.C., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1908). B. 1844. *H.*, none.
- Magheramore, Dudley S. M'Garel-Hogg, 3rd B. (cr. 1887). B. 1863, s. 1903. *H.*, Hon. Ronald M'G.-H., *bro.*, b. '65.
- Malmesbury, James E. Harris, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). B. 1872, s. 1899. *H.*, Vct. FitzHarris, s., b. '07.
- Manchester, Edmund Arbutnot Knox, 4th Bp. of. App. 1903. B. 1847.
- Manchester, Wm. A. D. Montagu, P.C., 9th D. of (cr. 1719). B. 1877, s. 1892. *H.*, Vct. Mandeville, s., b. '02.
- Manners, John T. Manners, 3rd B. (cr. 1807). B. 1852, s. 1864. *H.*, Hon. John M., s., b. '92.
- Mansfield, Alan D. Murray, 6th E. of (cr. 1776 and 1792). B. 1864, s. 1906. *H.*, Lord Scone, s., b. '00.
- Manvers, Chas. W. S. Pierrepont, 4th E. (cr. 1806). B. 1854, s. 1900. *H.*, Vct. Newark, s., b. '88.
- †Mar, John F. E. Goodeve-Erskine, 34th E. of (cr. *ante* 1404). S.P. B. 1836, s. 1866. *H.*, Ld. Garloch, s., b. '83.
- †Mar and Kellie, Walter J. F. Erskine, K.T., 12th and 14th E. of (cr. 1565 and 1619). S.P. B. 1865, s. 1888. *H.*, Ld. Erskine, s., b. '95.
- Marchamley, Geo. Whiteley, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1908). B. 1855. *H.*, Hon. Wm. W., s., b. '86.

- Marlborough**, Chas. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., 9th D. of (cr. 1702). B. 1871, s. 1892. *H.*, M. of Blandford, s. b. '97.
- Masham**, Samuel Cunliffe-Lister, 2nd B. (cr. 1891). B. 1857, s. 1906. *H.*, Hon. John C.-L., *bro.*, b. '67.
- Massereene and Ferrard**, Algernon W. J. C. Skeffington, D.S.O., 12th V. (cr. 1660). B. 1873, s. 1905. *H.*, Hon. — S., s. b. '14.
- †**Massy**, John T. W. Massy, 6th B. (cr. 1776). I.P. B. 1835, s. 1874. *H.*, Hon. Hugh M., s., b. '64.
- †**Mayo**, Dermot R. W. Bourke, P.C., K.P., 7th E. of (cr. 1785). I.P. B. 1851, s. 1872. *H.*, Hon. Algernon B., *bro.*, b. '54.
- Meath**, Reginald Brabazon, P.C., K.P., 12th E. of (cr. 1627). (U.K. Baron Chaworth, cr. 1831.) B. 1841, s. 1887. *II.* Ld. Ardee, s. b. '69.
- Meldrum**, B. (See Huntly, M. of.)
- Melville**, Chas. S. Dundas, I.S.O., 6th V. (cr. 1802). B. 1843, s. 1904. *H.*, Hon. Hy. D., s., b. '73.
- Mendip**, B. (See Clifden, V.)
- Meredyth**, B. (See Athlumney, B.)
- Mersey**, John C. Righam, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1840. *H.*, Hon. Clive B., s. b. '72.
- Merthyr**, Herbert C. Lewis, and B. (cr. 1911). B. 1866, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. Wm. B. C. L., s., b. '01.
- Methuen**, Paul S. Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., 3rd B. (cr. 1838). B. 1845, s. 1891. *H.*, Hon. Paul M., s., b. '86.
- ***Mexborough**, John H. Savile, 5th E. of (cr. 1700). I.P. B. 1843, s. 1899. *H.*, Hon. John S., *h.-bro.*, b. '68.
- Michelham**, Herbert Stern, K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1851. *H.*, Hon. Hermon S., s., b. '99.
- Middleton**, Digby W. B. Willoughby, 9th B. (cr. 1711). B. 1844, s. 1877. *H.*, Hon. Godfrey W., *bro.*, b. '47.
- Middleton**, Wm. St. J. F. Brodrick, P.C., 9th V. (cr. 1717). (Brit. Baron Brodrick, cr. 1706.) B. 1856, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. Geo. B., s., b. '88.
- Midlothian**, E. of. (See Rosebery, E. of.)
- Milner**, Alfred Milner, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 1st V. (cr. 1902). B. 1854. *H.*, none.
- Minster**, B. (See Conyngham, M.)
- Minto**, Victor G. L. G. M.-K.-Elliot, 5th E. of (cr. 1813). B. 1891, s. 1914. *II.*, Hon. Gavin M.-K.-E., *bro.*, b. '95.
- ***Molesworth**, Geo. B. Molesworth, 9th V. (cr. 1716). I.P. B. 1867, s. 1906. *H.*, Hon. Chas. W., s., b. '97.
- Monok**, Hy. P. C. S. Monck, 5th V. (cr. 1800). (U.K. Baron, 1806.) B. 1849, s. 1894. *H.*, Hy. W. S. M., *g.s.*, b. '05.
- Monokton**, B. (See Galway, V.)
- Moncreiff**, James A. F. H. Moncreiff, 4th B. (cr. 1874). B. 1872, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. James W. M., *un.*, b. '45.
- Monk Bretton**, John W. Dodson, C.B., 2nd B. (cr. 1834). B. 1809, s. 1897. *H.*, none.
- Monkswell**, Robert A. H. Collier, 3rd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1875, s. 1909. *II.*, Hon. Gerard C., *bro.*, b. '78.
- Monson**, Augustus D. J. Monson, 9th B. (cr. 1728). B. 1868, s. 1900. *H.*, Hon. John M., s., b. '07.
- Montagu of Beaulieu**, John W. E. D.-S. Montagu, and B. (cr. 1885). B. 1866, s. 1905. *H.*, Hon. Robert D.-S.-M., *bro.*, b. '67.
- Monteagle**, B. (See Sligo, M. of.)
- Monteagle of Brandon**, 1hos. Spring Rice, K.P., 2nd B. (cr. 1839). B. 1849, s. 1866. *II.*, Hon. Thos. R., s., b. '83.
- Montrose**, Douglas B. M. R. Graham, K.T., 5th D. of (cr. 1707). (Brit. Earl Graham, cr. 1722.) B. 1852, s. 1874. *H.*, M. of Graham, s., b. '78.
- Moray**, Morton G. Stuart, 17th E. of (cr. 1561). (Brit. Baron Stuart of Castle Stuart, cr. 1796.) B. 1855, s. 1909. *H.*, Ld. Doune, s., b. '92.
- Morley of Blackburn**, John Morley, P.C., O.M., 1st Vct. (cr. 1908). B. 1838. *H.*, none.
- Morley**, Edmund R. Parker, 4th E. of (cr. 1815). B. 1877, s. 1905. *H.*, Hon. Montagu P., *bro.*, b. '78.
- †**Morton**, Sholto G. W. Douglas, 21st E. of (cr. 1458). S.P. B. 1844, s. 1884. *H.*, Ld. Aberdour, *g.s.*, b. '07.
- Mostyn**, Llewelyn N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, 3rd B. (cr. 1831). B. 1856, s. 1884. *H.*, Hon. Edwd. L.-M., s., b. '85.
- Moulton**, John F. Moulton, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1844. Life peerage.
- ***Mount Cashell**, Edward G. A. H. Moore, 6th E. of (cr. 1781). I.P. B. 1829, s. 1898. *H.*, none.
- Mount Edcumbe**, Wm. H. Edcumbe, P.C., G.C.V.O., 4th E. of (cr. 1789). B. 1832, s. 1861. *H.*, Vct. Valletort, s., b. '65.
- Mountgarret**, Edmund S. Butler, 15th Vct. (cr. 1550). B. 1875, s. 1912. *H.*, Hon. Piers B., *h.-bro.*, b. '03.
- ***Mountmorres**, Rev. Wm. G. B. de Montmorency, 6th V. (cr. 1763). I.P. B. 1872, s. 1880. *H.*, Rev. Hervé B. de M., *c.*, b. '79.
- Mount Stephen**, Geo. Stephen, G.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1891). B. 1829. *H.*, none.
- Mowbray**, Chas. B. J. Stourton, 24th B. (cr. 1283). 24th B. Segrave; 21st B. Stourton (cr. 1448). B. 1867, s. 1893. *H.*, Hon. Wm. S., s., b. '95.
- Munceaster**, Josslyn F. Pennington, 5th B. (cr. 1783). B. 1834, s. 1862. *H.*, none.
- Munster**, Aubrey Fitz-Clarence, 4th E. of (cr. 1831). B. 1862, s. 1902. *H.*, Hon. Harold F., *bro*, b. '70.
- Murray of Elibank**, Alex. W. C. O. Murray, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1870. *H.*, none.
- †**Muskerrey**, Hamilton M. F.-D.-Morgan, 4th B. (cr. 1781). I.P. B. 1854, s. 1868. *H.*, Hon. Robt. F.-D.-M., s., b. '74.
- Napier and Ettrick**, Francis E. B. Napier, 12th B. (cr. 1627). (U.K. Baron Ettrick, cr. 1872.) B. 1876, s. 1913. *II.*, Master of Napier, s., b. '04.
- Napier of Magdala**, Robert W. Napier, 2nd B. (cr. 1868). B. 1845, s. 1890. *H.*, Hon. Geo. N., *bro.*, b. '45.
- Nelson**, Thos. Horatio, 4th E. (cr. 1805). B. 1857, s. 1913. *II.*, Hon. Edward N., *bro.*, b. '60.
- ***Newborough**, Wm. C. Wynn, 4th B. (cr. 1776). I.P. B. 1873, s. 1888. *H.*, Hon. Thos. W., *bro.*, b. '78.
- ***Newburgh**, Chas. Giustiniani-Bandini, 9th E. of (cr. 1660). S.P. B. 1862, s. 1908. *H.*, Vct. Kynnaid, s., b. '86.
- Newcastle**, Norman Dumenil John Straton, 4th Bp. of. App. 1907. B. 1840.
- Newcastle**, Hy. P. A. D. Pelham-Clinton, 7th D. of (cr. 1756). B. 1864, s. 1879. *H.*, Ld. Francis P.-C.-Hope, *bro.*, b. '66.
- Newlands**, Jas. H. C. Hozier, 2nd B. (cr. 1898). B. 1851, s. 1906. *II.*, none.
- Newton**, Thos. W. Legh, 2nd B. (cr. 1892). B. 1857, s. 1898. *H.*, Hon. Richard L., s., b. '88.
- Nicholson**, W. G. Nicholson, G.C.B., 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1845. *H.*, none.
- ***Norbury**, Wm. B. L. Graham-Toler, 4th E. of (cr. 1827). I.P. B. 1862, s. 1873. *H.*, Otway G.-T., *c.*, b. '86.
- Norfolk**, Hy. Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., 15th D. of (cr. 1433). B. 1847, s.

1860. *H.*, E. of Arundel and Surrey, s., b. '08.
- Normanby**, Rev. Constantine C. H. Phipps, 3rd M. of (cr. 1838). B. 1846, s. 1890. *H.*, E. of Mulgrave s., b. '12.
- Normanton**, Sidney J. Agar, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). (U.K. Baron Somerton, cr. 1873.) B. 1865, s. 1896. *H.*, Vct. Somerton, s., b. '10.
- North**, Wm. H. J. North, 11th B. (cr. 1554). B. 1836, s. 1884. *H.*, Hon. Wm. N., s., b. '60.
- Northampton**, Wm. B. Compton, 6th M. of (cr. 1812). B. 1885, s. 1913. *H.* Ld. Spencer C., *bro.*, b. '93.
- Northbourne**, Walter H. James, 2nd B. (cr. 1884). B. 1846, s. 1893. *H.*, Hon. Walter J., s., b. '69.
- Northbrook**, Francis G. Baring, 2nd E. of (cr. 1876). B. 1850, s. 1904. *H.*, Hon. Francis B., *un.*, b. '50 (to barony).
- Northcliffe**, Alfred C. W. Harmsworth, 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1865. *H.*, none.
- †Northesk**, David J. Carnegie, 10th E. of (cr. 1647). S.P. B. 1865, s. 1891. *H.*, Ld. Rosehill, s., b. '01.
- Northington**, B. (See Henley, B.)
- Northumberland**, Hy. G. Percy, K.G., P.C., 7th D. of (cr. 1766). B. 1846, s. 1899. *H.*, E. Percy, s., b. '80.
- Norton**, Chas. L. Adderley, 2nd B. (cr. 1878). B. 1846, s. 1905. *H.*, Hon. Ralph A., s., b. '72.
- *Norwich**, Bertram Pollock, C.V.O., 67th Bp. of App. 1910. B. 1863.
- Nunburnholme**, Chas. H. W. Wilson, D.S.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1906). B. 1875, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. Chas. W., s., b. '04.
- O'Eagan**, Maurice H. T. T. O'Hagan, 3rd B. (cr. 1870). B. 1882, s. 1900. *H.*, none.
- O'Neill**, Edward O'Neill, 2nd B. (cr. 1868). B. 1839, s. 1883. *H.*, Shane E. R. O'N., *g.s.*, b. '07.
- Onslow**, Richard W. A. Onslow, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). B. 1876, s. 1911. *H.*, Vct. Cranley, s., b. '13.
- †Oranmore and Browne**, Geoffrey H. Browne, 3rd B. (cr. 1836). I.P. B. 1861, s. 1900. *H.*, Hon. Dominick B., s., b. '01.
- Orford**, Robert H. Walpole, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). B. 1854, s. 1894. *H.*, Thos. H. B. V.-W., c., b. '79 (to barony only).
- Oriel**, B. (See Massereene, V.)
- *Orkney**, Edmund W. Fitzmaurice, 7th E. of (cr. 1906). S.P. B. 1867, s. 1889. *H.*, Lady Mary F., *d.*, b. '03.
- Ormathwaite**, Arthur Walsh, 2nd B. (cr. 1868). B. 1827, s. 1881. *H.*, Hon. Sir Arthur W., s., b. '59.
- Ormonde**, James E. W. T. Butler, P.C., K.P., 3rd M. of (cr. 1825). B. 1844, s. 1854. *H.*, Ld. Arthur B., *bro.*, b. '49.
- Oxenford**, B. (See Stair, E. of.)
- Oxford**, Chas. Gore, 34th Bp. of App. 1911. B. 1853.
- Parker of Waddington**, Robert J. Parker, P.C., Baron (cr. 1913). B. 1857. Life peerage.
- Farmoor**, Charles Alfred Cripps, P.C., K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1852. *H.*, Hon. Alfred H. S. C., s., b. '82.
- Peckover**, Alexander Peckover, 1st B. (cr. 1907). B. 1830. *H.*, none.
- Peel**, Wm. R. W. Peel, 2nd V. (cr. 1895). B. 1867, s. 1912. *H.*, Hon. Arthur P., s., b. '01.
- Pembroke and Montgomery**, Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., 15th E. of (cr. 1551). B. 1880, s. 1913. *H.*, Ld. Herbert, s., b. '06.
- Penrhyn**, Edward S. Douglas-Pennant, 3rd B. (cr. 1866). B. 1864, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. Alan D.-P., s., b. '90.
- Pentland**, John Sinclair, P.C., G.C.I.E., 1st B. (cr. 1909). B. 1860. *H.*, Hon. Hy. S., s., b. '07.
- *Perth**, Wm. H. Drummond, 15th E. of (cr. 1605). S.P. B. 1871, s. 1902. *H.*, Hon. Eric D., *h.-bro.*, b. '76.
- Peterborough**, Edward Carr Glyn, 28th Bp. of App. 1896. B. 1843.
- Petre**, Lionel G. C. Petre, 16th B. (cr. 1603). B. 1890, s. 1908. *H.*, Hon. Joseph Wm. L. P., s., b. '14.
- Pirrie**, Wm. J. Pirrie, P.C., K.P., 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1847. *H.*, none.
- Playfair**, Geo. J. Playfair, C.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1892). B. 1849, s. 1898. *H.*, Hon. Lyon P., s., b. '88.
- Plunkett**, Wm. L. Plunkett, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., 5th B. (cr. 1827). B. 1864, s. 1897. *H.*, Hon. Terence P., s., b. '99.
- Plymouth**, Robert G. Windsor-Clive, P.C., C.B., 1st E. of (cr. 1905). B. 1857, s. 1869 (as 14th B. Windsor, cr. 1529). *H.*, Vct. Windsor, s., b. '89.
- Poltimore**, Coplestone R. G. W. Bampfylde, 3rd B. (cr. 1831). B. 1859, s. 1908. *H.*, Hon. Geo. B., s., b. '82.
- *Polwarth**, Walter H. Hepburne-Scott, 8th B. (cr. 1690). S.P. B. 1838, s. 1867. *H.*, Master of Polwarth, s., b. '64.
- Ponsonby**, B. (See Bessborough, E. of.)
- Pontypridd**, Alfred Thomas, 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1840. *H.*, none.
- *Portarlington**, Lionel A. H. S. Dawson-Damer, 6th E. of (cr. 1785). I.P. B. 1883, s. 1900. *H.*, Vct. Carlow, s., b. '07.
- Portland**, Wm. J. A. C. J. Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., 6th D. of (cr. 1716). B. 1857, s. 1879. *H.*, M. of Titchfield, s., b. '93.
- Portman**, Wm. H. B. Portman, 2nd V. (cr. 1873). B. 1829, s. 1888. *H.*, Hon. Hy. P., s., b. '60.
- Portsmouth**, Newton Wallop, 6th E. of (cr. 1743). B. 1856, s. 1891. *H.*, Hon. J. W., *bro.*, b. '59.
- Poulett**, Wm. J. L. Poulett, 7th E. (cr. 1706). B. 1883, s. 1899 (claim admitted 1903). *H.*, Vct. Hinton, s., b. '09.
- Powerscourt**, Mervyn R. Wingfield, M.V.O., 8th V. (cr. 1743). B. 1820, s. 1904. *H.*, Hon. Mervyn W., s., b. '05.
- Powis**, Geo. C. Herbert, 4th E. of (cr. 1804). B. 1862, s. 1891. *H.*, Vct. Clive, s., b. '92.
- *Queensberry**, Percy S. Douglas, 9th M. of (cr. 1682). S.P. B. 1868, s. 1900. *H.*, Ld. Douglas of Hawick, s., b. '96.
- Radnor**, Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, 6th E. of (cr. 1765). B. 1868, s. 1900. *H.*, Vct. Folkestone, s., b. '95.
- *Radstock**, Granville G. Waldegrave, 4th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1859, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. Montagu W., *bro.*, b. '67.
- Raglan**, Geo. F. H. Somerset, C.B., 3rd B. (cr. 1852). B. 1857, s. 1884. *H.*, Hon. FitzRoy S., s., b. '85.
- Ramsay**, L. (See Dalhousie, E. of.)
- Ranfurly**, Uchter J. M. Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G., 5th E. of (cr. 1831). B. 1856, s. 1875. *H.*, Vct. Northland, s., b. '82.
- Ranksborough**, John Fielden Brocklehurst, C.V.O., C.B., 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1852. *H.*, none.
- †Rathdonnell**, Thos. K. McClintock-Bunbury, 2nd B. (cr. 1868). I.P. B. 1848, s. 1879. *H.*, Hon. Thos. McC-B., s., b. '81.
- Rathmore**, David R. Plunkett, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1895). B. 1838. *H.*, none.

- Ravensworth, Arthur T. Liddell, 5th B. (cr. 1821). B. 1837, s. 1904. *H.*, Hon. Gerald L., s., b. '69.
- Rayleigh, John W. Strutt, P.C., O.M., F.R.S., 3rd B. (cr. 1821). B. 1842, s. 1873. *H.*, Hon. Robert S., s., b. '75.
- Reading, Rufus Isaacs, P.C., K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1860. *H.*, Hon. Gerald I., s., b. '89.
- Reay, Donald J. Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 11th B. (cr. 1628). B. 1839, s. 1876. *H.*, Baron Eric M., c., b. '70 (to Scot. barony).
- Redesdale, Algernon B. Freeman-Mitford, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., 1st B. (cr. 1902). B. 1837. *H.*, Hon. Clement F.-M., s., b. '76.
- *Rendlesham, Fredk. A. C. Thellusson, 6th B. (cr. 1806). I.P. B. 1868, s. 1911. *H.*, Hon. Percy T., *bro.*, s., b. '74.
- Revelstoke, John Baring, P.C., G.C.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1863, s. 1897. *H.*, Hon. Cecil B., *bro.*, s., b. '64.
- Ribblesdale, Thos. Lister, P.C., 4th B. (cr. 1797). B. 1854, s. 1876. *H.*, Hon. Chas. L., s., b. '37.
- Richmond and Gordon, Chas. H. Gordon-Lennox, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., 7th D. of (cr. 1675). B. 1845, s. 1903. *H.*, E. of March, s., b. '70.
- Ridley, Matthew W. Ridley, 2nd V. (cr. 1900). B. 1874, s. 1904. *H.*, Hon. Matthew R., s., b. '03.
- Ripon, Fredk. O. Robinson, G.C.V.O., 2nd M. of (cr. 1871). B. 1852, s. 1909. *H.*, none.
- *Ripon, Thos. Wortley Drury, 4th Bp. of. App. 1911. B. 1847.
- Ritchie, Chas. Ritchie, 2nd B. (cr. 1905). B. 1866, s. 1906. *H.*, Hon. Philip R., s., b. '99.
- *Roberts, Aileen Mary Roberts, Countess (cr. 1901). B. 1870, s. 1914. *H.*, Lady (Ada) Edwina Stewart Lewin, *sis.*, b. '75.
- Robson, Wm. S. Robson, P.C., G.C.M.G., Baron (cr. 1910). B. 1852. Life peerage.
- Rochdale, George Kemp, 1st B. (cr. 1913). B. 1866. *H.*, Hon. John D. K., s., b. '06.
- Rochester, John Reginald Harmer, 101st Bp. of. App. 1905. B. 1857.
- *Roden, Robert J. O. Jocelyn, 7th E. of (cr. 1771). I.P. B. 1845, s. 1910. *H.*, Vct. Jocelyn, s., b. '83.
- Rodney, Geo. B. H. G. Rodney, 8th B. (cr. 1782). B. 1891, s. 1909. *H.*, Hon. James R., *bro.*, s., b. '93.
- Rollo, John R. Rollo, 10th B. (cr. 1651). (U.K. Baron Dunning, cr. 1869.) B. 1835, s. 1852. *H.*, Master of Rollo, s., b. '60.
- Romilly, Wm. G. G. Romilly, 4th B. (cr. 1866). B. 1899, s. 1905. *H.*, none.
- Romney, Chas. Marsham, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). B. 1864, s. 1905. *H.*, Vct. Marsham, s., b. '92.
- Rosebery, Archibald P. Primrose, K.G., K.T., P.C., 5th E. of (cr. 1703). (U.K. Earl Midlothian, cr. 1911.) B. 1847, s. 1868. *H.*, Ld. Dalmeny, s., b. '32.
- Rosmead, Hercules A. T. Robinson, 2nd B. (cr. 1896). B. 1866, s. 1897. *H.*, Hon. Hercules R., s., b. '95.
- †Rosse, Wm. E. Parsons, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). I.P. B. 1873, s. 1908. *H.*, Ld. Oxmantown, s., b. '06.
- Rosslyn, James F. H. St. Clair-Erskine, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). B. 1869, s. 1890. *H.*, Ld. Loughborough, s., b. '92.
- Rossmore, Derrick W. W. Westenra, 5th B. (cr. 1796). B. 1853, s. 1874. *H.*, Hon. Wm. W., s., b. '92.
- Rotherham, Wm. H. Holland, 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1849. *H.*, Hon. Stuart II., s., b. '76.
- Rothermere, Harold Sidney Harmsworth, 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1868. *H.*, Hon. Harold A. V. H., s., b. '94.
- †Rothes, Norman E. Leslie, 19th E. of (cr. 1457). S.P. B. 1877, s. 1893. *H.*, Ld. Leslie, s., b. '02.
- Rothschild, Nathaniel M. Rothschild, P.C., G.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1885). B. 1840. *H.*, Hon. L. Walter R., s., b. '68.
- Rowallan, Archibald C. Corbett, 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1856. *H.*, Hon. Godfrey C., s., b. '95.
- Roxburgh, Hy. J. Innes-Ker, 8th D. of (cr. 1707). (U.K. Earl Innes, cr. 1837.) B. 1876, s. 1892. *H.*, Marquess of Bowmont, s., b. '13.
- Russell, John F. S. Russell, 2nd E. (cr. 1861). B. 1865, s. 1878. *H.*, Hon. Bertrand R., *bro.*, s., b. '72.
- *Ruthven, Walter J. Hore-Ruthven, 8th B. (cr. 1651). S.P. B. 1838, s. 1864. *H.*, Master of Ruthven, s., b. '70.
- Rutland, Hy. J. B. Manners, 8th D. of (cr. 1703). B. 1852, s. 1906. *H.*, M. of Granby, s., b. '86.
- Sackville, Lionel E. Sackville-West, 3rd B. (cr. 1876). B. 1867, s. 1908. *H.*, Hon. Chas. S.-W., *bro.*, s., b. '70.
- St. Albans, Edgar Jacob, 3rd Bp. of. App. 1903. B. 1844.
- St. Albans, Chas. V. A. de V. Beauderk, 11th D. of (cr. 1684). B. 1870, s. 1898. *H.*, Ld. Osborne B., *h-bro.*, s., b. '74.
- St. Aldwyn, Michael E. Hicks-Beach, P.C., 1st V. (cr. 1906). B. 1837. *H.*, Hon. Michael H.-B., s., b. '75.
- St. Asaph, Alfred Geo. Edwards, 71st Bp. of. App. 1889. B. 1848.
- St. Audries, Alex. F.-A.-Hood, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1853. *H.*, Hon. Alex. F.-A.-H., s., b. '93.
- St. Davids, John Owen, 120th Bp. of. App. 1807. B. 1854.
- St. Davids, John W. Philipps, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1908). B. 1860. *H.*, Hon. Colwyn P., s., b. '88.
- *St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich, Henry Bernard Hodgson, 1st Bp. of. App. 1914. B. 1856.
- St. Germans, John G. C. Eliot, 6th E. of (cr. 1815). B. 1890, s. 1911. *H.*, Granville E., c., b. '67.
- St. John of Bletsoe, Hy. B. O. St. John, 17th B. (cr. 1558). B. 1876, s. 1912. *H.*, Hon. Moubray St. J., *bro.*, s., b. '77.
- St. Leonards, Frank E. Sugden, 3rd B. (cr. 1852). B. 1890, s. 1908. *H.*, Frank S., c., b. '52.
- St. Levan, John T. St. Aubyn, C.V.O., C.B., 2nd B. (cr. 1887). B. 1857, s. 1908. *H.*, Hon. Edward St. A., *bro.*, s., b. '58.
- St. Oswald, Rowland Winn, 2nd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1857, s. 1893. *H.*, Hon. Rowland W., s., b. '93.
- St. Vincent, Ronald C. Jervis, 6th V. (cr. 1801). B. 1859, s. 1908. *H.*, Hon. John J., s., b. '98.
- *Salisbury, Fredc. Edward Ridgeway, 94th Bp. of. App. 1911. B. 1848.
- Salisbury, Jas. E. H. Gascoyne-Cecil, P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., 4th M. of (cr. 1789). B. 1861, s. 1903. *H.*, Vct. Cranborne, s., b. '93.
- Salterford, B. (See Courtown, E. of.)
- †Saltoun, Alex. W. F. Fraser, 18th B. (cr. 1445). S.P. B. 1851, s. 1886. *H.*, Master of Saltoun, s., b. '86.
- Sanderson, Thos. H. Sanderson, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1841. *H.*, none.
- Sandhurst, Wm. Mansfield, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 2nd B. (cr. 1871). B. 1855, s. 1876. *H.*, Hon. John M., *bro.*, s., b. '57.

- Sandwich, Edward G. H. Montagu, K.C.V.O., 8th E. of (cr. 1660). B. 1839, s. 1884. *H.*, Hon. Victor M., *bro.*, b. '41.
- Sandys, Michael E. M. Sandys, 5th B. (cr. 1802). B. 1855, s. 1904. *H.*, Hon. Edmund S., *bro.*, b. '60.
- Savile, John Lumley-Savile, K.C.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1888). B. 1854, s. 1896. *H.*, none.
- Saye and Sele, Geoffrey C. T.-W.-Fiennes, 15th B. (cr. 1447, 1603). B. 1858, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. Geoff. T.-W.-F., s., b. '84.
- Seabrough, Aldred F. G. B. Lumley, K.C.B., 10th E. of (cr. 1690). B. 1857, s. 1884. *H.*, Hon. Osbert L., *bro.*, b. '62.
- Scarsdale, Rev. Alfred N. H. Curzon, 4th B. (cr. 1761). B. 1831, s. 1856. *II.*, Earl Curzon of Kedleston (*q.v.*).
- Seafeld, Jas. O.-Grant, 11th E. of (cr. 1701). (U.K. Baron Strathpey, cr. 1884.) B. 1876, s. 1888. *H.*, Lady Nina C. O.-G., *dau.*, b. '06.
- Seaton, John R. U. Colborne, 3rd B. (cr. 1839). B. 1854, s. 1888. *H.*, Hon. Francis C., *bro.*, b. '55.
- Sefton, Osbert C. M. Molyneux, P.C., 6th E. of (cr. 1771). B. 1871, s. 1901. *H.*, Vct. Molyneux, s., b. '98.
- Selborne, William. W. Palmer, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., 2nd E. of (cr. 1882). B. 1859, s. 1895. *H.*, Vct. Wolmer, s., b. '87.
- Selby, Jas. W. H. Gully, 2nd Vct. (cr. 1905). B. 1807, s. 1909. *H.*, Hon. Thos. G., s., b. '11.
- †Sempill, John Forbes-Sempill, 18th B. (cr. 1489). S.P. B. 1863, s. 1905. *H.*, Master of Sempill, s., b. '93.
- Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, K.P., K.C.V.O., 9th E. of (cr. 1672). B. 1869, s. 1886. *H.*, Ld. Ashley, s., b. '00.
- Shannon, Richard B. Boyle, 7th E. of (cr. 1756). (Brit. Baron Carleton, cr. 1786.) B. 1897, s. 1906. *H.*, Hon. Robert B., *bro.*, b. '00.
- Shaw, Thomas Shaw, P.C., Baron (cr. 1909). B. 1850. Life peerage.
- *Sheffield, Leonard Hedley Burrows, 1st Bp. of. App. 1914. B. 1857.
- Sheffield, Lyulph Stanley, P.C., 4th B. (cr. 1783). (U.K. Baron Stanley of Alderley, cr. 1839.) B. 1839, s. 1909. *H.*, Hon. A. Lyulph S., s., b. '75.
- *Sherard, Philip H. Sherard, 11th B. (cr. 1627). I.P. B. 1851, s. 1902. *H.*, Ralph W., *bro.*, b. '60.
- Sherborne, Edward L. Dutton, 4th B. (cr. 1784). B. 1831, s. 1883. *H.*, Rev. Hon. Fredk. D., *bro.*, b. '40.
- Shrewsbury and Talbot, Chas. H. J. Chetwynd-Talbot, K.C.V.O., 20th E. of (cr. 1442, 1784). B. 1860, s. 1877. *H.*, Vct. Ingestre, s., b. '82.
- Shute, B. (See Barrington, V.)
- Shuttleworth, Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1902). B. 1844. *H.*, Hon. Lawrence U. K.-S., s., b. '87.
- Sidmouth, Gerald A. P. B. Addington, 4th V. (cr. 1805). B. 1854, s. 1913. *II.*, Hon. G. W. A., s., b. '82.
- Silchester, B. (See Longford, E. of.)
- †Sinclair, Chas. W. St. Clair, 15th B. (cr. 1449). S.P. B. 1831, s. 1880. *H.*, Master of Sinclair, s., b. '75.
- Sligo, Geo. U. Browne, 6th M. of (cr. 1800). (U.K. Baron Montague, cr. 1806.) B. 1856, s. 1913. *H.*, E. of Allamont, s., b. '98.
- *Sodor and Man, Jas. Denton Thompson, 71st Bp. of. App. 1912. B. 1856.
- Somerhill, B. (See Clarricarde, M. of.)
- Somers, Arthur H. T. Cocks, 6th B. (cr. 1784). B. 1887, s. 1899. *H.*, Rev. Henry C., *un.*, b. '62.
- Somerset, Algernon St. Maur, 15th D. of (cr. 1546). B. 1846, s. 1894. *H.*, Ld. Ernest St. Maur, *bro.*, b. '47.
- Somerton, B. (See Normanton, E. of.)
- Sondes, Lewis A. Milles, 3rd E. (cr. 1880). B. 1866, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. Hy. Milles-Lade, *bro.*, b. '67.
- Southampton, Chas. H. Fitzroy, 4th B. (cr. 1780). B. 1867, s. 1872. *II.*, Hon. Chas. F., s., b. '04.
- Southesk, Chas. N. Carnegie, 10th E. of (cr. 1633). (U.K. Baron Balinhard, cr. 1869.) B. 1854, s. 1905. *H.*, Ld. Carnegie, s., b. '93.
- *Southwark, Hubert Murray Burge, 2nd Bp. of. App. 1911. B. 1862.
- Southwark, Richard K. Causton, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1843. *II.*, none.
- *Southwell, Arthur K. P. Southwell, 5th V. (cr. 1776). I.P. B. 1872, s. 1878. *II.*, Hon. Robert S., s., b. '98.
- Southwell, Edwyn Hoskyns, 2nd Bp. of. App. 1904. B. 1851.
- Spencer, Chas. R. Spencer, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., 6th E. (cr. 1765). B. 1857, s. 1910. *H.*, Vct. Althorp, s., b. '92.
- Stafford, Francis E. Fitzherbert, D.S.O., 12th B. (cr. 1640). B. 1859, s. 1913. *H.*, Basil J. F., *bro.*, b. '61.
- Stair, John H. N. Dalrymple, 11th E. of (cr. 1703). (U.K. Baron Oxenford, cr. 1841.) B. 1848, s. 1903. *H.*, Vct. Dalrymple, s., b. '79.
- Stalbridge, Hugh Grosvenor, 2nd B. (cr. 1886). B. 1880, s. 1912. *H.*, Hon. Hugh G., s., b. '04.
- Stamford, Roger Grey, 10th E. of (cr. 1628). B. 1806, s. 1910. *H.*, none.
- Stamfordham, Arthur J. Bigge, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1849. *H.*, Hon. John B., s., b. '87.
- Stanhope, James R. Stanhope, 7th E. (cr. 1718). B. 1880, s. 1905. *II.*, Hon. Richard S., *bro.*, b. '85.
- Stanley of Alderley, B. (See Sheffield, B.)
- Stannmore, George A. M. Hamilton-Gordon, 2nd B. (cr. 1893). B. 1871, s. 1912. *H.*, none.
- Stewart of Garlies, B. (See Galloway, Earl of.)
- Strachie, Edward Strachey, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1858. *H.*, Hon. Edward S., s., b. '82.
- Stradbroke, George E. J. M. Rous, C.B., C.V.O., 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). B. 1862, s. 1886. *II.*, Vct. Dunwich, s., b. '03.
- Strafford, Rev. Francis E. C. Byng, 5th E. of (cr. 1847). B. 1835, s. 1899. *H.*, Vct. Enfield, s., b. '62.
- Strange, E. (See Atholl, D. of.)
- Strathelyde, Alexander Ure, 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1853. *H.*,
- *Strathcona and Mount Royal, Margaret C. Howard, Baroness (cr. 1897), s. 1914. *II.*, Hon. Donald S. P. H., s., b. '91.
- Stratheden and Campbell, Hallyburton G. Campbell, 3rd B. (cr. 1836, 1841). B. 1829, s. 1893. *H.*, Hon. John C., s., b. '66.
- Strathmore and Kinghorne, Claude G. Bowes-Lyon, 14th E. of (cr. 1606). (U.K. Baron Bowes, cr. 1887.) B. 1855, s. 1904. *H.*, Ld. Glamis, s., b. '84.
- Strathpey, B. (See Seafeld, E. of.)
- Stuart of Castle Stuart, B. (See Moray, E. of.)
- Sudeley, Chas. D. R. Hanbury-Tracy, P.C., 4th B. (cr. 1838). B. 1840, s. 1877. *H.*, Hon. Chas. H.-T., s., b. '70.
- Sudley, B. (See Arran, E. of.)
- Sufield, Chas. Harbord, C.B., M.V.O., 6th B. (cr. 1786). B. 1855, s. 1914. *II.*, Hon. Victor A. C. H., s., b. '97.

- Suffolk and Berkshire, Hy. M. P. Howard, 10th E. of (cr. 1603, 1626). B. 1877, s. 1898. *H.*, Vct. Andover, s., b. '06.
- Sumner, John Andrew Hamilton, P.C. B. (cr. 1913). B. 1859. Life peerage.
- Sutherland, Geo. S.-Leveson-Gower, 5th D. of (cr. 1833). B. 1888, s. 1913. *H.*, Ld. Alistair S.-L.-G., *bro.*, b. '90.
- Swansea, Ernest A. Vivian, 2nd B. (cr. 1893). B. 1848, s. 1894. *H.*, Hon. Odo V., *h.-bro.*, b. '75.
- Swaythling, Louis S. Montagui, 2nd B. (cr. 1907). B. 1869, s. 1911. *H.*, Hon. Stuart M., s., b. '08.
- Sydenham of Coombe, Geo. S. Clarke, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., 1st B. (cr. 1913). B. 1848. *H.*, none.
- *Taaffe, Hy. Taaffe, 12th V. (cr. 1628). I.P. B. 1872, s. 1895. *H.*, Hon. Edward T., s., b. '08.
- Talbot de Malahide, Richard W. Talbot, 5th B. (cr. 1831). B. 1846, s. 1883. *H.*, 11th. James T., s., b. '74.
- Tankerville, Geo. M. Bennet, 7th E. of (cr. 1714). B. 1852, s. 1899. *H.*, Ld. Ossulston, s., b. '97.
- *Teignmouth, Chas. J. Shore, 3rd B. (cr. 1797). I.P. B. 1840, s. 1885. *H.*, Hon. Frederick S., *bro.*, b. '44.
- Temple, Algernon W. S. Temple-Gore-Langton, 5th E. (cr. 1822). B. 1871, s. 1902. *H.*, Hon. Chandos T.-G.-L., *bro.*, b. '73.
- Templemore, Arthur H. Chichester, 3rd B. (cr. 1831). B. 1854, s. 1906. *H.*, Hon. Arthur C., s., b. '80.
- †Templetown, Hy. E. M. D. C. Upton, 4th V. (cr. 1806). I.P. B. 1853, s. 1890. *H.*, Hon. Eric U., s., b. '85.
- Tennyson, Hallam Tennyson, P.C., G.C.M.G., 2nd B. (cr. 1884). B. 1852, s. 1892. *H.*, Hon. Lionel T., s., b. '89.
- Tenterden, Chas. S. H. Abbott, 4th B. (cr. 1827). B. 1865, s. 1882. *H.*, Hon. Chas. A., s., b. '09.
- Teynham, Hy. J. P. S. Roper-Curzon, 18th B. (cr. 1616). B. 1867, s. 1892. *H.*, Hon. Chris. R.-T., s., b. '96.
- Thurlow, Thos. J. H.-T.-Cumming-Bruce, P.C., 5th B. (cr. 1702). B. 1838, s. 1874. *H.*, Rev. Hon. Chas. H.-T.-C.-B., s., b. '69.
- Tollemache, Bentley L. Tollemache, 3rd B. (cr. 1876). B. 1883, s. 1904. *H.*, Hon. Denis T., *bro.*, b. '84.
- †Torpichen, Jas. W. Sandilands, 12th B. (cr. 1564). S.P. B. 1846, s. 1869. *H.*, Master of Torpichen, s., b. '86.
- Torrington, Geo. M. Byng, 9th V. (cr. 1721). B. 1886, s. 1889. *H.*, Hon. Sydney B., *un.*, b. '44.
- Townshend, John J. D. S. Townshend, 6th M. (cr. 1786). B. 1866, s. 1899. *H.*, Chas. T., c., b. '61.
- Tredegar, Courtenay C. E. Morgan, 3rd B. (cr. 1859). B. 1867, s. 1913. *H.*, Hon. Evan M., s., b. '93.
- Trevor, Arthur W. Hill-Trevor, 2nd B. (cr. 1880). B. 1852, s. 1894. *H.*, Hon. G. H.-T., *h.-bro.*, b. '59.
- *Trimlestown, Chas. A. B. Farnewall, 18th B. (cr. 1461). I.P. B. 1861, s. 1891. *H.*, Hon. Reg. B., s., b. '97.
- *Truro, Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, 5th Bp. of App. 1912. B. 1858.
- Tweeddale, Wm. G. M. Hay, 11th M. of (cr. 1694). (U.K. Baron, 1880). B. 1834, s. 1911. *H.*, Ld. Arthur H., *bro.*, b. '86.
- Tweedmouth, Dudley C. Marjoribanks, M.V.O., D.S.O., 3rd B. (cr. 1881). B. 1874, s. 1909. *H.*, Hon. Coutts M., *un.*, b. '60.
- Tyrone, B. (See Waterford, M. of.)
- *Valentia, Arthur Annesley, C.B., M.V.O., 11th V. (cr. 1622). I.P. B. 1843, s. 1863. *H.*, Hon. Caryl A. J. A., s., b. '83.
- Vane, E. (See Londonderry, M. of.)
- Vaux of Harrowden, Hubert G. C. Mostyn, 7th B. (cr. 1523). B. 1860, s. 1883. *H.*, Three co-heiresses.
- *Ventry, Fredk. R. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, 5th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1861, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. Arthur E.-de-M., *bro.*, b. '64.
- Vernon, Geo. F. A. Venables-Vernon, 8th B. (cr. 1762). B. 1888, s. 1898. *H.*, Hon. Francis V.-V., *bro.*, b. '89.
- Verulam, Jas. W. Grimston, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). B. 1852, s. 1895. *H.*, Vct. Grimston, s., b. '80.
- Vivian, Geo. C. B. Vivian, 4th B. (cr. 1841). B. 1878, s. 1893. *H.*, Hon. Anthony V., s., b. '06.
- Wakefield, Geo. Rodney Eden, 2nd Bp. of App. 1897. B. 1853.
- Waldegrave, Wm. F. Waldegrave, P.C., 9th E. (cr. 1729). B. 1851, s. 1859. *H.*, Vct. Chewton, s., b. '82.
- Waleran, Wm. H. Walrond, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1849. *H.*, Hon. Lionel W., s., b. '76.
- Wales, H.R.H. Prince of. (See p. 2.)
- *Wallscourt, Erroll A. J. H. Blake, 4th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1841, s. 1849. *H.*, Hon. Chas. B., s., b. '75.
- Walsingham, Thos. de Grey, 6th B. (cr. 1780). B. 1843, s. 1870. *H.*, Hon. John de G., *h.-bro.*, b. '49.
- Warwick, Francis R. C. Greville, 5th E. of (cr. 1759). B. 1853, s. 1893. *H.*, Ld. Brooke, s., b. '82.
- Waterford, John C. De la P. Beresford, 7th M. of (cr. 1789). (Brit. Baron Tyrone, cr. 1786.) B. 1901, s. 1911. *H.*, Ld. Wm. B., *bro.*, b. '05.
- *Waterpark, Chas. F. Cavendish, 5th B. (cr. 1792). I.P. B. 1883, s. 1912. *H.*, Hy. C., c., b. '76.
- Weardale, Philip J. Stanhope, 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1847. *H.*, none.
- Welby, Reginald E. Welby, 1st B. (cr. 1894). B. 1832. *H.*, none.
- Wellington, Arthur C. Wellesley, K.G., G.C.V.O., 4th D. of (cr. 1814). B. 1849, s. 1900. *H.*, Marquess Douro, s., b. '76.
- Wemyss and Mareh, Hugo R. Charteris, G.C.V.O., 9th E. of (cr. 1633). B. 1857, s. 1914. *H.*, Ld. Elcho, s., b. '84.
- Wenlock, Richard T. Lawley, C.B., 4th B. (cr. 1839). B. 1856, s. 1912. *H.*, Rev. Hon. Algernon L., *bro.*, b. '57.
- *Wentworth, Ada M. Milbanke, Baroness (cr. 1529). B. 1871, s. 1906. *H.*, Lady Anne Blunt, *aunt*, b. '37.
- Westbury, Richard L. P. Bethell, 3rd B. (cr. 1861). B. 1852, s. 1875. *H.*, Hon. Richard B., s., b. '83.
- †Westmeath, Anthony F. Nugent, P.C., 11th E. of (cr. 1621). I.P. B. 1870, s. 1883. *H.*, Hon. Wm. N., *bro.*, b. '76.
- Westminster, Hugh R. A. Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., 2nd D. of (cr. 1874). B. 1879, s. 1899. *H.*, Ld. Arthur G., *un.*, b. '60.
- Westmorland, Anthony M. J. Fane, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). B. 1859, s. 1891. *H.*, Ld. Burghersh, s., b. '93.
- Wharnciffe, Francis J. M.-S.-Wortley, 2nd E. of (cr. 1876). B. 1856, s. 1899. *H.*, Vct. Carlton, s., b. '92.
- Whitburgh, Thos. B. Borthwick, 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1874. *H.*, Hon. James B., *bro.*, b. '76.
- †Wicklow, Ralph F. Howard, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). I.P. B. 1877, s. 1891. *H.*, Ld. Clonmore, s., b. '02.
- Wigan, B. (See Crawford, E. of.)
- Willington, Freeman Freeman - Thomas, G.C.I.E., 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1866. *H.*, Hon. Gerard F.-T., s., b. '93.

Willoughby de Broke, Richard G. Verney, 10th B. (cr. 1491). B. 1869, s. 1902. *H.*, Hon. John V., s., b. '96.

Wilton, Arthur G. Egerton, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). B. 1863, s. 1898. *H.*, Vct. Grey de Wilton, s., b. '96.

Wimborne, Ivor C. Guest, 2nd B. (cr. 1880). (Also B. Ashby St. Ledgers, cr. 1910) B. 1873, s. 1914. *H.*, Hon. Ivor G., s., b. '03.

Winchester, Edward Stuart Talbot, 88th Bp. of. App. 1911. B. 1844.

Winchester, Hy. W. M. Paulet, 16th M. of (cr. 1551). B. 1862, s. 1899. *H.*, Chas. P., c., b. '73.

Winchelsea and Nottingham, Hy. S. Finch-Hatton, 13th E. of (cr. 1628). B. 1852, s. 1898. *H.*, Vct. Maidstone, s., b. '85.

*Winterton, Edward Turnour, 6th E. (cr. 1766). B. 1883, s. 1907. *H.*, Hon. Keith T. Fetherstonhaugh, *un.*, b. '48.

*Wolseley, Frances G. Wolseley, Viscountess (cr. 1885). B. 1872, s. 1913. *H.*, none.

Wolverhampton, Hy. E. Fowler, 2nd V. (cr. 1908). B. 1870, s. 1911. *H.*, none.

Wolverton, Fredc. Glyn, 4th B. (cr. 1869). B. 1864, s. 1888. *H.*, Hon. Geo. G., s., b. '96.

Worcester, Huyshe W. Yeatman-Biggs, 105th Bp. of. App. 1904. B. 1845.

Worlingham, B. (See Gosford, E. of.)

Wrottesley, Victor A. Wrottesley, 4th B. (cr. 1838). B. 1873, s. 1910. *H.*, Hon. Walter W., *bro.*, b. '77.

Wynford, Philip G. Best, 6th B. (cr. 1829). B. 1871, s. 1904. *H.*, Hon. Samuel B., *bro.*, b. '74.

Yarborough, Charles A. W. Pelham, P.C., 4th E. of (cr. 1837). B. 1859, s. 1875. *H.*, Ld. Worsley, s., b. '87.

York, Cosmo Gordon Lang, 89th Archbp. of. App. 1908. B. 1864.

Zetland, Lawrence Dundas, P.C., K.T., 1st M. of (cr. 1892). B. 1844. *H.*, E. of Ronaldshay, s., b. '76.

*Zouche of Haryngworth, Darea Curzon, Baroness (cr. 1908). B. 1860, s. 1914. *H.*, Lady Mary C. Frankland, c., b. '75.

Principal Officers of House of Lords.
Chairman of Committees, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Donoughmore (£2,500).
Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir Henry J. L. Graham, K.C.B. (£2,000).
Clerk Assistant, Hon. Sir Edward P. Thesiger, K.C.B. (£1,500).
Reading Clerk, and Clerk of Outdoor Committees, E. H. Alderson (£1,200).
Counsel to Chairman of Committees, Albert Gray, K.C. (£1,800).
Chief Clerk and Clerk of Printed Papers, C. L. Anstruther (£1,200).
Senior Clerks: W. H. Hamilton-Gordon, *Clerk of the Journals* (£1,000); Hon. A. McDonnell, *Principal Clerk of Private Committees* (£1,000); A. H. Robinson, *Clerk of Private Bills and Taxing Officer for Private Bills* (£1,200); H. P. St. John, *Principal Clerk, Judicial Department, and Taxing Officer (Judicial)* (£1,100); V. M. Biddulph (£700).
Other Clerks: Hon. E. A. Stonor, H. J. F. Badeley; C. Headlam, *Clerk of Public Bills*; J. B. Hotham, E. C. Vigors, G. D. Luard, G. Proby; W. G. G. Leveson-Gower, *Clerk Attending the Table*; R. O. W. Pemberton, A. W. G. Hinchcliffe, and Kenneth F. Mackenzie (£100-£600).
Accountant and Receiver of Fees, T. Ambrey Court (£500-£650).
Librarian, A. H. M. Butler (£1,000).
Assistant Librarian, C. T. Clay (£300).
Examiners for Standing Orders, Hon. E. Gully, C.B., and J. F. Symons-Jeune.
Clerk for Standing Orders, H. S. Green.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (£1,000).
Yeoman-Usher and Sec. to Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. T. D. Butler, M.V.O. (£500).
Sergeant-at-Arms, Capt. the Hon. Sir Seymour John Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N. (£1,000).
Deputy Sergeant, R. Muir Mackenzie (£350).
Resident Superintendent, T. Whitehead (£300).

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Act of Union with Ireland increased the number of members of the House of Commons to 658, and though it stood nominally at this figure until the end of the Parliament of '80-85, the disfranchisement of 4 constituencies returning 6 members, and the suspension of 12 writs in 7 cities and boroughs, had reduced the total of members to 640. The Redistribution Act did not alter the apportionment of members to Ireland or Wales, but increased the number returnable by Scotland from 60 to 72, and these 12 new seats being added to the nominal number of the House brought it up to 670.

With certain exceptions any male of full age may be elected to represent a constituency in the House of Commons. English and Scotch peers are entirely disqualified, but Irish peers (with the exception of the 23 Representative Peers) may be returned for any constituency in Great Britain. All English, Scotch, and Irish judges; clergymen of the Established Church of either of the two kingdoms; Roman Catholic priests; the holders of various offices specially excluded by statute (including revenue officers); persons who have been convicted of certain offences; aliens (unless a certificate of naturalisation has been granted to them by the Secre-

tary of State, and they have taken the oath of allegiance); imbeciles; Government contractors (except contractors for Government loans); and sheriffs and returning officers within the constituencies for which they act,—all these are disqualified. By the resolution moved by Mr. Lloyd George as Chancellor of the Exchequer on August 10, 1911, and carried by 256 votes against 158, provision is made "for the payment of a salary at the rate of four hundred pounds a year to every Member of the House, excluding any Member who is for the time being in receipt of a salary as an officer of the House, or as a Minister, or as an officer of his Majesty's Household."

The Speaker is the first to take the oath and subscribe the roll in a new House of Commons, and is followed by the other members, who are presented to him by the clerk. Members returned after a general election are introduced by two other members. The form of oath taken is as follows: "I, ———, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George, his heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God." An affirmation to the same effect as the oath is permitted.

A seat in the House is vacated on acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown; and there are certain disabilities attached to bankruptcy. The principal members of the Government, on accepting office, vacate their seats, and are eligible for re-election; but the rule does not apply to such offices as Secretary to the Treasury or other similar appointments which are not held direct from the Crown. No member of the House of Commons can, as a matter of fact, resign his seat, but this end is attained by his acceptance of the "Chiltern Hundreds." By obtaining "the stewardship of His Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds, or the stewardship of the Manor of Poyning, of East Hendred and Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster," a member may rid himself of his duties.

When a seat becomes vacant during a session, a new writ is moved for at the commencement of an ordinary sitting, generally by one of the whips of the party to which the late member belonged. During the recess the Speaker may, on the production of a certificate signed by two members that a member has died, or accepted an office held direct from the Crown, or has been called to the House of Lords, or that the seat has become vacant by the bankruptcy of a member, order a writ to be issued for a fresh election to fill the vacancy thus caused. But a writ may not be issued during the recess on the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds or of the like offices.

Parliamentary Registration.

The right to vote in the election of a member of Parliament is confined to those adult males whose names appear on the register of voters in force for some county or borough. No man can be registered who has within the twelve months preceding July 15th received parochial assistance other than medical relief, or who is an alien, unless naturalised.

In counties the qualifications are as follow: Freehold of inheritance or by purchase of the clear annual value of 40s. and upwards. Freehold for life must be of the clear annual value of £5, unless the same comes by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion to any benefits or office, in all which cases 40s. clear annual value is sufficient. Freeholders by purchase are required to be six months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Copyhold of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards. Copyholders are subject to the same terms of possession as freeholders. Leasehold, if created originally for a term of not less than sixty years, of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards; if for a term of more than twenty, but less than sixty years, the clear annual value must be £30. Leaseholders by purchase are required to be twelve months in possession previous to July 15th; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Persons qualified in respect of any of the foregoing qualifications must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of July.

Counties and Boroughs: Occupation as owner or tenant of any land or tenement of a clear yearly value of not less than £10. Occupation as owner or tenant of any dwelling-house. The term "dwelling-house" includes part of a house in which the landlord or superior tenant does not reside. When he does reside, his under-tenants are held to be

lodgers. Occupation by virtue of any office, service or employment, of any dwelling-house which is not inhabited by a person under whom such office, service or employment is held. In the above three classes of occupiers the occupation need not be of the same premises, but may be of different premises, occupied in immediate and unbroken succession in the same constituency. Occupation as lodger of any lodgings of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of £10. Successive occupation is also allowed in the case of lodgings, but it must be from one part to another part of the same house. In all cases of occupation, whether as owner or tenant, servant or lodger, twelve months' occupation is required up to the 15th day of July in any year. Lodgers must claim every year, and when claiming for the first time must send in their claims to the overseers on or before the 20th of August. The revised register comes into operation on the 1st of January in each year.

Revising barristers are appointed every year, for London and Middlesex by the Lord Chief Justice, and for other places by the senior judge of assize. The barrister so appointed makes a circuit and holds open court for the revision of the register in each borough and at or near every polling place in the county. An appeal lies from his decision to the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court, but no further appeal is possible without its express sanction. Any person not having his name on any list of voters, or receiving a notice of objection, should apply to the registration agent for his district of the political party to which he belongs. Such agents are appointed and paid by the various party organisations in most constituencies, and make it their business to know the intricacies of the law on the subject.

Election of a Member of Parliament.

Under the provisions of the Ballot Act, the returning officer is required, in the case of a county election within two days after the day on which he receives the writ, and in the case of a borough election on the day on which he receives the writ or the following day, to give notice of election. The day of nomination is to be fixed as follows: in the case of an election for a county or district borough, not later than the ninth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than three clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination; and in the case of an election for any borough other than a district borough, not later than the fourth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than two clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination.

The candidate is nominated in writing, subscribed by two registered electors as proposer and seconder, and by eight other electors, who must also be registered in the same constituency. If at the expiration of one hour more candidates stand nominated than there are seats to be filled up, the returning officer is to adjourn the election and take a poll.

The poll is to take place on such day as the returning officer may appoint, not being, in the case of an election for a county or district borough, less than two or more than six clear days, and not being, in the case of an

election for a borough other than a district borough, more than three clear days after the day fixed for the nomination. Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a publicfast or thanksgiving are not counted. There is a special allowance of time in the case of the constituency of Orkney and Shetland.

Where there is an equality of votes, the returning officer, if a registered elector of the county or borough, may give an additional vote, but shall not in any other case be entitled to vote at an election for which he is returning officer. But the returning officer may, if qualified, decline to give the casting vote; and if he be not qualified, or if he decline to act, the names of the two candidates are endorsed on the writ and a double return made. Neither candidate returned may vote until the right to the seat has been determined.

A petition may be presented by a person qualified to vote, a person claiming to have the right to be returned, and by a person alleging himself to have been the candidate; the petition may be presented on various grounds, and it may allege bribery and corruption. All election petitions are tried by two judges, who determine and report to the Speaker whether or not the election was void, and whether corrupt practices have been committed; the names of the persons proved to have been guilty of such corrupt practices; and whether during the election there was an extensive prevalence of corrupt practices. When such a report as the latter is made to the House, it is usual to appoint a *Royal Commission*, on whose report, if it disclose a serious state of things, the writs for a fresh election may be suspended, so that the constituency remains temporarily unrepresented.

Any member returned for two or more places in any part of the United Kingdom is to make his selection for which of the places he will serve within one week after it shall appear that there is no question upon the return for that place.

Parliamentary Procedure.

The most striking feature in the procedure of the House of Commons is the great power vested in the Speaker. The Speaker must abstain from debating, unless in committee of the whole House; and even there he rarely takes advantage of his right. The member of the House who is elected to the office of Speaker acts quite independently of party considerations. He never votes, save when the numbers happen to be equal, in which case he gives the casting vote. The chief duty of the Speaker undoubtedly is the preservation of order. He holds office until a dissolution. He has a residence in the Palace of Westminster, and receives a salary of £5,000 per annum; he ranks as first Commoner, and is usually awarded upon retirement a pension of £4,000 and a peerage. The following have been Speakers since the meeting of the first reformed Parliament: Sir C. Manners-Sutton (first elected '17), '33-5; Mr. J. Abercromby, '35-9; Mr. C. Shaw-Lefevre (the late Viscount Eversley), '39-57; Mr. J. E. Denison (afterwards Viscount Ossington, and since deceased), '57-72; Sir H. Brand (first Viscount Hampden), '72-84; Mr. A. W. Peel (first Viscount Peel), '84-95; Mr. W. C. Gully (first Viscount Selby), '95-1905; Mr. J. W. Lowther since June 8th, 1905.

Chairman of Committee.

The Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means is a member of the House of Commons who is elected when the House goes into Committee of Ways and Means, or Supply, for the first time in a new parliament, and holds office until the dissolution of that parliament. He is nominated by the Government, but is regarded as an officer of the House. The salary of the office is £2,500 a year. The Chairman of Ways and Means usually presides when the House is in committee, whether on financial business or on a bill, and in his absence the Deputy Chairman, or failing him, the Chairman may request one of several temporary chairmen nominated by the Speaker at the commencement of each session to act for him. His place is not in the chair of the Speaker, but at the table where the Clerk, who retires with the Speaker, has sat. When the House is informed of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, the Chairman of Ways and Means exercises his authority as Deputy Speaker. He may also take the chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker, without any formal communication to the House. The recent holders of the office include the late Mr. Raikes, '74-80; Sir Lyon (afterwards Lord) Playfair, '80-83; Sir A. Otway, '83-5; Mr. (now Lord) Courtney, '85-92; Mr. Mellor, '93-5; Mr. James William Lowther, '95-1905; Mr. Grant Lawson, June 21st to end of session 1905; Mr. A. (now Lord) Emmott, Feb. 1906 to Oct. 1911; and Mr. J. H. Whitley.

Deputy Chairman.

The House made provision in 1902 for the appointment of a deputy chairman, who is elected in the same way as the Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, and is also regarded as an officer of the House. The salary of the Office is £1,000 a year. The Deputy Chairman, in the unavoidable absence of the Chairman of Ways and Means, is entitled to exercise all the powers vested in the Chairman of Ways and Means, including his powers as Deputy Speaker. The Deputy Chairman may also take the chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker without any formal communication to the House. The late Mr. Jeffreys, M.P. for North Hants, was (Feb. 14th, 1902) appointed to the position, and was succeeded in June 1905 by Mr. Lawrence Hardy, M.P.; in Feb. 1906 he was succeeded by Mr. James Caldwell, M.P., who was succeeded in 1910 by Mr. J. H. Whitley, who was succeeded in 1911 by Mr. Donald Maclean.

The Serjeant-at-Arms.

The Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons carries the mace when the Speaker enters and leaves the House, places it on the table when the Speaker takes the chair, and under the table when the House goes into committee. He or his deputy sits within the House, near to the door, and executes any directions of the Speaker for the maintenance of order. The admission of strangers to the galleries and the maintenance of order in the precincts of the House are under his charge.

The House in Committee.

The business of the House of Commons is transacted very largely "in committee." When the whole House is in committee the Speaker vacates the chair, the Mace is placed

under the table, and the Chairman of Ways and Means or another member of the House presides. Proceedings relating to the expenditure of public money take place in **Committees of Supply**, while in **Committee of Ways and Means** resolutions having reference to the funds by which such expenditure is to be sustained, are passed. There are also grand committees, **Select Committees** chosen for specific purposes, and committees for the consideration of private bills.

Committees of Supply.

The sums necessary to defray the charge for the Army, Navy, Civil Services, Customs, Post Office, etc., are voted annually by the House of Commons in **Committees of Supply**. The sums required are granted for the financial year ending on March 31st. The **Estimates**, framed by the respective departments and approved by the Treasury, are laid upon the table soon after the commencement of each session, and any items which may be subsequently found insufficient, or any unforeseen charges, are provided by the **Supplementary Estimates**. Votes of credit for military and naval expenditure of an urgent character are also voted in Committee of Supply. On the resolution embodying the vote for the number of men for the army is founded the **Army (Annual) Bill**, which provides, during twelve months and no more, for the discipline and regulation of that force. The system of granting supplies for only twelve months involves a meeting of Parliament every year, and provides at once a safeguard against the permanence of the military establishment and a means of continuing it periodically in such strength as the House itself may deem to be necessary.

Committee of Ways and Means.

This Committee (1) considers any proposals relative to old or new taxes and duties submitted to it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and (2) votes sums of money from the Consolidated Fund sufficient in amount to make good the supplies granted for the maintenance of the services of the year. Resolutions relative to taxation may be acted upon by the proper officers as soon as passed. At the end of the session a measure which on the one hand applies out of the Consolidated Fund the whole sum granted to His Majesty for the service of the financial year, and on the other hand appropriates the supplies in accordance with the votes already passed in Committee of Supply, is passed, and is known as the **Appropriation Bill**.

Sittings of the House.

The course of business is now as follows:—On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays the House meets at 2.45 o'clock, and, after prayers, proceeds till 3 p.m. with petitions, motions for unopposed returns, and leave of absence to members, giving notice of motions, and unopposed private business. Questions are commenced at 3, and no question, unless of an urgent character, is taken after 3.45. Any member who desires an oral answer to his question may distinguish it by an asterisk, and if he do not so distinguish it the answer is printed and circulated with the votes. No motion for the adjournment of the House may be made until all the questions asked at the commencement of business (and questions may

not be asked at any other time) have been disposed of, and if leave to make such motion be given, by forty members rising in their places to support it, the debate upon it takes place at 8.15 that same evening, the business then under discussion being interrupted for the purpose. After questions bills may be brought in and committees nominated, and a member may now, after notice, present a bill without an order for its introduction, and when a bill is so presented its title is read by the Clerk, and the bill is then deemed to have been read a first time, a day is fixed for the second reading, and the Bill is sent to be printed. Opposed business is suspended at 11 p.m. On Fridays the House meets at noon, and opposed business is suspended at 5 p.m. Government business has precedence at every sitting except the sittings on Fridays, when Bills in charge of unofficial members have precedence. At 8.15 p.m. on Tuesdays and Wednesdays up till Easter, and at 8.15 p.m. on Wednesdays up till Whitsuntide, the business then under discussion is interrupted, and precedence is given to private members' motions after any motion for adjournment of the House or any private business set down for discussion at that hour has been disposed of. After Whitsuntide Government business has precedence at all sittings except the sittings on the third and fourth Fridays after Whit Sunday, at which Bills in charge of unofficial members have precedence.

Supply.

Thursday is now the weekly Supply day. Twenty days are allotted for the actual consideration of the votes, with a power of adding three more, apart from estimates supplementary to those of a previous session, or any vote of credit or supplementary or additional votes for war expenditure. Of the days so allotted not more than one is allotted to any vote on account, and not more than one sitting to the report of that vote. At 10 o'clock on the last day but one of the allotted days the outstanding votes are put in classes of the Civil Service Estimates, and in totals so far as the Estimates for the Navy, Army, and the Revenue Departments are concerned, and a similar procedure is observed on the last allotted day in regard to the reports of the outstanding votes.

Principal Officers of House of Commons.

Clerk of the House, Sir Courtenay Peregrine Burt, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (£2,000).

Clerk Assist., Arthur W. Nicholson, C.B. (£1,800).

Second Ditto, Thomas L. Webster, C.B. (£1,200).

Principal Clerks: H. A. Ferguson-Davie, *Public Bills and Fees*; S. L. Simeon, *Committee and Private Bill Office*; G. C. Giffard, *Clerk of the Journals* (£850-£1,000).

Senior Clerks: A. I. Dasent, H. West, Arthur H. Ellis, P. A. Bull, F. R. Williams Wynn, F. C. Holland, and J. W. G. Bond (£650-£800).

Assistant Clerks: H. C. Dawkins, R. P. Colomb, B. H. Fell, J. S. Horsburgh Porter, F. C. Bramwell, W. T. Legge, C. R. Turner, W. K. Gibbons, W. P. Johnston, R. N. Bailey, G. F. M. Campion, H. S. Green, O. C. Williams, V. W. D. Fox, G. W. B. Throckmorton, F. Seymour, B. H. Coodé, L. F. Schooling, G. C. Tylor, A. W. M. Bull, and R. W. T. Cox (£120-£600).

Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B., J. F. Symonds-Jeune (£800).

Taxing Master, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B. (£50).

Clerk to Examiners and Taxing Master, H. S. Green (£50).

Clerk in Public Petitions Office, A. A. Taylor (£400).

Clerks in Admission Order Office, Capt. G. T. Payne, Capt. W. G. A. Garton (£200-£300); *in Sergeant-at-Arms Office*, C. J. H. Shearn (£300); *in Committee and Private Bill Office*, J. W. Gardner (£250).

Collector of Fees on Private Bills, C. L. Lockton (£500-£600).

Secretary to Chairman of Ways and Means, J. S. Horsburgh Porter (£100).

Vote Office: Principal Clerk, Philip Smith (£450-£650). *Assistant Clerks*: W. K. Sander-son and J. G. Mounsey (£100-£350).

Editor of the Official Debates, Sir J. Dods Shaw (£650).

Assistant Editor, W. T. Perkins (£400).

Librarian, A. Smyth (£1,000-£1,200).

Assistant Librarian, Vivian Kitto (£400-£600).

Shorthand Writer, W. Gurney Angus.

Secretary to Speaker, Hon. Edward Cadogan.

Sergeant-at-Arms, Sir H. D. Erskine, K.C.V.O. (£1,200).

Deputy Sergeant, F. R. Gosset (£800).

Assistant Sergeant, Walter Erskine (£650).

Chaplain, The Ven. Archdeacon Wilberforce, D.D. (£400).

Speaker's Counsel, Ernest Moon, K.C. (£1,800).

LIST OF MEMBERS.

The following is a list of members returned at the General Election in Dec. 1910, corrected by the results of bye-elections up to Nov. 25th, 1914. A prefixed * denotes that the member was not in the last Parliament.

For pollings in the various constituencies, and the numbers of registered electors, see pp. 54-67.

Abraham, Rt. Hon. W. (Lab., b. '42), Glamorgan, Rhondda.

Abraham, W. (Nat., b. '40), Dublin Harbour.

*Acland, F. Dyke (L., b. '74), Cornwall, Camborne.

*Adamson, W. (Lab., b. '63), Fife, W.

Addison, C., M.D. (L., b. '69), Shoreditch, Hoxton.

Adkins, Sir W. R. (L., b. '62), Lancs. S.E., Middleton.

Agar-Robartes, Hon. T. C. R. (L., b. '80), Cornwall, Bodmin.

*Agg Gardner, J. T. (U., b. '46), Cheltenham.

Agnew, Sir G. W., Bt. (L., b. '55), Salford, W.

Ainsworth, J. S (L., b. '44), Argyll.

*Aitken, Sir W. Max (U., b. '79), Ashton-under-Lyne.

Alden, Percy (L., b. '65), Middlesex, Tottenham.

*Allen, A. A. (L., b. '68), Dumbarton.

Allen, Rt. Hon. C. P. (L., b. '61), Gloucester, Stroud.

*Amery, L. C. M. S. (U., b. '73), Birmingham, S.

*Anstruther-Gray, Major W. (U., b. '59), St. Andrews Burghs.

Archer-Shee, Major M. (U., b. '73), Finsbury, C.

Armitage, R. (L., b. '66), Leeds, C.

*Arnold, Sydney (L., b. '78), Yorks, W. Riding, Holmfurth.

Ashley, W. W. (U., b. '67), Lancs. N., Blackpool.

Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H. (L., b. '52), Fife, East.

*Astor, Waldorf (U., b. '79), Plymouth.

Baird, J. L. (U., b. '74), Warwickshire, Rugby.

Baker, Harold T. (L., b. '77), Lancs. N.E., Accrington.

Baker, J. Allen (L., b. '52), Finsbury, E.

Baker, Sir R., Bt. (U., b. '79), Dorset, N.

Baldwin, Stanley (U., b. '67), Worcester, Bewdley.

Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (U., b. '48), London, City.

Balfour, Sir R., Bt. (L., b. '44), Lanark, Partick.

Banbury, Sir F. G., Bt. (U., b. '50), London, City.

*Baring, Sir G., Bt. (L., b. '71), Devon, Barnstaple.

Baring, Hon. G. V. (U., b. '73), Winchester.

*Barlow, C. A. M. (U., b. '66), Salford, S.

Barlow, Sir J. E., Bt. (L., b. '57), Somerset, Frome.

Barnes, G. N. (Lab., b. '59), Glasgow, Blackfriars.

Barnston, H. (U., b. '70), Cheshire, Eddisbury.

Barran, Sir J. N., Bt. (L., b. '72), Hawick Burghs.

Barran, R. H. (L., b. '58), Leeds, N.

Barrie, H. T. (U., b. '60), Londonderry, N.

Barton, A. W. (L., b. '62), Oldham.

Bathurst, Hon. A. B. (U., b. '72), Gloucester, Cirencester.

Bathurst, Charles (U., b. '67), Wilts, Wilton.

Beale, Sir W. P., Bt. (L., b. '39), Ayrshire, S.

*Beauchamp, Sir E., Bt. (L., b. '49), Suffolk, Lowestoft.

*Beck, A. C. T. (L., b. '76), Essex, Saffron Walden.

Beckett, Hon. Gervase (U., b. '66), Yorks. N. Riding, Whitby.

*Benn, A. Shirley (U., b. '58), Plymouth.

Benn, I. Hamilton (U., b. '63), Greenwich.

Benn, W. W. (L., b. '77), Tower Hamlets, St. George-in-the-East.

Bentham, G. J. (L., b. '63), Lincs., Gainsborough.

Beresford, Lord C. (U., b. '46), Portsmouth.

Bethell, Sir J. H., Bt. (L., b. '61), Essex, Romford.

*Bigland, A. (U., b. '55), Birkenhead.

Bird, A. F. (U., b. '49), Wolverhampton, W.

Birrell, Rt. Hon. A. (L., b. '50), Bristol, N.

Black, A. W. (L., b. '63), Beds., Biggleswade.

Boland, J. B. (Nat., b. '70), Kerry, S.

*Boles, Lt.-Col. D. F. (U., b. '61), Somerset, W.

*Booth, F. H. (L., b. '67), Pontefract.

*Bowden, Lt.-Col. Harland (U., b. '73), Derbyshire, N.E.

Bowman, C. W. (Lab., b. '51), Deptford.

Boyle, D. (Nat., b. '59), Mayo, N.

Boyle, W. L. (U., b. '59), Norfolk, Mid.

Boyton, J. (U., b. '55), Marylebone, E.

Brace, W. (Lab., b. '65), Glamorgan, S.

Brady, P. J. (Nat., b. '68), Dublin, St. Stephen's Green.

Brassey, H. L. C. (U., b. '70), Northants, N.

Bridgeman, W. C. (U., b. '64), Shropshire, Oswestry.

Brocklehurst, W. B. (L., b. '51), Cheshire, Macclesfield.

Brunner, J. F. L. (L., b. '65), Cheshire, Northwich.

Bryce, J. A. (L., b. '41), Inverness Burghs.

*Buckmaster, Sir S. O., K.C. (L., b. '61), Yorks. W. Riding, Keighley.

Bull, Sir W. (U., b. '63), Hammersmith.

- Burdett-Coutts, W. L. A. B. (U., b. '51), Westminster.
- Burgeyne, A. H. (U., b. '80), Kensington, N.
- *Burn, Col. C. R. (U., b. '50), Devon, Torquay.
- Burns, Rt. Hon. J. (L., b. '58), Battersea.
- Burt, Rt. Hon. T. (L., b. '37), Morpeth.
- Butcher, J. G., K.C. (U., b. '52), York City.
- Buxton, N. E. (L., b. '60), Norfolk, N.
- Byles, Sir W. P. (L., b. '39), Salford, N.
- *Campbell, Capt. D. F. (U., b. '76), Ayrshire, N.
- Campbell, Rt. Hon. J. H. M., K.C. (U., b. '51), Dublin University.
- Campion, W. R. (U., b. '70), Sussex, Lewes.
- Carlile, Sir E. H. (U., b. '52), Herts., St. Albans.
- Carr-Gomm, H. W. C. (L., b. '77), Southwark, Rotherhithe.
- Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir. E. (U., b. '54), Dublin University.
- *Cassel, F., K.C. (U., b. '69), St. Pancras, W.
- Castlereagh, Viscount (U., b. '78), Maidstone.
- Cator, J. (U., b. '62), Huntingdon, S.
- Cautley, H. S. (U., b. '63), Sussex, E. Grinstead.
- Cave, G., K.C. (U., b. '56), Surrey, Kingston.
- Cavendish-Bentinck, Lord H. (U., b. '63), Nottingham, S.
- Cawley, Sir F., Bt. (L., b. '50), Lancs. S.E., Prestwich.
- Cawley, H. T. (L., b. '78), Lancs. S.E., Heywood.
- Cecil, E. (U., b. '65), Aston Manor.
- Cecil, Lord H. (U., b. '69), Oxford University.
- *Cecil, Lord R. (U., b. '64), Herts., Hitchin.
- Chaloner, Col. R. G. W. (U., b. '56), Liverpool, Abercromby.
- Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (U., b. '63), Birmingham, W.
- Chambers, J., K.C. (U., b. '63), Belfast, S.
- Chancellor, H. G. (L., b. '63), Shoreditch, Haggerston.
- Chaplin, Rt. Hon. H. (U., b. '41), Surrey, Wimbledon.
- Chapple, W. A. (L., b. '64), Stirlingshire.
- Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S. (L., b. '74), Dundee.
- Claney, J. J. (Nat., b. '47), Dublin Co., N.
- Clay, Capt. H. Spender (U., b. '75), Kent, Tonbridge.
- Clive, Capt. P. A. (U., b. '73), Herefordshire, Ross.
- Clough, W. (L., b. '62), Yorks. W. Riding, Skipton.
- Clyde, J. A., K.C. (U., b. '63), Edinburgh, W.
- Clynes, J. R. (Lab., b. '69), Manchester, N.E.
- Coates, Major Sir E. F., Bt. (U., b. '53), Lewisham.
- Collings, Rt. Hon. J. (U., b. '31), Birmingham, Bordesley.
- Collins, G. P. (L., b. '75), Greenock.
- Collins, Sir S. (L., b. '47), Lambeth, Kennington.
- Compton-Rickett, Rt. Hon. Sir J. (L., b. '47), Yorks. W. Riding, Osgoldcross.
- Gordon, T. J. (Nat., b. '50), Tipperary, E.
- Cooper, Sir R. A., Bt. (U., b. '74), Walsall.
- Cornwall, Sir E. A. (L., b. '63), Bethnal Green, N.E.
- Cory, Sir C. J., Bt. (L., b. '59), Cornwall, St. Ives.
- *Cotton, W. F. (Nat., b. '40), Dublin Co., S.
- Courthope, G. L. (U., b. '77), Sussex, Rye.
- Cowan, W. H. (L., b. '62), Aberdeenshire, E.
- Craig, C. C. (U., b. '69), Antrim, S.
- *Craig, E. (U., b. '59), Cheshire, Crewe.
- Craig, H. J. (L., b. '69), Tynemouth.
- Craig, Capt. J. (U., b. '71), Down, E.
- Craig, N. C., K.C. (U., b. '68), Kent, Thanet.
- Craik, Sir H. (U., b. '46), Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities.
- Crean, E. (Ind. Nat., b. '56), Cork Co., S.E.
- *Crichton-Stuart, Lord N. E. (U., b. '83), Cardiff District.
- Croft, H. P. (U., b. '81), Christchurch.
- *Crooks, W. (Lab., b. '52), Woolwich.
- *Crumley, P. (Nat.), Fermanagh, S.
- Cullinan, J. (Nat., b. '58), Tipperary, S.
- *Currie, G. W. (U., b. '70), Leith Burghs.
- Dalrymple, Viscount (U., b. '79), Wigtownshire.
- Dalziel, D. (U., b. '54), Lambeth, Brixton.
- Dalziel, Rt. Hon. Sir H. J. (L., b. '68), Kirkcaldy Burghs.
- Davies, D. (L., b. '80), Montgomeryshire.
- Davies, E. W. (L., b. '71), Carnarvonshire, Eifion.
- *Davies, T. (L., b. '57), Lincs., Louth.
- Davies, Sir W. H. (L., b. '51), Bristol, S.
- Dawes, J. A. (L., b. '66), Newington (Walworth).
- *De Forest, Baron (L., b. '79), West Ham, N.
- Delany, W. (Nat., b. '55), Queen's Co., Ossory.
- *Denison-Pender, J. (U., b. '82), Cambs., Newmarket.
- Denman, Hon. R. D. (L., b. '76), Carlisle.
- *Denniss, E. R. B. (U., b. '54), Oldham.
- Devlin, Joseph (Nat., b. '72), Belfast, W.
- Dewar, Sir J. A., Bt. (L., b. '56), Inverness-shire.
- Dickinson, Rt. Hon. W. H. (L., b. '59), St. Pancras, N.
- Dickson, Rt. Hon. C. S., K.C. (U., b. '50), Glasgow, Central.
- Dillon, J. (Nat., b. '51), Mayo, E.
- Dixon, C. H. (U., b. '63), Boston.
- Donelan, Capt. A. J. C. (Nat., b. '46), Wicklow, E.
- *Donovan, J. T. (Nat., b. '78), Wicklow, W.
- Doris, W. (Nat., b. '60), Mayo, W.
- Du Cros, A. P. (U., b. '71), Hastings.
- Duffy, W. J. (Nat., b. '65), Galway Co., S.
- Duke, H. E., K.C. (U., b. '55), Exeter.
- Duncan, C. (Lab., b. '65), Barrow-in-Furness.
- Duncan, Sir J. H., Bt. (L., b. '55), Yorks. W. Riding, Otley.
- *Duncannon, Viscount (U., b. '80), Dover.
- *Du Pre, W. B. (U., b. '75), Bucks., Wycombe.
- *Edwards, A. C. (L., b. '68), Glamorgan, E.
- *Edwards, Sir F., Bt. (L., b. '52), Radnorshire.
- *Edwards, J. H. (L., b. '71), Glamorgan, Mid.
- Elverston, Sir H. (L., b. '66), Gateshead.
- *Esmonde, J. (Nat., b. '62), Tipperary, N.
- Esmonde, Sir T. G., Bt. (Nat., b. '62), Wexford, N.
- *Essex, Sir R. W. (L., b. '57), Stafford.
- Esslemont, G. B. (L., b. '60), Aberdeen, S.
- Evans, L. W. (U., b. '68), Colchester.
- Eyres-Monsell, B. M. (U., b. '80), Worcester Evesham.
- Faber, G. D. (U., b. '52), Clapham.
- Faber, Capt. W. V. (U., b. '57), Hants, Andover.
- Falconer, J. (L., b. '56), Fife, Forth.
- Falle, E. G. (U., b. '60), Portsmouth.
- Farrell, J. P. (Nat., b. '65), Longford, N.
- Fell, A. (U., b. '50), Great Yarmouth.
- Fenwick, Rt. Hon. C. (L., b. '50), Northumberland, Wansbeck.
- Ferens, Rt. Hon. T. R. (L., b. '47), Hull, East.
- Fetherstonhaugh, G. (U., b. '58), Fermanagh, N.
- Ffrench, P. (Nat., b. '44), Wexford, S.
- Field, W. (Nat., b. '48), Dublin, St. Patrick's.
- *Fiennes, Hon. E. (L., b. '64), Oxford, Banbury.
- Finlay, Rt. Hon. Sir R. B. (U., b. '42), Edinburgh and St. Andrews Univs.
- Fisher, Rt. Hon. W. H. (U., b. '53), Fulham.
- *Fitzgibbon, John (Nat., b. '49), Mayo, S.
- Fitzroy, Hon. E. A. (U., b. '69), Northants, S.
- Flannery, Sir J. F., Bt. (U., b. '51), Essex, Maldon.
- Flavin, M. J. (Nat., b. '66), Kerry, N.
- Fleming, V. (U., b. '82), Oxfordshire, Henley.

- Fletcher, J. S. (U., *b.* '41), Hampstead.
 Forster, H. W. (U., *b.* '66), Kent, Sevenoaks.
 Foster, P. S. (U., *b.* '65), Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon.
 France, G. A. (L., *b.* '70), Yorks. W. Riding, Morley.
 *Ganzoni, F. J. C. (U., *b.* '82), Ipswich.
 Gardner, E. (U., *b.* '46), Berks, Wokingham.
 Gastrell, W. H. H. (U., *b.* '54), Lambeth, N.
 Gelder, Sir W. A. (L., *b.* '55), Lincs., Brigg.
 George, Rt. Hon. D. L. (L., *b.* '63), Carnarvon District.
 Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. A. (U., *b.* '73), Bristol, W.
 Gilhooly, J. (Ind. Nat., *b.* '45), Cork Co., West.
 Gilmour, J. (U., *b.* '76), Renfrew, East.
 Ginnell, L. (Ind. Nat., *b.* '54), Westmeath, N.
 *Gladstone, W. G. C. (L., *b.* '85), Kilmarnock Burghs.
 Glanville, H. J. (L., *b.* '54), Southwark, Bermondsey.
 *Glazebrook, P. K. (U., *b.* '58), Manchester, S.
 *Glyn-Jones, W. S. (L., *b.* '69), Tower Hamlets, Stepney.
 Goddard, Sir D. F. (L., *b.* '50), Ipswich.
 Goldman, C. S. (U., *b.* '60), Penryn and Falmouth.
 *Goldney, F. B. (U., *b.* '65), Canterbury.
 Goldsmith, F. (U., *b.* '78), Suffolk, Stowmarket.
 *Goldstone, F. W. (Lab., *b.* '70), Sunderland.
 *Gordon, J., k.c. (U., *b.* '49), Londonderry, S.
 Goulding, E. A. (U., *b.* '63), Worcester.
 Grant, J. A. (U., *b.* '67), Cumberland, Egremont.
 Greens, R. (U., *b.* '69), Hackney, N.
 Greenwood, G. G. (L., *b.* '50), Peterborough.
 *Greenwood, H. (L., *b.* '70), Sunderland.
 Groig, J. W. (L., *b.* '59), Renfrew, W.
 Grettton, J. (U., *b.* '67), Rutland.
 Grey, Rt. Hon. Sir E., Bt. (L., *b.* '62), North-umberland, Berwick.
 Griffith, Rt. Hon. E. J., k.c. (L., *b.* '60), Anglesey.
 *Griffith-Boscawen, Sir A. (U., *b.* '65), Dudley.
 Griffiths, J. N. (U., *b.* '71), Wednesbury.
 *Guest, Hon. F. E. (L., *b.* '75), Dorset, E.
 Guest, Hon. H. (L., *b.* '74), Pembroke Dist.
 Guiney, J. (Ind. N.), Cork Co., N.
 *Guinness, Hon. R. (U., *b.* '74), Essex, S.E.
 Guiness, Hon. W. E. (U., *b.* '80), Bury St. Edmunds.
 Gulland, J. W. (L., *b.* '64), Dumfries Burghs.
 Gwynn, Stephen L. (Nat., *b.* '64), Galway.
 Gwynns, R. S. (U., *b.* '73), Sussex, Eastbourne.
 Hackett, J. (Nat., *b.* '65), Tipperary, Mid.
 Haddock, G. B. (U., *b.* '63), Lancs. N., N. Lonsdale.
 Hall, D. B. (U., *b.* '67), Hants., I. of Wight.
 Hall, E. M., k.c. (U., *b.* '58), Liverpool, E. Toxteth.
 *Hall, F. (U., *b.* '64), Dulwich.
 Hall, F. (Lab., *b.* '55), Yorks. W. Riding, North-manton.
 Hambro, A. V. (U., *b.* '83), Dorset, S.
 Hamersley, A. St. G., k.c. (U., *b.* '48), Oxford, Woodstock.
 Hamilton, Lord C. (U., *b.* '43), Kensington, S.
 *Hamilton, G. C. (U., *b.* '77), Cheshire, Altrincham.
 Hancock, J. G. (Lab., *b.* '57), Derbyshire, Mid.
 Harcourt, Rt. Hon. L. (L., *b.* '63), Lancs. N.E., Rossendale.
 Harcourt, R. V. (L., *b.* '78), Montrose Burghs.
 Hardie, J. K. (Lab., *b.* '56), Merthyr Tydfil.
 Hardy, Rt. Hon. L. (U., *b.* '54), Kent, Ashford.
 Harwood-Banner, Sir J. S. (U., *b.* '47), Liverpool, Everton.
 *Harmsworth, C. B. (L., *b.* '69), Beds., Luton.
 Harmsworth, R. L. (L., *b.* '70), Caithness-shire.
 Harris, F. L. (U., *b.* '64), Worcestershire, E.
 Harris, H. P. (U., *b.* '56), Paddington, S.
 Harrison-Broadley, Col. H. B. (U., *b.* '53), Yorks. E. Riding, Howdenshire.
 Harvey, A. G. C. (L., *b.* '58), Rochdale.
 Harvey, T. E. (L., *b.* '75), Leeds, W.
 Haslam, L. (L., *b.* '56), Monmouth District.
 Havelock-Allan, Sir H. S. M., Bt. (L., *b.* '72), Durham, Bishop Auckland.
 Hayden, J. P. (Nat., *b.* '63), Roscommon, S.
 Hayward, E. (L., *b.* '76), Durham, S.E.
 Hazleton, R. (Nat., *b.* '80), Galway Co., N.
 Healy, M. (Ind. Nat., *b.* '59), Cork City.
 Healy, T., k.c. (Ind. Nat., *b.* '55), Cork Co., N.E.
 Helme, Sir N. W. (L., *b.* '49), Lancs. N., Lancaster.
 Helmsley, Viscount (U., *b.* '79), Yorks. N. Riding, Thirsk.
 Hemmerde, E. G. (L., *b.* '71), Norfolk, N.W.
 *Henderson, Sir A., Bt. (U., *b.* '50), St. George's, Hanover Square.
 Henderson, A. (Lab., *b.* '63), Durham, Barnard Castle.
 Henderson, Major H. G. (U., *b.* '75), Berks., Abingdon.
 Henderson, J. McD. (L., *b.* '46), Aberdeenshire, W.
 Henry, Sir C. S., Bt. (L., *b.* '60), Shropshire, Mid.
 *Herbert, Hon. A. H. (U., *b.* '80), Somerset, S.
 Herbert, Sir I. J. C., Bt. (L., *b.* '51), Monmouth, S.
 *Hewart, G., k.c. (L., *b.* '70), Leicester.
 *Hewins, W. A. S. (U., *b.* '65), Hereford.
 *Hibbert, Sir H. F. (U., *b.* '50), Lancs. N., Chorley.
 Hickman, Col. T. E. H. (U., *b.* '59), Wolverhampton, S.
 Hicks-Beach, Hon. M. H. (U., *b.* '77), Gloucester, Tewkesbury.
 Higham, J. S. (L., *b.* '57), Yorks. W. Riding, Sowerby.
 *Hill-Wood, S. (U., *b.* '72), Derbyshire, High Peak.
 Hills, J. W. (U., *b.* '62), Durham.
 *Hinds, J. (L., *b.* '62), Carmarthenshire, W.
 Hoare, S. J. G. (U., *b.* '80), Chelsea.
 Robbous, Rt. Hon. C. E. H. (L., *b.* '62), Bristol, E.
 Hodge, J. (Lab., *b.* '55), Lancs. S.E., Gorton.
 *Hogge, J. M. (L., *b.* '73), Edinburgh, E.
 Hohler, G. F., k.c. (U., *b.* '55), Chatham.
 *Holmes, D. T. (L., *b.* '63), Lanark, Govan.
 Holt, R. D. (L., *b.* '68), Northumberland, Hexham.
 Hope, H. (U., *b.* '65), Buthshire.
 *Hope, Major J. A. (U., *b.* '69), Midlothian.
 Hope, J. D. (L., *b.* '60), Haddingtonshire.
 Hope, J. F. (U., *b.* '70), Sheffield, Central.
 Horne, W. E. (U., *b.* '46), Surrey, Guildford.
 Horner, A. L., k.c. (U., *b.* '63), Tyrone, S.
 Houston, R. P. (U., *b.* '53), Liverpool, W. Toxteth.
 Howard, Hon. G. W. A. (L., *b.* '77), Wilts, Westbury.
 Hudson, W. (Lab., *b.* '52), Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 Hughes, S. L. (L., *b.* '58), Stockport.
 Hume-Williams, W. E. (U., *b.* '59), Notts, Bas-setlaw.
 Hunt, R. (U., *b.* '58), Shropshire, Ludlow.
 Hunter, Sir C. R., Bt. (U., *b.* '58), Bath.
 Ilingworth, P. H. (L., *b.* '69), Yorks. W. Riding, Shipley.
 *Ingleby, H. (U., *b.* '54), King's Lynn.
 Jackson, Sir J. (U., *b.* '51), Devonport.
 Jardine, E. (U., *b.* '59), Somerset, E.
 Jardine, Sir J. (L., *b.* '44), Roxburghshire.
 Jessel, H. M. (U., *b.* '66), St. Pancras, S.
 *John, E. T. (L., *b.* '57), Denbighshire, E.
 Johnson, W. (L., *b.* '49), Warwick, Nuneaton.
 Jones, Rt. Hon. Sir D. R. (L., *b.* '52), Swansea District.
 Jones, E. R. (L., *b.* '78), Merthyr Tydfil.
 Jones, H. H. (L., *b.* '63), Merionethshire.

- *Jones, Rev. J. T. (L., b. '58), Carmarthen, E.
 *Jones, L. (L., b. '62), Notts, Rushcliffe.
 Jones, W. (L., b. '60), Carnarvon, Arfon.
 Jowett, F. W. (Lab., b. '64), Bradford, W.
 Joyce, M. (Nat., b. '62), Limerick City.
 *Joynson-Hicks, W. (U., b. '65), Middlesex, Brentford.
 Keating, M. (Nat., b. '69), Kilkenny, S.
 *Kellaway, F. G. (L., b. '70), Bedford.
 Kelly, E. J. (Nat., b. '83), Donegal, E.
 Kennedy, V. P. (Nat., b. '76), Cavan, W.
 *Kenyon, B. (L. and Lab., b. '53), Derbyshire, Chesterfield.
 Keir-Smiley, P. K. (U., b. '79), Antrim, N.
 Kerry, Earl of (U., b. '72), Derbyshire, W.
 *Keswick, H. (U., b. '70), Surrey, Epsom.
 Kilbride, D. (Nat., b. '48), Kildare, S.
 King, J. (L., b. '60), Somerset, N.
 Kinloch-Cooke, Sir C. (U., b. '54), Devonport.
 Knight, E. A. (U., b. '63), Kiddernminster.
 Kyffin-Taylor, Col. G. (U., b. '63), Liverpool, Kirkdale.
 *Lamb, Sir E. H. (L., b. '76), Rochester.
 Lambert, Rt. Hon. G. (L., b. '66), Devon, S. Molton.
 *Lambert, R. C. (L., b. '68), Wilts, Cricklade.
 Lane-Fox, G. R. (U., b. '70), Yorks. W. Riding, Barkston Ash.
 Lardner, J. C. R. (Nat., b. '79), Monaghan, N.
 *Larnor, Sir J. (U., b. '57), Cambridge Univ.
 Law, Rt. Hon. A. Bonar (U., b. '58), Lancs. S.W., Bootle.
 Law, H. A. (Nat., b. '72), Donegal, W.
 Laweon, Hon. H. L. W. (U., b. '62), Tower Hamlets, Mile End.
 *Lawson, Sir W., Bt. (L., b. '62), Cumberland, Cockermouth.
 Leach, C. (L., b. '47), Yorks. W. Riding, Colne Valley.
 Lee, A. H. (U., b. '68), Hants, Fareham.
 Levy, Sir M., Bt. (L., b. '59), Leicestershire, Loughboro'.
 Lewis, Rt. Hon. J. H. (L., b. '58), Flintshire.
 Lewisham, Viscount (U., b. '81), West Bromwich.
 Lloyd, G. A. (U., b. '79), Staffordshire, W.
 *Lloyd, G. B. (U., b. '54), Shrewsbury.
 Looker-Lampson, G. L. T. (U., b. '75), Salisbury.
 Locker-Lampson, O. S. (U., b. '80), Hunts, Ramsey.
 Lockwood, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. M. (U., b. '47), Essex, Epping.
 *Logan, J. W. (L., b. '45), Leicestershire, Harborough.
 Long, Rt. Hon. W. H. (U., b. '54), Strand.
 Lonsdale, Sir J. B., Bt. (U., b. '51), Armagh, Mid.
 Lough, Rt. Hon. T. (L., b. '50), Islington, W.
 Low, Sir F. (L., b. '56), Norwich.
 Lowe, Sir F. W. (U., b. '52), Birmingham, Edgbaston.
 *Lowther, C. W. H. (U., b. '72), Cumberland, Eskdale.
 Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. W. (U., b. '55), Cumberland, Penrith.
 London, T. (Nat., b. '83), Limerick, E.
 Lyell, Hon. C. H. (L., b. '75), Edinburgh, S.
 Lynch, A. (Nat., b. '61), Clare, W.
 Lyttelton, Hon. J. C. (U., b. '81), Worcestershire, Droitwich.
 McCallum, Sir J. M. (L., b. '47), Paisley.
 *McAlmont, Maj. R. (U., b. '81), Antrim, E.
 MacCaw, W. J. M. (U., b. '50), Down, W.
 McCurdy, C. A. (L., b. '70), Northampton.
 MacDonald, J. R. (Lab., b. '66), Leicester.
 Macdonald, J. A. M. (L., b. '54), Falkirk Burghs.
 *McGhee, R. (Nat., b. '51), Tyrone, Mid.
 McKean, J. (Nat., b. '68), Monaghan, S.
 McKenna, Rt. Hon. R. (L., b. '63), Monmouthshire, N.
 Mackinder, H. J. (U., b. '61), Glasgow, Cam-lachie.
 McLaren, Hon. F. W. S. (L., b. '86), Lincolnshire, Spalding.
 *McLaren, Hon. H. D. (L., b. '79), Leicestershire, Bosworth.
 *Maclean, D. (L., b. '64), Peebles and Selkirk.
 Macmaster, D., K.C. (U., b. '46), Surrey, Chertsey.
 *McMicking, Maj. G. (L., b. '62), Kirkcudbrightshire.
 Macnamara, Rt. Hon. T. J. (L., b. '61), Camberwell, N.
 MacNeill, J. G. S. (Nat., b. '49), Donegal, S.
 *M'Neill, R. (U., b. '61), Kent, St. Augustine's.
 *Macpherson, J. I. (L., b. '80), Ross and Cromarty.
 McVeagh, J. (Nat., b. '69), Down, S.
 Magnus, Sir P. (U., b. '42), London University.
 *Malcolm, I. Z. (U., b. '68), Croydon.
 Mallaby-Deeley, H. (U., b. '63), Middlesex, Harrow.
 Mansfield, H. (L., b. '55), Northamptonshire, Mid.
 Markham, Sir A. B., Bt. (L., b. '66), Notts., Mansfield.
 Marks, Sir G. C. (L., b. '58), Cornwall, Launceston.
 *Marshall, A. H. (L., b. '70), Wakefield.
 Martin, Hon. J. (L., b. '52), St. Pancras, S.
 *Mason, D. M. (L., b. '65), Coventry.
 Mason, J. F. (U., b. '61), Windsor.
 Meagher, M. (Nat., b. '46), Kilkenny, N.
 Meehan, F. E. (Nat., b. '68), Leitrim, N.
 *Meehan, P. J. (Nat., b. '85), Queen's Co., Leix.
 Meysey-Thompson, Maj. E. C. (U., b. '59), Staffs., Handsworth.
 Middlebrook, W. (L., b. '51), Leeds, South.
 Kiddlemore, J. T. (U., b. '44), Birmingham, N.
 Mildmay, F. B. (U., b. '61), Devon, Totnes.
 Millar, J. D., K.C. (L., b. '71), Lanark, N.E.
 Mills, Hon. C. T. (U., b. '87), Middlesex, Uxbridge.
 Mitchell-Thompson, W. (U., b. '77), Down, N.
 Mollo, M. (Nat., b. '50), Carlow.
 Molteno, P. A. (L., b. '61), Dumfriesshire.
 Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir A. M. (L., b. '68), Swansea.
 *Money, L. G. C. (L., b. '70), Northamptonshire, E.
 Montagu, Hon. E. S. (L., b. '80), Cambs., Chester-ton.
 Mooney, J. J. (Nat., b. '74), Newry.
 Moore, W. (U., b. '64), Armagh, N.
 Morgan, G. H. (L., b. '66), Cornwall, Ffraro.
 *Morison, H. (L., b. '50), Hackney, S.
 *Morrell, P. (L., b. '70), Burnley.
 Morrison-Bell, Major A. C. (U., b. '71), Devon, Honiton.
 *Morrison-Bell, Capt. E. E. (U., b. '71), Devon, Ashburton.
 Morton, A. C. (L., b. '40), Sutherlandshire.
 Mount, W. A. (U., b. '66), Berks, Newbury.
 Muldoon, J. (Nat., b. '65), Cork Co., E.
 Munro, Rt. Hon. R. (L., b. '68), Wick Burghs.
 *Murphy, M. J. (Nat., b. —), Watford Co., E.
 Murray, Hon. A. C. (L., b. '79), Kincardineshire.
 Nanetti, J. P. (Nat., b. '51), Dublin, College Green.
 *Needham, C. T. (L., b. '66), Manchester, S.W.
 Neilson, F. (L., b. '67), Cheshire, Hyde.
 *Neville, R. J. (U., b. '63), Wigan.
 Newdegate, F. A. N. (U., b. '62), Warwickshire, Tamworth.
 Newman, J. R. P. (U., b. '71), Middlesex, Enfield.
 Newton, H. K. (U., b. '75), Essex, Harwich.

- Nicholson, Sir C. N., Bt. (L., b. '57), Yorks. W. Riding, Doncaster.
- Nicholson, W. G. (U., b. '62), Hants, Petersfield.
- Nield, H. (U., b. '62), Middlesex, Ealing.
- Nolan, J. (Nat., b. '46), Louth, S.
- *Norman, Sir H. (L., b. '58), Blackburn.
- Norton, Capt. C. W. (L., b. '50), Newington, W.
- Nugent, Sir W., Bt. (Nat., b. '65), Westmeath, S.
- Nuttall, H. (L., b. '49), Lancs. S.E., Stretford.
- O'Brien, P. (Nat., b. '53), Kilkenny City.
- O'Brien, W. (Ind. Nat., b. '52), Cork City.
- O'Connor, J. (Nat., b. '50), Kildare, N.
- O'Connor, T. P. (Nat., b. '48), Liverpool, Scotland.
- O'Doherty, P. (Nat., b. '71), Donegal, N.
- O'Donnell, T. (Nat., b. '72), Kerry, W.
- O'Dowd, J. (Nat., b. '58), Sligo, S.
- Ogden, F. (L., b. '71), Yorks. W. Riding, Pudsey.
- O'Grady, J. (Lab., b. '66), Leeds, East.
- O'Kelly, J. J. (Nat., b. '43), Roscommon, N.
- O'Malley, W. (Nat., b. '57), Galway, Connemara.
- O'Neill, C. (Nat., b. '49), Armagh, S.
- Orde-Powlett, Hon. W. G. A. (U., b. '69), Yorks. N. Riding, Richmond.
- Ormsby-Gore, Hon. W. G. A. (U., b. '85), Denbigh District.
- O'Shaughnessy, P. J. (Nat., '72), Limerick, W.
- O'Shee, J. J. (Nat., b. '66), Waterford, C. W.
- *O'Sullivan, T. (Nat., b. '79), Kerry, E.
- *Outhwaite, R. L. (L., b. '69), Hanley.
- Paget, A. H. (U., b. '61), Cambridge.
- Palmer, G. M. (L., b. '78), Durham, Jarrow.
- Parker, Sir G. (U., b. '62), Gravesend.
- Parker, J. (Lab., b. '63), Halifax.
- Parke, E. (U., b. '48), Birmingham, Central.
- *Parry, T. H. (L., b. '78), Flint District.
- *Pearce, R. (L., b. '40), Staffs., Leek.
- Pearce, W. (L., b. '53), Lower Hamlets, Limehouse.
- Pearson, Hon. W. H. M. (L., b. '82), Suffolk, Eye.
- *Pease, H. P. (U., b. '67), Darlington.
- Pease, Rt. Hon. J. A. (L., b. '60), Yorks. W. Riding, Rotherham.
- Peel, Capt. R. F. (U., b. '74), Suffolk, S.E.
- Perkins, W. F. (U., b. '65), Hants, New Forest.
- Peto, B. E. (U., b. '62), Wilts, E.
- Phillips, Col. I. (L., b. '61), Southampton.
- Phillips, J. (Nat., b. '62), Longford, S.
- Pirie, D. V. (L., b. '58), Aberdeen, N.
- *Pole-Carew, Lt.-Gen. Sir R. (U., b. '49), Cornwall, Bodmin.
- Pollard, Sir G. H. (L., b. '64), Lancs. S.E., Eccles.
- Pollock, E. M., k.c. (U., b. '61), Warwick and Leamington.
- Ponsonby, A. A. W. H. (L., b. '71), Stirling Burghs.
- *Pratt, J. W. (L.), Linlithgowshire.
- Pretyman, E. G. (U., b. '60), Essex, Chelmsford.
- Price, C. E. (L., b. '57), Edinburgh, Central.
- Price, Sir R. J. (L., b. '54), Norfolk, E.
- Priestley, Sir A. (L., b. '64), Grantham.
- Priestley, Sir W. E. B. (L., b. '59), Bradford, E.
- Primrose, Hon. N. (L., b. '82), Cambridgeshire, N.
- Pringle, W. M. R. (L., b. '74), Lanark, N.W.
- *Prothero, R. E. (U., b. '52), Oxford Univ.
- *Pryce Jones, E. (U., b. '61), Montgomery Dist.
- Quilter, Sir W. E. C., Bt. (U., b. '74), Suffolk, Sudbury.
- Radford, G. H. (L., b. '51), Kingston, E.
- Raffan, P. W. (L., b. '63), Lancs. S.W., Leigh.
- *Randles, Sir J. S. (U., b. '57), Manchester, N.W.
- Raphael, Sir H. H., Bt. (L., b. '59), Derbyshire, S.
- Ratcliff, R. F. (U., b. '67), Staffordshire, Burton.
- Rawlinson, J. F. P. (U., b. '60), Cambridge Univ.
- Rawson, Col. R. H. (U., b. '63), Sussex, Reigate.
- Rea, Rt. Hon. R. (L., b. '46), South Shields.
- Rea, W. R. (L., b. '73), Scarborough.
- Reddy, M. (Nat., b. '64), King's Co., Birr.
- Redmond, J. E. (Nat., b. '56), Waterford City.
- Redmond, W. H. K. (Nat., b. '61), Clare, E.
- *Redmond, W. A. (Nat., b. '86), Tyrone, E.
- *Rees, Sir J. D. (U., b. '54), Nottingham, E.
- Remnant, J. F. (U., b. '63), Finsbury, Holborn.
- Rendall, A. (L., b. '71), Gloucester, Thornbury.
- Richards, T. (Lab., b. '59), Monmouthshire, W.
- *Richardson, A. H. (L., b. '75), Camberwell, Peckham.
- *Richardson, T. (Lab., b. '68), Whitehaven.
- Roberts, C. H. (L., b. '65), Lincoln.
- Roberts, G. H. (Lab., b. '69), Norwich.
- Roberts, Sir J. H., Bt. (L., b. '63), Denbighshire, W.
- Roberts, S. (L., b. '52), Sheffield, Ecclesall.
- Robertson, Sir G. S. (L., b. '52), Bradford, C.
- Robertson, J. M. (L., b. '56), Northumberland, Tyneside.
- Robinson, S. (L., b. '63), Brecknockshire.
- Roch, W. F. (L., b. '81), Pembrokeshire.
- Roche, A. (Nat., b. '50), Louth, N.
- Roe, Sir F. (L., b. '32), Derby.
- Rolleston, Sir J. F. L. (U., b. '48), Herts, E.
- Ronaldshay, Earl of (U., b. '76), Middlesex, Hornsey.
- Rothschild, L. N. de (U., b. '82), Bucks, Aylesbury.
- *Rowlands, J. (L., b. '51), Kent, Dartford.
- Rowntree, A. S. (L., b. '72), York City.
- Royds, E. (U., b. '60), Lincs., Sleaford.
- *Runciman, Sir W. (L., b. '47), Hartlepool.
- Runciman, Rt. Hon. W. (L., b. '70), Dewsbury.
- *Russell, Rt. Hon. T. W. (L., b. '41), Tyrone, N.
- *Rutherford, J. (U., b. '54), Lancs. N.E., Darwen.
- Rutherford, W. W. (U., b. '53), Liverpool, West Derby.
- Salter, A. C., k.c. (U., b. '59), Hants., Basingstoke.
- Samuel, Sir H. S. (U., b. '53), Lambeth, Norwood.
- Samuel, Rt. Hon. H. L. (L., b. '70), Yorks. N. Riding, Cleveland.
- Samuel, J. (L., b. '53), Stockton.
- *Samuel, S. (U., b. '56), Wandsworth.
- Samuel, Sir S. M., Bt. (L., b. '56), Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel.
- Sanders, R. A. (U., b. '67), Somerset, Bridgewater.
- Sanderson, L., k.c. (U., b. '63), Westmorland, Appleby.
- Sandys, G. J. (U., b. '75), Somerset, Wells.
- *Sassoon, Sir P., Bt. (U., b. '88), Hythe.
- Scanlan, T. (Nat., b. '74), Sligo, N.
- *Scott, A. McC. (L., b. '74), Glasgow, Bridgeton.
- *Scott, L. F., k.c. (U., b. '69), Liverpool, Exchange.
- Scott, Sir S. E., Bt. (U., b. '73), Marylebone, W.
- Seely, Col. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. (L., b. '68), Derbyshire, Ilkeston.
- *Sharnham-Crawford, Col. R. G. (U., b. '54), Belfast, E.
- Sheehan, D. D. (Ind. Nat., b. '74), Cork Co., Mid.
- Sheehy, D. (Nat., b. '44), Meath, S.
- Sherwell, A. (L., b. '63), Huddersfield.
- Shortt, E., k.c. (L., b. '62), Newcastle-on-Tyne.
- Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. (L., b. '73), Essex, Walthamstow.
- *Smith, A. (Lab., b. '67), Lancs. N.E., Clitheroe.
- Smith, Rt. Hon. F. E., k.c. (U., b. '72), Liverpool, Walton.

- *Smith, H. (U., *b.* '76), Warrington.
 Smith, H. B. L. (L., *b.* '78), Northampton.
 Smyth, T. F. (Nat., *b.* '75), Leitrim, S.
 Snowden, P. (Lab., *b.* '64), Blackburn.
 Soames, A. W. (L., *b.* '52), Norfolk, S.
 *Spears, Sir J. W. (U., *b.* '48), Devon, Tavistock.
 Spicer, Rt. Hon. Sir A., Bt. (L., *b.* '47), Hackney, C.
 Stanier, B. (U., *b.* '67), Shropshire, N.
 Stanley, A. (Lab., *b.* '62), Staffs., N.W.
 Stanley, Hon. A. (U., *b.* '69), Lancs. S.W., Ormskirk.
 Stanley, Maj. Hon. G. F. (U., *b.* '74), Preston.
 Starkey, J. R. (U., *b.* '59), Notts., Newark.
 Staveley-Hill, H. S. (U., *b.* '65), Staffs., Kingswinford.
 Steel-Maitland, A. H. D. R. (U., *b.* '76), Birmingham, E.
 Stewart, G. (U., *b.* '57), Cheshire, Wirral.
 Strauss, A. (U., *b.* '47), Paddington, N.
 *Strauss, E. A. (L., *b.* '62), Southwark, W.
 Sutherland, J. E. (L., *b.* '54), Elgin Burghs.
 Sutton, J. E. (Lab., *b.* '62), Manchester, E.
 Swann, Rt. Hon. Sir C. E., Bt. (L., *b.* '44), Manchester, N.
 *Swift, R. P. W., (U., *b.* '74), St. Helens.
 Sykes, A. J. (U., *b.* '68), Cheshire, Knutsford.
 *Sykes, Sir M., Bt. (U., *b.* '79), Hull, C.
 Talbot, Lord E. B. (U., *b.* '55), Sussex, Chichester.
 Taylor, J. W. (Lab., *b.* '55), Durham, Chester-le-Street.
 Taylor, T. C. (L., *b.* '50), Lancs. S.E., Radcliffe.
 *Taylor, T. (L., *b.* '51), Bolton.
 Tennant, Rt. Hon. H. J. (L., *b.* '65), Berwickshire.
 Terrell, G. (U., *b.* '62), Wilts, Chippenham.
 Terrell, H., K.C. (U., *b.* '56), Gloucester.
 Thomas, J. H. (Lab., *b.* '74), Derby.
 *Thomas-Stanford, C. (U., *b.* '58), Brighton.
 Thompson, R. (U., *b.* '39), Belfast, N.
 Thorne, G. R. (L., *b.* '53), Wolverhampton, E.
 Thorne, W. J. (Lab., *b.* '57), West Ham, S.
 Thynne, Lord A. G. (U., *b.* '73), Bath.
 *Tiekler, T. G. (U., *b.* '62), Grimsby.
 Tobin, A. A., K.C. (U., *b.* '55), Preston.
 *Tootill, R. (Lab.), Bolton.
 *Touche, G. A. (U., *b.* '61), Islington, N.
 Toulmin, Sir G. (L., *b.* '57), Bury.
 Trevelyan, C. P. (L., *b.* '70), Yorks. W. Riding, Elland.
 Tryon, Capt. G. C. (U., *b.* '71), Brighton.
 Tullibardine, Marquess of (U., *b.* '71), Perthshire, W.
 Valentia, Viscount (U., *b.* '43), Oxford.
 Vaughan-Davies, M. (L., *b.* '40), Cardiganshire.
 *Verney, Sir H. C. W., Bt. (L., *b.* '81), Bucks, N.
 Wadsworth, J. (Lab., *b.* '50), Yorks. W. Riding, Hallam.
 Walker, Col. W. H. (U., *b.* '56), Lancs. S.W., Widnes.
 Walrond, Hon. W. L. (U., *b.* '76), Devon, Tiverton.
 *Walsh, J. (Ind. Nat., *b.* '55), Cork Co., S.
 Walsh, S. (Lab., *b.* '59), Lancs. S.W., Ince.
 Walters, Sir J. T. (L., *b.* '66), Sheffield, Brightside.
 Walton, Sir J., Bt. (L., *b.* '49), Yorks. W. Riding, Barnsley.
 Ward, A. S. (U., *b.* '76), Herts., Watford.
 Ward, J. (Lab., *b.* '66), Stoke-on-Trent.
 Ward, W. D. (L., *b.* '77), Southampton.
- Warde, Col. C. E. (U., *b.* '45), Kent, Medway.
 Wardle, G. J. (Lab., *b.* '65), Stockport.
 Waring, Capt. W. (L., *b.* '76), Banffshire.
 Warner, Sir T. C., Bt. (L., *b.* '57), Staffs., Lichfield.
 Wason, Rt. Hon. E. (L., *b.* '46), Clackmannan.
 Wason, J. C. (L., *b.* '48), Orkney and Shetland.
 *Watson, Hon. W., K.C. (U., *b.* '73), Lanark, South.
 Watt, H. A. (L., *b.* '63), Glasgow, College.
 *Webb, H. (L., *b.* '66), Gloucester, Forest of Dean.
 Wedgwood, J. C. (L., *b.* '72), Newcastle-under-Lyne.
 *Weigall, Capt. W. E. G. A. (U., *b.* '74), Lincs., Horncastle.
 *Weston, Col. J. W. (Ind. U., *b.* '52), Westmorland, Kendal.
 Wheler, G. C. H. (U., *b.* '72), Kent, Faversham.
 White, Maj. G. D. (U., *b.* '66), Lancs. S.W., Southport.
 *White, J. D. (L., *b.* '66), Glasgow, Tradeston.
 White, Sir L. (L., *b.* '45), Yorks. E.R., Buckrose.
 White, P. (Nat., *b.* '60), Meath, N.
 Whitehouse, J. H. (L., *b.* '75), Lanark, Mid.
 Whitley, Rt. Hon. J. H. (L., *b.* '66), Halifax.
 Whittaker, Rt. Hon. Sir T. P. (L., *b.* '50), Yorks, W. Riding, Spen Valley.
 Whyte, A. F. (L., *b.* '83), Perth.
 Wiles, T. (L., *b.* '61), Islington, S.
 Wilkie, A. (Lab., *b.* '50), Dundee.
 *Williams, A. (L., *b.* '59), Durham, N.W.
 Williams, J. (Lab., *b.* '61), Glamorgan, Gower.
 Williams, P. (L., *b.* '66), Middlesbrough.
 Williams, Col. R. (U., *b.* '48), Dorset, W.
 Williams, W. L. (L., *b.* '67), Carmarthen, D.
 Williamson, Sir A., Bt. (L., *b.* '60), Elgin and Nairn.
 Willoughby, Maj. Hon. C. H. D. (U., *b.* '72), Lincs., Stamford.
 *Wills, Sir G. A. H., Bt. (U., *b.* '80), Taunton.
 Wilson, A. S. (U., *b.* '68), Yorks. E. Riding, Holderness.
 Wilson, Hon. G. G. (L., *b.* '77), Hull, W.
 Wilson, J. (L., *b.* '37), Durham, Mid.
 Wilson, Rt. Hon. J. W. (L., *b.* '58), Worcester-shire, N.
 *Wilson, Capt. L. O. (U., *b.* '76), Reading.
 *Wilson, Maj. Sir M. (U., *b.* '75), Bethnal Green, S.W.
 Wilson, W. T. (Lab., *b.* '55), Lancs. S.E., Westhoughton.
 Winfrey, Sir R. (L., *b.* '58), Norfolk, S.W.
 Wing, T. E. (L., *b.* '53), Durham, Houghton-le-Spring.
 Winterton, Earl (U., *b.* '83), Sussex, Horsham.
 *Wolmer, Viscount (U., *b.* '87), Lancs. S.W., Newton.
 Wood, Hon. E. F. L. (U., *b.* '81), Yorks. W. Riding, Ripon.
 Wood, J. (U., *b.* '57), Stalybridge.
 Wood, Rt. Hon. T. McK. (L., *b.* '55), Glasgow, St. Rollox.
 Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. S. (U., *b.* '51), Sheffield, Hallam.
 *Wright, H. F. (U., *b.* '70), Hereford, Leominster.
 *Yate, Col. C. E. (U., *b.* '49), Leicester, Melton.
 *Yeo, A. W. (L., *b.* '63), Tower Hamlets, Poplar.
 Yerburgh, R. A. (U., *b.* '53), Chester.
 Young, S. (Nat., *b.* '22), Cavan, E.
 Young, W. (L., *b.* '63), Perthshire, E.
 Younger, Sir G., Bt. (U., *b.* '51), Ayr Burghs.
 Yoxall, Sir J. H. (L., *b.* '57), Nottingham, W.

REGISTERED ELECTORS, 1914, AND POLLINGS, DECEMBER 1910, TO NOVEMBER 1914.

The following table shows the total number of registered electors, with other details, in the United Kingdom in 1914:—

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Population 1911	36,070,492	4,743,224	4,390,210	45,203,935
County Electors:				
Owners	567,686	64,764	9,919	642,369
Occupiers	3,195,600	381,539	553,097	4,130,336
Lodgers	128,864	46,223	5,297	180,384
Total County	3,892,150	492,527	568,313	4,953,590
Borough Electors:				
Occupiers	2,493,175	277,699	117,557	2,888,631
Lodgers	191,646	37,116	4,635	233,397
Freemen, etc.	22,422	29,594	2,570	54,592
Total Borough	2,707,243	344,609	124,763	3,176,620
University Electors	20,826	25,610	4,417	51,053
Grand Total 1914	6,620,219	862,946	698,098	8,181,263

The following is an alphabetical list of the Parliamentary constituencies of the United Kingdom, with the names of the member or members returned by each, and, where there was a contest, the figures declared to have been polled by the candidates, at the General Election of December 1910 and subsequent bye-elections. The names of the county and borough divisions are given in parentheses after the names of the counties or boroughs: thus, the Luton or South Division of Bedfordshire appears as Beds (S. or Luton). Therefore, in seeking for the figures with regard to any special division of a county or borough, the county or borough should be turned to in its proper alphabetical place, and the local division will be readily found. The few places which, like the City of London, Leicester, etc., still return two members, are distinguished in the alphabetical list of constituencies by a figure (2). The figures in brackets, e.g. [5280], show the number of electors on the 1914 register.

Aberdeen (N.) [10,036]. D. V. Pirie (L) - - - 4282 R. Scott-Brown (U) - - - 2546	Armagh (Mid) [6923]. Sir J. B. Lonsdale (U) unopp.	Bath (2) [8156]. Lord A. Thynne (U) - - - 3875 Sir C. Hunter (U) - - - 3841 G. P. Gooch (L) - - - 3631 G. A. Hardy (L) - - - 3585
Aberdeen (S.) [13,624]. G. B. Esslemont (L) - - - 5862 W. C. Smith, K.C. (U) - - - 3997	Armagh (N.) [7532]. W. Moore (U) unopp.	Battersea [15,673]. Rt. Hon. J. Burns (L) - - - 7836 Col. Sir J. Harrington (U) 6544 C. N. L. Shaw (Soc.) - - - 487
Aberdeenshire (E.) [12,712]. W. H. Cowan (L) - - - 6152 W. Craighead (U) - - - 3772	Armagh (S.) [6400]. Dr. C. O'Neill (N) - - - 2890 S. H. Moynagh (Ind N) - - - 1003	Bedford [6589]. F. Kellaway (L) - - - 2773 W. A. Attenborough (U) - - - 2754
Aberdeenshire (W.) [10,632]. J. M. Henderson (L) - - - 5415 G. Smith (U) - - - 3232	Ashton-under-Lyne [9108]. Sir W. Max Aitken (U) - - - 4044 A. H. Scott (L) - - - 3848	Beds (N. or Biggleswade) [14,745]. A. W. Black (L) - - - 6536 Major Glyn (U) - - - 5808
Anglesey [10,922]. Rt. Hon. E. Griffiths (L) unopp.	Aston Manor [12,648]. E. Cecil (U) unopp.	Beds (S. or Luton) [18,705]. T. G. Ashton (L) - - - 7601 J. O. Hickman (U) - - - 6623
Antrim (E.) [8908]. Col. J. M. M'Calmont (U) unopp. On the death of Col. M'Calmont, Major R. M'Calmont returned (Feb. 19, 1913) unopp.	Ayr Burghs [8748]. Sir G. Younger (U) - - - 3852 W. Robertson (L) - - - 3620	On the elevation of Mr. Ashton to the Peerage (polling July 20, 1911): C. Harmsworth (L) - - - 7619 J. O. Hickman (U) - - - 7006
Antrim (Mid) [7211]. Hon. A. O'Neill (U) unopp. Killed in action, Nov. 4, 1914.	Ayrshire (N.) [17,156]. A. Anderson, K.C. (L) - - - 7286 Capt. D. Campbell (U) - - - 6932	Belfast (E.) [19,600]. R. J. McMordie (U) unopp. On the death of Mr. McMordie, Col. R. G. Sharnman-Crawford returned (April 7, 1914) unopp.
Antrim (N.) [7553]. P. Kerr-Smiley (U) - - - 3557 W. Macafee (L) - - - 2974	On the appointment of Mr. Anderson as Solicitor-General for Scotland (polling Dec. 20, 1911): Capt. D. F. Campbell (U) 7318 A. Anderson, K.C. (L) - 7047	Belfast (N.) [13,898]. R. Thompson (U) unopp.
Antrim (S.) [9718]. C. C. Craig (U) unopp.	Ayrshire (S.) [19,201]. Sir W. P. Beale (L) - - - 8715 T. W. McIntyre (U) - - - 6835	
Argyllshire [11,756]. J. S. Ainsworth (L) - - - 4280 G. A. Clark-Hutchison (U) 4223	Banffshire [8391]. Capt. W. Waring (L) unopp.	
	Barrow-in-Furness [11,294]. C. Duncan (Lab.) - - - 4810 F. Meynell (U) - - - 4290	

<p>Belfast (S.) [11,961]. J. Chamberls, K.C. (U) - 5585 T. H. Sloan (Ind U) - 2722</p> <p>Belfast (W.) [10,390]. J. Devlin (N) - 4543 Sir J. Smiley (U) - 4080</p>	<p>Blackburn (2) [23,561]. P. Snowden (Lab.) - 10,762 Sir H. Norman (L) - 10,754 W. B. Boyd-Carpenter (U) 9814 H. L. Riley (U) - 9500</p> <p>Bolton (2) [21,416]. G. Harwood (L) - 10,358 A. H. Gill (Lab) - 10,108 Col. G. Hesketh (U) - 8697</p>	<p>Bucks (S. or Wycombe) [18,268]. Sir C. A. Cripps, K.C. (U) unopp.</p> <p>On the elevation of Sir C. A. Cripps to the peerage (polling Feb. 18, 1914): W. B. Du Pre (U) - 9044 T. Mosley (L) - 6713</p>
<p>Borke (N. or Abingdon) [9534]. Major Henderson (U) - 4677 M. H. Sands (L) - 3328</p> <p>Berks (S. or Newbury) [13,742]. W. A. Mount (U) - 6485 Capt. L. March-Phillipps (L) 4278</p> <p>Dorke (E. or Wokingham) [14,765]. E. Gardner (U) unopp.</p>	<p>On the death of Mr. Harwood (polling Nov. 23, 1912): T. Taylor (L) - 10,011 A. Brooks (U) - 8835</p> <p>On the death of Mr. Gill, Mr. R. Tootill (Lab.) was returned unopposed (Sept. 22, 1914).</p>	<p>Burnley [17,991]. P. Morrell (L) - 6177 G. Arbuthnot (U) - 6004 H. M. Hyndman (Soc) - 3810</p> <p>Bury (Lancs) [10,549]. Sir George Toulmin (L) - 4509 E. L. Hartley (U) - 4254</p>
<p>Berwickshire [5709]. Rt. Hon. H. J. Tennant (L) 3005 Hon. J. B. Campbell (U) - 2000</p> <p>Bethnal Green (N.E.) [8361]. Sir E. A. Cornwall (L) - 3188 Dr. J. E. Molson (U) - 2037</p>	<p>Boston [4244]. C. H. Dixon (U) - 1875 Hon. F. Hemphill (L) - 1712</p> <p>Bradford (Cent.) [11,602]. Sir G. Robertson (L) - 4677 G. Pauling (U) - 3381</p>	<p>Bury St. Edmunds [2888]. Hon. W. E. Guinness (U) unopp.</p> <p>Buteshire [3652]. H. Hope (U) - 1569 R. Mitchell (L) - 1316</p>
<p>Bethnal Green (S.W.) [7121]. E. H. Pickersgill (L) - 2768 E. Hoffgaard (U) - 2086</p> <p>On the resignation of Mr. Pickersgill (polling July 29, 1911): Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman (L) - 2745 E. Hoffgaard (U) - 2561 J. Scurr (Soc.) - 134</p>	<p>Bradford (E.) [17,567]. Sir W. E. B. Priestley (L) 7778 R. Mortimer (U) - 4734</p> <p>Bradford (W.) [16,186]. F. W. Jowett (Lab) - 7729 Sir E. Flower (U) - 4339</p>	<p>Caithness-shire [3942]. R. L. Harmsworth (L) - 2718 A. McLeod (U) - 87</p> <p>Gamberwell (Dulwich) [18,327]. F. Hall (U) - 7796 Evan Spicer (L) - 5495</p>
<p>On the appointment of Mr. Masterman as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (polling Feb. 19, 1914): Maj. Sir M. Wilson (U) 2828 Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman (L) - 2804 J. Scurr (Soc.) - 316</p>	<p>Brooknookshire [13,416]. S. Robinson (L) - 5511 C. Lloyd (U) - 5631</p> <p>Brighton (2) [22,248]. Capt. G. C. Tryon (U) 10,780 Hon. W. F. Rice (U) 10,757 A. Morris (L) - 6723 M. Nickalls (L) - 6699</p>	<p>Gamberwell (N.) [13,566]. Rt. Hon. Dr. T. J. Macnamara (L) - 5038 S. H. Goldsmid (U) - 4056</p> <p>Gamberwell (Peckham) [15,239]. A. Richardson (L) - 5027 H. C. Gooch (U) - 4986</p>
<p>Birkenhead [20,212]. A. Bigland (U) - 8304 H. Vivian (L) - 7249</p>	<p>On the succession of the Hon. W. F. Rice to the Peerage, the Hon. J. E. Gordon (U) was returned unopposed (June 26, 1911).</p>	<p>Cambridge [9764]. A. H. Paget (U) - 4427 S. O. Buckmaster, K.C. (L) 4084</p>
<p>Birmingham (Bordesley) [18,479]. Rt. Hon. J. Collings (U) unopp.</p>	<p>Brighton (2) [22,248]. Capt. G. C. Tryon (U) 10,780 Hon. W. F. Rice (U) 10,757 A. Morris (L) - 6723 M. Nickalls (L) - 6699</p>	<p>Cambs. (W. or Chesterton) [11,567]. Hon. E. S. Montagu (L) - 5011 G. D. C. Newton (U) - 4640</p>
<p>Birmingham (Central) [9823]. E. Parkes (U) - 4640 H. J. Manton (L) - 1417</p>	<p>On the retirement of Mr. Gordon, Ald. C. Thomas-Stanford (U) was returned unopposed (June 29, 1914).</p>	<p>Cambs. (E. or Newmarket) [10,777]. Sir C. D. Rose (L) - 4786 G. H. Verrall (U) - 4387</p>
<p>Birmingham (E.) [17,816]. A. D. Steel-Maitland (U) - 6639 J. V. Stephens (L) - 3100</p>	<p>Bristol (E.) [14,905]. Rt. Hon. C. Hobhouse (L) 7229 P. J. Hannon (U) - 4263</p>	<p>On the death of Sir C. D. Rose (polling May 16, 1913): J. Denison-Pender (U) - 5251 G. Nicholls (L) - 4400</p>
<p>Birmingham (Edgbaston) [14,659]. Sir F. W. Lowe (U) unopp.</p>	<p>On the appointment of Mr. Hobhouse as Chancellor of the Duchy (polling Nov. 3, 1911): Rt. Hon. C. Hobhouse (L) 4913 W. Moore (Ind.) - 2913</p>	<p>Cambs. (N. or Wisbech) [12,347]. Hon. Neil Primrose (L) - 5401 Lord R. Cecil (U) - 4857</p>
<p>Birmingham (N.) [8387]. J. T. Middlemore (U) unopp.</p>	<p>Bristol (N.) [14,060]. Rt. Hon. A. Birrell (L) - 6410 L. Magnus (U) - 5084</p>	<p>Cambridge Univ. (2) [7254]. S. H. Butcher (U) unopp. J. F. P. Rawlinson (U) unopp.</p>
<p>Birmingham (S.) [11,435]. Visct. Morpeth (U) - 4701 A. E. Butler (L) - 1523</p>	<p>On the succession of Lord Morpeth to the Peerage, Mr. L. S. Amery (U) was returned unopposed (May 3, 1911).</p>	<p>On the death of Mr. Butcher (polling Feb. 1911): Sir Joseph Larmor (U) - 2308 Harold Cox (UFI) - 1954 T. E. Page (U) - 332</p>
<p>Birmingham (W.) [12,766]. Rt. Hon. J. Chamberlain (U) unopp.</p>	<p>Bristol (S.) [15,459]. Sir W. A. Davies (L) - 6805 J. T. Francombe (U) - 6757</p>	<p>Canterbury [4002]. F. B. Goldney (Ind. U) - 1635 J. Howard (U) - 1163 W. J. Fisher (L) - 623</p>
<p>On the death of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. A. Chamberlain (U) was returned unopposed (July 14, 1914).</p>	<p>Bristol (W.) [10,494]. Col. G. A. Gibbs (U) - 4871 J. W. Stevens (L) - 3595</p> <p>Bucks (Mid. or Aylesbury) [12,521]. Lionel de Rothschild (U) unopp.</p>	<p>Cardiff (Dist.) [30,762]. Lord N. Crichton-Stuart (U) - 12,181 Sir Clarendon Hyde (L) - 11,882</p>

HOUSE OF COMMONS—POLLINGS.

Cardiganshire [13,645].
M. Vaughan-Davies (L) unopp.
Carlisle [7448].
Hon. R. D. Denman (L) - 3243
I. Raymond (U) - - 3179

Carlow Co. [5876].
M. Molloy (N) unopp.

Carmarthen (Dist.) [7446].
W. Ll. Williams (L) unopp.
On the appointment of Mr. Williams to the Recordship of Swansea (polling Jan. 23, 1912):
W. Ll. Williams (L) - 3836
H. C. Bond (U) - - 2555
F. G. Vivian (Ind. Lab.) - 149

Carmarthenshire (E.) [14,060].
A. Thomas, K.C. (L) - - 5825
M. Peel (U) - - 2315
J. H. Williams (Lab.) - 1176
On the death of Mr. Abel Thomas (polling Aug. 22, 1912):
Rev. J. T. Jones (L) - 6082
M. Peel (U) - - 3354
J. H. Williams (Lab.) - 1089

Carmarthenshire (W.) [9980].
J. Hinds (L) - - 5076
W. J. Cremlin (U) - - 2036

Carnarvon (Dist.) [5947].
Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George (L) - - 3112
A. L. Jones (U) - - 1904

Carnarvonshire (N. or Arfon) [10,312].
W. Jones (L) unopp.
On the appointment of Mr. Jones as one of the Ministerial Whips he was again elected (Feb. 11, 1911) without opposition.

Carnarvonshire (S. or Eifion) [9290].
E. W. Davies (L) unopp.
Cavan (E.) [8851].
S. Young (N) unopp.
Cavan (W.) [8539].
V. P. Kennedy (N) unopp.

Chatham [17,026].
G. F. Hohler, K.C. (U) - 6989
L. C. Bernacchi (L) - - 4302
F. Smith (Lab.) - - 1103

Chelsea [11,372].
S. J. G. Hoare (U) - - 4968
Hugh Hoare (L) - - 3249

Cheltenham [8595].
R. Mathias (L) - - 3846
Lord Duncannon (U) - 3753
Mr. Mathias was unseated on petition. At the ensuing by-election (polling April 28, 1911):
J. T. Agg-Gardner (U) - 4043
L. Mathias (L) - - 4039

Cheshire (Altrincham) [21,462].
J. R. Kebty-Fletcher (U) - 8002
Sir W. Crossley (L) - - 7883

On the resignation of Mr. Kebty-Fletcher (polling May 29, 1913):
G. C. Hamilton (U) - 9409
Hon. L. Kay-Shuttleworth (L) - - 8147

Cheshire (Crewe) [15,939].
W. S. B. Maclaren (L) - 7629
E. Y. Craig (U) - - 5925
On the death of Mr. Maclaren (polling July 26, 1912):

Ernest Craig (U) - - 6260
H. Murphy (L) - - 5204
J. Holmes (Lab) - - 2485

Cheshire (Eddisbury) [11,744].
H. Barnston (U) - - 5312
Hon. A. L. Stanley (L) - 5023

Cheshire (Hyde) [13,115].
F. Neilson (L) - - 5562
T. Smith (U) - - 5263

Cheshire (Knutsford) [12,742].
A. J. Sykes (U) - - 6127
J. H. Whitworth (L) - 4658

Cheshire (Macclesfield) [9841].
W. B. Brocklehurst (L) - 4410
B. Dent (U) - - 4142

Cheshire (Northwich) [14,250].
J. Brunner (L) - - 6071
J. de Knoop (U) - - 5741

Cheshire (Wirral) [26,034].
G. Stewart (U) - - 10,043
A. J. Ashton (L) - - 7727

Chester [8394].
R. Yerburch (U) - - 3787
E. Paul (L) - - 3681

Christchurch [11,845].
H. Page Croft (U) - - 5275
F. W. Verney (L) - - 4619

Clackmannan and Kinross [8240].
Rt. Hon. E. Wason (L) unopp.

Clapham [23,141].
G. D. Faber (U) - - 9560
Sir J. Benn (L) - - 7639

Clare (E.) [9117].
W. Redmond (N) unopp.

Clare (W.) [9608].
A. Lynch (N) unopp.

Colchester [7592].
L. W. Evans (U) - - 3489
Sir E. Vincent (L) - - 2874

Cork City (2) [12,923].
W. O'Brien (Ind. N) - - 5384
M. Healy (Ind. N) - - 5269
W. Redmond (N) - - 4746
A. Roche (N) - - 4743

On Mr. O'Brien resigning, he was returned unopposed (Feb. 18, 1914).

Cork Co. (E.) [6733].
Capt. A. J. C. Donelan (N) - 3173
W. O'Brien (Ind. N) - - 1834

On petition, Capt. Donelan was unseated. Mr. John Muldoon (N) was returned unopposed (July 16, 1911).

Cork Co. (Mid) [4478].
D. Sheehan (Ind. N) - - 2738
T. Corcoran (N) - - 2115

Cork Co. (N.) [6915].
P. Guiney (Ind. N) unopp.
On the death of Mr. Guiney, Mr. J. Guiney (Ind. N.) was returned unopposed (Nov. 4, 1913).

Cork Co. (N.E.) [6777].
Moreton Frewen (Ind. N.) unopp.

On the resignation of Mr. Moreton Frewen, Mr. T. Healy (Ind. N) was returned unopposed (July 16, 1911).

Cork Co. (S.) [5727].
J. Walsh (Ind. N) - - 2346
E. Barry (N) - - 2184

Cork Co. (S.E.) [6343].
E. Crean (Ind. N) - - 2408
J. Ahearn (N) - - 1872

Cork Co. (W.) [3978].
J. Gilhooly (Ind. N) - - 2220
D. O'Leary (N) - - 1965

Cornwall (S.E. or Bodmin) [11,690].
Sir R. Pole-Carew (U) - 5021
Isaac Foote (L) - - 4980

Cornwall (N.W. or Camborne) [10,282].
F. D. Acland (L) - - 4419
G. Coates (U) - - 2326

Cornwall (N.E. or Launceston) [9943].
Sir G. C. Marks (L) - - 4373
E. Treffry (U) - - 3249

Cornwall (Mid or St. Austell) [11,508].
Hon. T. Agar-Robartes (L) unopp.

Cornwall (W. or St. Ives) [10,311].
Sir C. Cory (L) - - 4253
R. E. L. V. Williams (U) - 3338

Cornwall (Truro) [10,886].
G. H. Morgan (L) - - 4573
C. Williams (U) - - 4176

Coventry [19,751].
D. M. Mason (L) - - 7351
J. K. Foster (U) - - 6828

Croydon [29,776].
Ian Malcolm (U) - - 11,875
A. L. Leon (L) - - 10,343

Cumberland (Cockermouth) [11,492].
Sir Wilfrid Lawson (L) - 5003
Sir J. S. Randles (U) - 4492

Cumberland (W. or Egremont) [9415]. J. A. Grant (U) - - - 4013 W. E. Mouldsdale (L) - - 3763	Derbyshire (W.) [12,137]. Lord Kerry (U) - - - 5624 C. F. White (L) - - - 4564 Devon (Mid or Ashburton) [12,265]. E. Morrison-Bell (U) - - 5579 C. R. Buxton (L) - - - 5225	Dorset (W.) [7918]. Col. R. Williams (U) unopp. Dover [6571]. Rt. Hon. G. Wyndham (U) unopp. On the death of Mr. Wyndham, Lord Duncannon (U) was returned unopposed (June 23, 1913).
Cumberland (N. or Eskdale) [10,509]. Claude Lowther (U) - - - 4581 Hon. G. Howard (L) - - - 4211	Devon (N. W. or Barnstaple) [13,410]. E. J. Soares (L) - - - 6047 C. S. Parker (U) - - - 5155 On the retirement of Sir Ernest Soares (polling May 6, 1911): Sir Godfrey Baring (L) - 6239 C. S. Parker (U) - - - 5751	Down (E.) [7944]. Capt. J. Craig (U) - - - 4110 J. Williamson (L) - - - 2412 Down (N.) [10,016]. W. Mitchell-Thomson (U) unopp.
Cumberland (Mid or Fenrith) [8754]. Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther (U) unopp.	Devon (E. or Honiton) [10,869]. A. C. Morrison-Bell (U) - 5348 H. Geen (L) - - - 3439 Devon (N. or S. Molton) [9136]. Rt. Hon. G. Lambert (L) - 4224 Col. Perowne (U) - - - 3217	Down (S.) [7677]. J. MacVeagh (N) - - - 3668 J. W. Johnston (U) - - - 3040 Down (W.) [8089]. W. J. MacCaw (U) unopp.
Darlington [10,875]. H. Pike Pease (U) - - - 4881 F. Maddison (L) - - - 4475	Devon (W. or Tavistock) [16,689]. Sir J. W. Spear (U) - - - 6409 H. C. Luttrell (L) - - - 6019 Devon (N. E. or Tiverton) [10,089]. Hon. W. L. Walrond (U) - 5033 A. E. Y. Trestrail (L) - - 3455	Dublin (College Green) [9101]. J. P. Nannetti (N) unopp. Dublin (Harbour) [9593]. W. Abraham (N) - - - 3244 J. Bady (Ind. N) - - - 631
Denbigh (Dist.) [5451]. Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore (U) 2386 G. C. Rees (L) - - - 2375 Denbighshire (E.) [12,212]. E. T. John (L) - - - 6449 A. Hood (U) - - - 3186	Devon (W. or Torquay) [12,167]. Col. C. R. Burn (U) - - - 5101 Sir F. Layland-Barrett (L) 4971 Devon (S. or Totnes) [10,501]. F. B. Midlmay (U) - - - 5252 R. Dunstan (L) - - - 3040	Down (W.) [8089]. W. J. MacCaw (U) unopp. Dublin (St. Patrick's) [9022]. W. Field (N) unopp.
Denbighshire (W.) [10,394]. Sir J. H. Roberts (L) unopp.	Devon (W. or Tavistock) [16,689]. Sir J. W. Spear (U) - - - 6409 H. C. Luttrell (L) - - - 6019 Devon (N. E. or Tiverton) [10,089]. Hon. W. L. Walrond (U) - 5033 A. E. Y. Trestrail (L) - - 3455	Dublin (St. Stephen's Green) [8537]. P. J. Brady (N) - - - 3594 Lord Herbert (U) - - - 2765
Deptford [16,750]. C. W. Bowerman (Lab) - 6357 S. A. Coats (U) - - - 5999	Devon (W. or Torquay) [12,167]. Col. C. R. Burn (U) - - - 5101 Sir F. Layland-Barrett (L) 4971 Devon (S. or Totnes) [10,501]. F. B. Midlmay (U) - - - 5252 R. Dunstan (L) - - - 3040	Dublin (St. Patrick's) [9022]. W. Field (N) unopp.
Derby (2) [20,681]. Sir T. Roe (L) - - - 9515 J. H. Thomas (Lab) - - - 9144 A. E. Beck (U) - - - 8160	Devon (W. or Tavistock) [16,689]. Sir J. W. Spear (U) - - - 6409 H. C. Luttrell (L) - - - 6019 Devon (N. E. or Tiverton) [10,089]. Hon. W. L. Walrond (U) - 5033 A. E. Y. Trestrail (L) - - 3455	Dublin (St. Stephen's Green) [8537]. P. J. Brady (N) - - - 3594 Lord Herbert (U) - - - 2765
Derbyshire (Chesterfield) [17,427]. J. Haslam (Lab) - - - 7283 G. W. Radford (U) - - - 5955 On the death of Mr. Haslam (polling Aug. 20, 1913): B. Kenyon (L & Lab.) - 7725 E. Christie (U) - - - 5539 J. Scurr (Soc.) - - - 583	Devon (W. or Torquay) [12,167]. Col. C. R. Burn (U) - - - 5101 Sir F. Layland-Barrett (L) 4971 Devon (S. or Totnes) [10,501]. F. B. Midlmay (U) - - - 5252 R. Dunstan (L) - - - 3040	Dublin (St. Stephen's Green) [8537]. P. J. Brady (N) - - - 3594 Lord Herbert (U) - - - 2765
Derbyshire (High Peak) [13,172]. S. Hill Wood (U) - - - 5613 O. Partington (L) - - - 5629	Devonport (2) [12,288]. Sir J. Jackson (U) - - - 5170 Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke (U) - 5111 S. Lithgow (L) - - - 4841 G. Baring (L) - - - 4782	Dublin Co. (N.) [14,779]. J. J. Clancy (N) unopp.
Derbyshire (High Peak) [13,172]. S. Hill Wood (U) - - - 5613 O. Partington (L) - - - 5629	Dewsbury [15,288]. Rt. Hon. W. Runciman (L) 7061 E. O. Simpson (U) - - - 4033	Dublin Co. (S.) [12,448]. W. F. Cotton (N) - - - 5223 Capt. Bryan Cooper (U) - 5090
Derbyshire (Ilkeston) [21,433]. Rt. Hon. J. E. Seely (L) - 9900 M. Freeman (U) - - - 5946 On the appointment of Col. Seely as Secretary of State for War (polling July 1, 1912): Rt. Hon. J. E. Seely (L) 9049 M. Freeman (U) - - - 7838	Dewsbury [15,288]. Rt. Hon. W. Runciman (L) 7061 E. O. Simpson (U) - - - 4033	Dublin Co. (S.) [12,448]. W. F. Cotton (N) - - - 5223 Capt. Bryan Cooper (U) - 5090
Derbyshire (Ilkeston) [21,433]. Rt. Hon. J. E. Seely (L) - 9900 M. Freeman (U) - - - 5946 On the appointment of Col. Seely as Secretary of State for War (polling July 1, 1912): Rt. Hon. J. E. Seely (L) 9049 M. Freeman (U) - - - 7838	Donegal (E.) [6527]. Edward Kelly (N) unopp. Donegal (N.) [6632]. P. O'Doherty (N) unopp.	Dublin Co. (N.) [14,779]. J. J. Clancy (N) unopp.
Derbyshire (Mid) [14,485]. J. G. Hancock (Lab) - - 6557 Sir D. Rhys (U) - - - 4287	Donegal (S.) [6633]. J. G. Swift MacNeill (N) unopp. Donegal (W.) [6946]. H. A. Law (N) unopp.	Dublin Co. (S.) [12,448]. W. F. Cotton (N) - - - 5223 Capt. Bryan Cooper (U) - 5090
Derbyshire (N. E.) [19,340]. W. E. Harvey (Lab) - - - 7838 J. Court (U) - - - 6088 On the death of Mr. Harvey (polling May 20, 1914): Lt. Col. Harland Bowden (U) - - - 6469 J. P. Houston (L) - - - 6155 J. Martin (Lab) - - - 3669	Donegal (S.) [6633]. J. G. Swift MacNeill (N) unopp. Donegal (W.) [6946]. H. A. Law (N) unopp.	Dublin University (2) [4417]. Rt. Hon. Sir E. Carson (U) unopp. Rt. Hon. J. H. Campbell (U) unopp.
Derbyshire (N. E.) [19,340]. W. E. Harvey (Lab) - - - 7838 J. Court (U) - - - 6088 On the death of Mr. Harvey (polling May 20, 1914): Lt. Col. Harland Bowden (U) - - - 6469 J. P. Houston (L) - - - 6155 J. Martin (Lab) - - - 3669	Donegal (S.) [6633]. J. G. Swift MacNeill (N) unopp. Donegal (W.) [6946]. H. A. Law (N) unopp.	Dublin University (2) [4417]. Rt. Hon. Sir E. Carson (U) unopp. Rt. Hon. J. H. Campbell (U) unopp.
Derbyshire (S.) [18,214]. H. H. Raphael (L) - - - 7744 Sir J. B. Marsden-Smedley (U) - - - 7373	Dorset (E.) [15,403]. Hon. F. Guest (L) - - - 6319 M. Glyn (U) - - - 6266 On the appointment of the Hon. F. Guest to a Junior Lordship of the Treasury, he was re-elected (April 29, 1911) without opposition. Dorset (N.) [8777]. Sir R. Baker (U) - - - 3919 A. W. Wills (L) - - - 3887 Dorset (S.) [12,102]. A. V. Hambro (U) unopp.	Dumbartonshire [19,944]. A. A. Allen (L) - - - 8579 W. T. Shaw (U) - - - 7267 Dumfriesshire [4452]. J. W. Gulland (L) - - - 2315 Major McCall (U) - - - 1596 Dumfriesshire [9786]. P. A. Molteno (L) - - - 4708 W. Murray (U) - - - 4146 Dundee (2) [21,300]. Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill (L) - - - 9240 A. Wilkie (Lab) - - - 8957 Sir G. W. Baxter (U) - - 5685 J. S. Lloyd (U) - - - 4914 E. Scrymgeour (Prohib.) - 1825

HOUSE OF COMMONS—POLLINGS.

Durham (Barnard Castle)
[12,435].
A. Henderson (Lab) - - 5868
H. G. Stobart (U) - - 4423

Durham (Bishop Auckland)
[15,593].
Sir H. Havelock-Allan (L) 4531
W. House (Lab) - - 3993
G. E. Markham (U) - - 3519

Durham (Chester-le-Street)
[25,517].
J. W. Taylor (Lab) unopp.

Durham (City) [2692].
J. W. Hills (U) - - 1313
C. A. Cochrane (L) - - 877

Durham (Houghton-le-Spring)
[19,304].
R. Cameron (L) unopp.

On the death of Mr. Cameron
(polling March 18, 1913):
T. Wing (L) - - 6930
T. Richardson (U) - - 4807
W. House (Lab) - - 4165

Durham (Jarrow) [19,294].
Godfrey Palmer (L) - - 5097
J. Kirkley (U) - - 4986
A. G. Cameron (Lab) - - 4892

Durham (Mid) [17,186].
J. Wilson (L) unopp.

Durham (N.W.) [20,233].
L. Atherley-Jones, K.C.
(L) - - 8998
J. O. Hardicker (U) - - 4827

On the appointment of Mr.
Atherley-Jones as a Judge of
the City of London Court (poll-
ing Jan. 30, 1914):

A. Williams (L) - - 7241
J. O. Hardicker (U) - - 5564
G. H. Stuart (Lab) - - 5026

Durham (S.E.) [21,765].
E. Hayward (L) - - 8203
Col. R. Burdon (U) - - 7021

Edinburgh (Cent.) [7493].
C. E. Price (L) - - 3771
G. R. Y. Radcliffe (U) - - 1947

Edinburgh (E.) [12,593].
Sir J. Gibson (L) - - 6436
R. M. Cameron (U) - - 3782

On the death of Sir J. Gibson
(polling Feb. 2, 1912):
J. M. Hogge (L) - - 5064
J. G. Jameson (U) - - 4139

Edinburgh (S.) [20,925].
Hon. C. H. Lyell (L) - - 9576
C. D. Murray, K.C. (U) - - 7986

Edinburgh (W.) [9,998].
J. A. Clyde, K.C. (U) - - 4952
Prof. J. H. Morgan (L) - - 4252

**Edinburgh and St. Andrews
Universities** [12,469].
Rt. Hon. Sir R. B. Finlay (U)
unopp.

Elgin Burghs [5614].
J. E. Sutherland (L) unopp.

Elgin and Nairn [6041].
Sir A. Williamson (L) unopp.

Essex (Mid or Chelmsford) [14,955].
Capt. E. G. Pretymann (U)
unopp.

Essex (W. or Epping) [13,226].
Rt. Hon. Col. Lockwood (U) 5990
I. A. Symmons (L) - - 3361

Essex (N.E. or Harwich) [15,226].
H. K. Newton (U) - - 6470
F. S. Hiley (L) - - 5008

Essex (E. or Maldon) [11,970].
Sir F. Flannery (U) - - 5386
W. Jardine (L) - - 4693

Essex (S. or Romford) [60,138].
Sir J. H. Bethell (L) - - 22,119
W. P. Griggs (U) - - 18,850

Essex (N. or Saffron Walden) [9533].
A. C. T. Beck (L) - - 4071
Col. D. J. Proby (U) - - 4031

Essex (S.E.) [29,722].
J. H. M. Kirkwood (U) 10,108
J. H. Burrows (L) - - 8891

On the retirement of Mr.
Kirkwood, the Hon. Rupert
Guinness (U) was returned un-
opposed (March 16, 1912).

Essex (S.W. or Walthamstow)
[44,465].
Rt. Hon. Sir J. Simon, K.C.
(L) - - 16,998
Carlyon Bellairs (U) - - 15,275

Exeter [10,972].
The result was originally
declared as follows:
H. St. Maur (L) - - 4786
H. E. Duke, K.C. (U) - - 4782

This result was reversed on
petition (decided April 11, 1911),
the votes allowed by the Judges
being:

H. E. Duke (U) - - 4777
H. St. Maur (L) - - 4776

Falkirk Burghs [14,184].
J. A. M. Macdonald (L) - - 6276
D. H. L. Young (U) - - 4245

Falmouth (*see Penryn*).

Fermanagh (N.) [5132].
G. Feitherstonhaugh, K.C.
(U) - - 2402
Capt. A. Collum (L) - - 2055

Fermanagh (S.) [5227].
P. Crumley (N) unopp.

Fifeshire (E.) [10,727].
Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith (L) 5149
Col. A. Sprot (U) - - 3350

On the appointment of Mr.
Asquith as Secretary for War,
he was returned (April 8, 1914)
unopposed.

Fifeshire (W.) [21,564].
W. Adamson (Lab) - - 6128
J. Deans Hope (L) - - 5425

Finsbury (Central) [3695].
Major M. Archer-Shee (U) 3335
F. Rosenheim (L) - - 2804

Finsbury (E.) [4939].
J. A. Baker (L) - - 2023
W. J. P. Mason (U) - - 1900

Finsbury (Holborn) [8286].
I. F. Remnant (U) - - 4313
C. R. Cooke-Taylor (L) - - 1615

Flint District [4413].
J. W. Summers (L) - - 2098
Col. Howard (U) - - 1589

On the death of Mr. Summers
(polling Jan. 21, 1913):
T. H. Parry (L) - - 2152
J. H. Roberts (U) - - 1941

Flintshire [13,898].
Rt. Hon. J. H. Lewis (L) unopp.

Forfarshire [13,036].
J. Falconer (L) - - 6449
J. B. Duncan (U) - - 4397

Fulham [22,718].
Rt. Hon. W. Hayes Fisher
(U) - - 8252
S. Mayer (L) - - 6526

Galway (City) [2439].
S. L. Gwynn (N) - - 1062
J. L. Wanklyn (Ind. U) - - 203

Galway (Connemara) [6076].
W. O'Malley (N) unopp.

Galway Co. (E.) [7367].
J. Roche (N) unopp.

On the death of Mr. Roche
(vacancy existing, Nov. 25,
1914).

Galway Co. (N.) [7500].
R. Hazleton (N) unopp.
On Mr. Hazleton resigning,
he was returned unopposed
(July 23, 1914).

Galway Co. (S.) [6298].
W. J. Duffy (N) unopp.

Gateshead [19,810].
Sir H. Elverston (L) - - 8763
Col. Surtees (U) - - 5603

Glamorganshire (E.) [27,558].
A. C. Edwards (L) - - 9088
F. H. Gaskell (U) - - 5603
C. B. Stanton (Lab) - - 4675

Glamorganshire (W. or Gower)
[17,255].

J. Williams (Lab) - - 5480
W. F. Phillips (L) - - 4527

Glamorganshire (Mid) [22,937].
J. H. Edwards (L) - - 7624
V. Hartshorn (Lab) - - 6102

Glamorganshire (Rhondda)
[20,061].
Rt. Hon. W. Abraham (Lab) 9073
H. Lloyd (U) - - 3701

Glamorganshire (S.) [24,504]. W. Brace (Lab) - - - 10,190 L. Morgan (U) - - - 7252 Glasgow (Blackfriars) [9966]. G. N. Barnes (Lab) - - - 4162 A. H. B. Constable, K.C. (U) 2884	Gloucester (Mid or Stroud) [11,411]. Rt. Hon. C. P. Allen (L) - 5051 C. E. Fitch (U) - - - 4849 Gloucester (N. or Tewkesbury) [13,833]. Hon. M. Hicks-Beach (U) - 5699 R. A. Lister (L) - - - 5267	Hammersmith [15,596]. Sir W. J. Bull (U) - - - 5807 G. Blaiklock (L) - - - 4645 Hampstead [12,035]. J. S. Fletcher (U) - - - 5605 S. L. Dore (L) - - - 3129
Glasgow (Bridgeton) [13,142]. A. M. Scott (L) - - - 4759 W. Hutchison (U) - - - 3816 Glasgow (Camlachie) [12,891]. H. J. Mackinder (U) - - - 3479 J. M. Hogg (L) - - - 3453 J. O'C. Kessack (Lab) - 1539 W. J. Mirrlees (W. Suff.) - 35	Gloucester (S. or Thornbury) [15,285]. A. Rendall (L) - - - 6820 Major Cockerill (U) - - - 5837 Grantham [3965]. Sir A. Priestley (L) - - - 1730 H. G. Snowden (U) - - - 1697	Hanley [17,425]. E. Edwards (Lab) - - - 8343 G. H. Rittner (U) - - - 4658 On the death of Mr. Enoch Edwards (polling July 13, 1912): R. L. Outhwaite (L) - 6647 G. H. Rittner (U) - - - 5993 S. Finney (Lab) - - - 1694
Glasgow (Cent.) [17,002]. Rt. Hon. C. Scott Dickson, K.C. (U) - - - 6888 Prof. A. F. Murison (L) - 5907 Glasgow (College) [16,500]. H. A. Watt (L) - - - 6291 R. G. C. Glyn (U) - - - 5932	Gravesend [7789]. Sir G. Parker (U) - - - 3108 S. R. Jenkins (L) - - - 2506 Great Yarmouth [9993]. A. Fell (U) - - - 4210 Major E. Platt (L) - - - 3877	Hants (W. or Andover) [11,977]. W. V. Faber (U) unopp. Hants (N. or Basingstoke) [13,999]. A. C. Salter, K.C. (U) unopp. Hants (S. or Fareham) [20,292]. A. H. Lee (U) unopp.
Glasgow (St. Rollox) [23,153]. T. McKinnon Wood (L) - 9291 A. R. Chamberlayne (U) - 7374 On the appointment of Mr. McKinnon Wood as Secretary for Scotland (polling Feb. 26, 1912): T. McKinnon Wood (L) - 8530 F. A. Macquisten (U) - 8061	Greenock [12,336]. G. Collins (L) - - - 4338 S. Chapman (U) - - - 2913 Greenwich [14,095]. I. H. Benn (U) - - - 5607 Hon. J. W. Harris (L) - 4146 Grimsby [20,688]. Sir G. Doughty (U) - - - 7903 T. Wing (L) - - - 7205	Hants (Isle of Wight) [16,454]. D. B. Hall (U) - - - 7192 C. Ralli Scaramanga (L) - 6969 Hants (New Forest) [13,086]. W. F. Perkins (U) unopp. Hants (E. or Petersfield) [11,849]. W. G. Nicholson (U) unopp.
Glasgow (Tradeston) [11,375]. A. Cameron Corbett (L) - 4811 A. P. Main (U) - - - 3137 On the elevation of Mr. Corbett to the Peerage (polling July 6, 1911): J. D. White (L) - - - 3869 J. H. Watts (U) - - - 2783	Hackney (Cent.) [9792]. Rt. Hon. Sir A. Spicer (L) 3954 A. H. Jessel, K.C. (U) - 3464 Hackney (N.) [13,572]. R. Greene (U) - - - 5290 W. A. Addinsell (L) - - 4126 Hackney (S.) [15,354]. H. Bottomley (L) - - - 5068 S. C. K. Farlow (U) - - - 3243 R. H. Roberts (L) - - - 1946	Hartlepool [14,363]. Sir S. Furness (L) - - - 6017 W. G. H. Gritten (U) - - 5969 On the death of Sir S. Furness, Sir W. Runciman (L) was returned unopposed (Sept. 22, 1914). Hastings [8528]. A. Du Cros (U) - - - 4397 A. W. F. Johnson (L) - - 3515
Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities [13,341]. Sir H. Craik (U) unopp. Gloucester City [8458]. H. Terrell, K.C. (U) - - 3903 H. F. B. Lynch (L) - - - 3899 A recount ordered by Mr. Justice Channel on petition gave the same result.	Hackney (S.) [15,354]. H. Bottomley (L) - - - 5068 S. C. K. Farlow (U) - - - 3243 R. H. Roberts (L) - - - 1946 On the resignation of Mr. Bottomley (polling May 24, 1912): H. Morison (L) - - - 5339 J. C. Gibson (U) - - - 4836 Haddingtonshire [8018]. Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane (L) 3845 B. H. Blyth (U) - - - 3158	Hawick Burghs [6355]. Sir J. Barran (L) unopp. Hereford (City) [4227]. J. S. Arkwright (U) - - - 2220 J. Davies (L) - - - 1430 On the retirement of Mr. Arkwright, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins (U) was returned unopposed (March 8, 1912).
Gloucester (E. or Cirencester) [10,158]. Hon. A. Bathurst (U) - - 4788 G. H. Beyfus (L) - - - 4007 Gloucester (Forest of Dean) [11,482]. Sir Charles Dilke (L) - - 5544 D. H. Kyd (U) - - - 2820	Haddingtonshire [8018]. Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane (L) 3845 B. H. Blyth (U) - - - 3158 On the elevation of Mr. Haldane to the Peerage (polling April 19, 1911): J. D. Hope (L) - - - 3652 B. H. Blyth (U) - - - 3184 Halifax (2) [15,958]. J. H. Whitley (L) - - - 8778 J. Parker (Lab) - - - 8511 J. H. L. Baldwin (U) - - 4602 J. F. W. Galbraith (U) - - 4420	Herefordshire (N. or Leominster) [9,717]. Sir J. Rankin (U) - - - 4600 W. Paine (L) - - - 3431 On the retirement of Sir J. Rankin, Mr. H. FitzHerbert Wright (U) was returned unopposed (March 18, 1912).
On the death of Sir Charles Dilke (polling Feb. 25, 1911): H. Webb (L) - - - 6174 D. H. Kyd (U) - - - 3106 On the appointment of Mr. Webb as a Junior Lord of the Treasury he was returned unopposed (April 30, 1912).	Halifax (2) [15,958]. J. H. Whitley (L) - - - 8778 J. Parker (Lab) - - - 8511 J. H. L. Baldwin (U) - - 4602 J. F. W. Galbraith (U) - - 4420	Herefordshire (S. or Ross) [11,211]. P. A. Clive (U) - - - 4748 H. Webb (L) - - - 4627 Eerts (E. or Hertford) [12,496]. Sir J. Rolleston (U) - - 5594 G. S. Pawle (L) - - - 4226

HOUSE OF COMMONS—POLLINGS.

Herts (N. or Hitchin) [11,816].
Dr. A. Hillier (U) - - - 5233
T. T. Greg (L) - - - 3942
On the death of Dr. Hillier
(polling Nov. 23, 1911):
Lord Robert Cecil (U) - - 5542
T. T. Greg (L) - - - 3909

Herts (Mid or St. Albans) [15,388].
Sir E. H. Carlile (U) - - 6899
R. C. Phillimore (L) - - 4777

Herts (W. or Watford) [19,352].
A. S. Ward (U) - - - 8043
N. Micklem, K.C. (L) - - 7160

Huddersfield [20,580].
A. J. Sherwell (L) - - - 6458
J. H. Kaye (U) - - - 5777
H. Snell (Soc) - - - 4988

Hull (Cent.) [8664].
Sir H. S. King (U) - - - 3625
Dr. R. W. Aske (L) - - - 3418
On petition, the seat was
declared vacant (polling July 5,
1911):
Sir Mark Sykes (U) - - - 3823
Sir R. W. Aske (L) - - - 3545

Hull (E.) [16,505].
Rt. Hon. T. R. Ferens (L) - 7196
R. Sebag Montefiore (U) - 5387

Hull (W.) [24,051].
Hon. Guy Wilson (L) - - - 9236
A. L. Ward (U) - - - 7943

Hunts (S. or Huntingdon) [5165].
J. Cator (U) - - - 2287
Hon. O. Brett (L) - - - 2139

Hunts (N. or Ramsey) [7203].
O. Locker-Lampson (U) - - 3077
A. C. Forster Boulton (L) 2954

Hythe [7217].
Sir E. Sassoon (U) unopp.
On the death of Sir E.
Sassoon (polling June 11, 1912):
Sir Philip Sassoon (U) - 3722
Captain Moorhouse (L) - 2004

Inverness Burghs [5109].
J. A. Bryce (L) - - - 2367
P. J. Ford (U) - - - 1812

Inverness-shire [10,424].
Sir J. A. Dewar (L) unopp.

Ipswich (2) [13,870].
Sir D. F. Goddard (L) - - 5931
C. Silvester Horne (L) - - 5791
A. C. Churchman (U) - - 5447
B. H. Burtou (U) - - - 5409

On the death of Mr. Horne
(polling May 23, 1914):
F. J. C. Ganzoni (U) - - 6406
C. F. G. Masterman (L) - 5874
J. Scurr (Soc.) - - - 395

Islington (E.) [12,367].
G. H. Radford (L) - - - 4503
P. E. Pilditch (U) - - - 4378

Islington (N.) [13,915].
G. A. Touche (U) - - - 5428
D. S. Waterlow (L) - - - 5022

Islington (S.) [9814].
T. Wiles (L) - - - 3494
L. W. Harris (U) - - - 2803

Islington (W.) [8930].
Rt. Hon. T. Lough (L) - - 3549
W. G. Black (U) - - - 2985

Kensington (N.) [10,839].
A. Burgoyne (U) - - - 4223
F. M. Carson (L) - - - 3494

Kensington (S.) [9150].
Lord Claud Hamilton (U) - 5093
G. R. Reid (L) - - - 1033

Kent (S. or Ashford) [14,708].
Rt. Hon. L. Hardy (U) unopp.

Kent (N.W. or Dartford) [23,551].
J. Rowlands (L) - - - 9152
W. F. Mitchell (U) - - - 8918

Kent (N.E. or Faversham) [15,735].
G. C. H. Wheler (U) - - - 6897
G. Nicholls (L) - - - 5111

Kent (Mid. or Medway) [16,131].
Col. C. E. Warde (U) unopp.

Kent (E. or St. Augustine's)
[17,392].
Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas (U)
unopp.

On the elevation of Mr.
Akers-Douglas to the Peerage,
Mr. R. M'Neill (U) was returned
unopposed (July 7, 1911).

Kent (W. or Sevenoaks) [20,554].
H. W. Forster (U) unopp.

Kent (Isle of Thanet) [13,426].
N. C. Craig, K.C. (U) unopp.

Kent (S.W. or Tonbridge) [17,496].
Capt. H. S. Clay (U) - - - 8286
A. P. Hedges (L) - - - 6159

Kerry (E.) [6002].
T. O'Sullivan (N) - - - 2561
P. Guiney (Ind. N) - - - 1308

Kerry (N.) [5867].
M. J. Flavin (N) unopp.

Kerry (S.) [5395].
J. P. Boland (N) - - - 2395
T. B. Cronin (Ind. N) - - 451

Kerry (W.) [6202].
T. O'Donnell (N) unopp.

Kidderminster [4727].
Capt. E. Knight (U) - - - 2188
E. B. Barnard (L) - - - 2003

Kildare (N.) [4787].
John O'Connor (N) unopp.

Kildare (S.) [4905].
D. Kilbride (N) unopp.

Kilkenny City [1672].
P. O'Brien (N) unopp.

Kilkenny (N.) [4948].
M. Meagher (N) unopp.

Kilkenny (S.) [5043].
M. Keating (N) - - - 2265
N. J. Murphy (Ind. N.) - 287

Kilmarnock Burghs [18,882].
A. R. Rainy (L) - - - 8657
J. B. Black (U) - - - 5569

On the death of Dr. Rainy
(polling Sept. 26, 1911):
W. G. C. Gladstone (L) - 6923
Sir J. D. Rees (U) - - - 4637
T. McKeirrell (Lab) - - 2761

Kincardineshire [7050].
Hon. A. C. Murray (L) unopp.

King's Co. (Birr) [4443].
M. Reddy (N) - - - 2123
F. W. Ryan (Ind. N) - - 624

King's Co. (Tullamore) [4547].
E. Haviland-Burke (N) unopp.
On the death of Mr. Haviland-
Burke (vacancy existing, Nov.
25, 1914).

King's Lynn [3804].
H. Ingleby (U) - - - 1765
T. G. Bowles (L) - - - 1668

Kirkcaldy Burghs [8901].
Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. Dalziel (L)
unopp.

Kirkcudbrightshire [5939].
Major McMicking (L) - - - 2817
R. McNeill (U) - - - 2625

Lambeth (Brixton) [11,898].
D. Dalziel (U) - - - 4770
J. H. Seaverns (L) - - - 3702

Lambeth (Kennington) [10,528].
Sir S. Collins (L) - - - 3565
Col. F. A. Lucas (U) - - 3510
V. Grayson (Soc.) - - - 408

Lambeth (N.) [6391].
Major H. Gastrell (U) - - 2531
H. Gosling (L) - - - 2202

Lambeth (Norwood) [15,638].
Sir H. S. Samuel (U) - - 6291
G. Shrubsall (L) - - - 4265

Lanarkshire (Govan) [20,970].
W. Hunter (L) - - - 8409
G. Balfour (U) - - - 6369

On the appointment of Mr.
Hunter to be a Lord of Session
(polling Dec. 22, 1911):
D. T. Holmes (L) - - - 7508
G. Balfour (U) - - - 6522

Lanarkshire (Mid) [20,550].
J. H. Whitehouse (L) - - 6033
H. S. Keith (U) - - - 5702
R. Smillie (Lab) - - - 3847

HOUSE OF COMMONS—POLLINGS.

Lanarkshire (N.E.) [27,556]. T. F. Wilson (L) - 9348 J. Boyd-Carpenter (U) - 7142 On the retirement of Mr. Wilson (polling March 9, 1911): J. Duncan Millar (L) - 7976 Park Goff (U) - 6776 J. Robertson (Lab) - 2879	Lanos. S.E. (Middleton) [16,440]. R. Adkins (L) - 7071 W. A. S. Hewins (U) - 6284 On the appointment of Sir Ryland Adkins as Recorder of Nottingham (polling Aug. 2, 1911): Sir R. Adkins (L) - 6863 W. A. S. Hewins (U) - 6452	Leicester (2) [27,437]. E. Crawshaw Williams (L) 13,238 J. R. Macdonald (Lab) 12,998 A. M. Wilshire (U) - 7547 On the resignation of Mr. Crawshaw Williams (polling, June 27, 1913): G. Hewart, K.C. (L) 10,863 A. M. Wilshire (U) - 9279 E. R. Hartley (Soc. & Lab) 2580
Lanarkshire (N.W.) [24,782]. W. M. R. Pringle (L) - 9315 A. S. Pringle (U) - 8486	Lancs. S.E. (Prestwich) [25,661]. Sir F. Cawley (L) - 10,355 F. Brocklehurst (U) - 7189	Leicestershire (W. or Bosworth) [15,201]. H. D. McLaren (L) - 7500 Count Garowski (U) - 4120
Lanarkshire (Partick) [28,267]. Sir R. Balfour (L) - 10,535 A. W. Maconochie (U) 10,190	Lancs. S.E. (Radcliffe) [14,631]. T. C. Taylor (L) - 6721 E. A. Bagley (U) - 5937	Leicestershire (S. or Harborough) [18,762]. J. W. Logan (L) - 8192 Sir H. Marshall (U) - 7115
Lanarkshire (S.) [11,113]. Sir W. Menzies (L) - 5160 C. M. Douglas (U) - 3963 On the death of Sir W. Menzies (polling Dec. 12, 1913): Hon. W. Watson (U) - 4257 G. Morton (L) - 4006 T. Gibb (Lab) - 1674	Lancs. S.E. (Stretford) [31,711]. H. Nuttall (L) - 11,343 A. M. Samuel (U) - 10,407 Lanos. S.E. (W. Houghton) [21,809]. W. T. Wilson (Lab) - 9064 G. F. Clarke (U) - 7974	Leicestershire (Mid. or Loughboro') [14,358]. Sir M. Levy (L) - 6488 N. W. Smith-Carrington (U) 5916 Leicestershire (E. or Melton) [18,250]. Col. C. Yate (U) - 7599 Major E. M. Dunne (L) - 7257
Lancs. N. (Blackpool) [24,233]. W. W. Ashley (U) unopp.	Lancs. S.W. (Bootle) [28,137]. Col. T. M. Sandys (U) unopp. On the resignation of Colonel Sandys (polling March 27, 1911): Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law (U) - 9976 Max Muspratt (L) - 7782	Leith Burghs [17,705]. Rt. Hon. R. C. Munro-Ferguson (L) - 7069 F. A. MacQuisten (U) - 5284 On the appointment of Mr. Munro-Ferguson as Governor-General of Australia (polling Feb. 26, 1914): G. W. Currie (U) - 5159 M. Smith (L) - 5143 J. N. Bell (Lab) - 3346
Lancs. N. (Chorley) [15,343]. Lord Balcarras (U) - 7423 J. P. T. Jackson (L) - 4887 On Lord Balcarras succeeding to the peerage (polling Feb. 19, 1913): Sir H. Hibbert (U) - 7573 J. P. T. Jackson (L) - 5066	Lancs. S.W. (Ince) [14,354]. S. Walsh (Lab) - 7117 W. G. Lord (U) - 5332 Lancs. S.W. (Leigh) [14,782]. P. W. Raffan (L) - 6790 W. I. Oversby (U) - 5507	Leitrim (N.) [5888]. F. E. Meehan (N) unopp. Leitrim (S.) [5823]. T. F. Smyth (N) unopp.
Lancs. N. (Lancaster) [14,503]. N. W. Helme (L) - 6186 H. Ramsbotham (U) - 6052	Lancs. S.W. (Newton) [15,312]. Visct. Wolmer (U) - 6706 J. A. Seddon (Lab) - 6562	Lewisham [28,251]. Major Sir E. F. Coates (U) - 11,179 Sir E. O'Malley (L) - 6792
Lancs. N. (N. Lonsdale) [10,402]. G. B. Haddock (U) - 4140 J. Bliss (L) - 4066	Lancs. S.W. (Ormskirk) [14,441]. Hon. A. Stanley (U) unopp.	Limerick City [5206]. M. Joyce (N) - 2452 J. H. Rice (Ind. N) - 682
Lancs. N.E. (Accrington) [17,293]. H. Baker (L) - 8129 E. Gray (U) - 6461	Lancs. S.W. (Southport) [17,593]. Major D. White (U) - 7467 H. D. Woodcock (L) - 6798	Limerick Co. (E.) [7753]. T. Landon (N) - 3715 H. O'Connor (Ind. N) - 1381
Lancs. N.E. (Clitheroe) [24,374]. A. Smith (Lab) - 12,107 J. J. Blayney (U) - 5783	Lancs. S.W. (Widnes) [12,674]. Col. W. Walker (U) unopp.	Limerick Co. (W.) [7883]. P. J. O'Shaughnessy (N) - 3025 D. D. Sheehan (Ind. N) - 1285
Lancs. N.E. (Darwen) [18,605]. J. Rutherford (U) - 8384 F. G. Hindle (L) - 8169	Leeds (Cent.) [8025]. R. Armitage (L) - 3519 J. Gordon (U) - 3169	Lincoln [12,734]. C. Roberts (L) - 5481 Sir R. Filmer (U) - 4878
Lancs. N.E. (Rossendale) [13,530]. Rt. Hon. L. Harcourt (L) - 6619 Col. J. Craven-Hoyle (U) - 5206	Leeds (E.) [9727]. J. O'Grady (Lab) - 4028 W. H. Clarke (U) - 1892	Lincolnshire (Holland or Spalding) [12,475]. Hon. F. McLaren (L) - 5335 W. S. Royce (U) - 5070
Lancs. S.E. (Eccles) [20,467]. Sir G. H. Pollard (L) - 8467 J. G. D. Campbell (U) - 7676	Leeds (N.) [24,280]. R. H. Barran (L) - 9324 J. D. Birchall (U) - 9056	Lincolnshire (N. Kesteven or Sleaford) [10,987]. E. Roysds (U) unopp.
Lancs. S.E. (Gorton) [19,670]. J. Hodge (Lab) - 7840 H. White (U) - 7187	Leeds (S.) [16,186]. W. Middlebrook (L) - 6064 W. Nicholson (U) - 3804 J. Badlay (Lab) - 2706	
Lancs. S.E. (Heywood) [12,124]. H. T. Cawley (L) - 5430 R. A. L. Hutchinson (U) - 4641	Leeds (W.) [19,265]. F. E. Harvey (L) - 8715 G. W. H. Jones (U) - 4445	

Lincolnshire (S. Kesteven or Stamford) [10,236].

Major the Hon. C. Willoughby (U) - - - 4545
G. H. Parkin (L) - - - 4206

Lincolnshire (E. Lindsey or Louth) [10,212].

T. Davies (L) - - - 4260
Capt. H. L. Brackenbury (U) - - - 4188

Lincolnshire (N. Lindsey or Brigg) [15,200].

Sir W. Gelder (L) - - - 6506
T. J. Bennett (U) - - - 5637

Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Horncastle) [11,005].

Lord W. de Eresby (U) - - - 4705
F. C. Linfield (L) - - - 4181

On the accession of Lord Willoughby de Eresby to the Peerage (polling Feb. 16, 1911):

Capt. A. Weigall (U) - - - 4955
F. C. Linfield (L) - - - 4848

Lincolnshire (W. Lindsey or Gainsborough) [14,023].

G. J. Bentham (L) - - - 5825
Capt. A. Weigall (U) - - - 5745

Linlithgowshire [12,193].

Rt. Hon. A. Ure, K.C. (L) 5835
J. Kidd (U) - - - 3765

On the appointment of Mr. Ure as President of the Court of Session (polling Nov. 7, 1913):

J. W. Pratt (L) - - - 5615
J. Kidd (U) - - - 5094

Liverpool (Abercromby) [6792].

Col. R. G. W. Chaloner (U) 3024
F. C. Bowring (L) - - - 2184

Liverpool (E. Toxteth) [9968].

E. Marshall Hall, K.C. (U) 4087
Capt. C. Bigham (L) - - - 3121

Liverpool (Everton) [9717].

Sir J. S. Harwood-Banner (U) unopp.

Liverpool (Exchange) [5477].

Leslie Scott, K.C. (U) - - - 2330
Max Muspratt (L) - - - 2187

Liverpool (Kirkdale) [11,108].

Col. Kiffin-Taylor (U) - - - 4205
T. McKerrel (Lab) - - - 2992

Liverpool (Sootland) [5388].

T. P. O'Connor (N) - - - 2458
T. O. Ockleston (U) - - - 689

Liverpool (Walton) [17,477].

Rt. Hon. F. E. Smith, K.C. (U) - - - 6383
Dr. W. Permewan (L) - - - 5039

Liverpool (W. Derby) [11,711].

W. W. Rutherford (U) - - - 4908
W. J. Lias (L) - - - 2943

Liverpool (W. Toxteth) [9321].

R. P. Houston (U) - - - 3938
T. F. Molony (L) - - - 2445

London City (2) [30,829].

Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour (U) unopp.
Sir F. G. Banbury (U) unopp.

London University [6595].

Sir P. Magnus (U) - - - 2579
Sir V. Horsley (L) - - - 1857

Londonderry (City) [5532].

Lord Hamilton (U) - - - 2415
S. Leslie (N) - - - 2310

On the accession of Lord Hamilton to the peerage (polling Jan. 29, 1913):

D. C. Hogg (L) - - - 2699
Col. H. A. Pakenham (U) 2642

On the death of Mr. Hogg (vacancy existing Nov. 25, 1914).

Londonderry (N.) [9351].

H. T. Barrie (U) - - - 4960
W. H. Brown (L) - - - 2217

Londonderry (S.) [8372].

J. Gordon, K.C. (U) - - - 3845
W. J. Johnston (L) - - - 3512

Longford Co. (N.) [3667].

J. P. Farrell (N) unopp.

Longford Co. (S.) [3763].

J. Phillips (N) unopp.

Louth Co. (N.) [5760].

R. Hazleton (N) - - - 2599
T. M. Healy (Ind. N) - - - 2021

On the unseating of Mr. Hazleton on petition, Mr. A. Roche (N) was returned (March 15, 1911) unopposed.

Louth Co. (S.) [4959].

J. Nolan (N) unopp.

Maidstone [6655].

Visct. Castlereagh (U) - - - 2906
V. Philipps (L) - - - 2836

Manchester (E.) [13,177].

J. E. Sutton (Lab) - - - 5524
R. G. Proby (U) - - - 4653

Manchester (N.) [10,191].

Rt. Hon. Sir C. E. Swann (L) - - - 4601
H. E. Howell (U) - - - 3936

Manchester (N.E.) [10,453].

J. R. Clynes (Lab) - - - 4313
A. Taylor (U) - - - 4108

Manchester (N.W.) [12,401].

Sir G. Kemp (L) - - - 5559
A. Bonar Law (U) - - - 5114

On the resignation of Sir George Kemp (polling Aug. 8, 1912):

Sir J. Randles (U) - - - 5573
G. Hewart (L) - - - 4371

Manchester (S.) [16,902].

A. A. Haworth (L) unopp.
On the appointment of Sir A. Haworth to a Junior Lordship of the Treasury (polling March 5, 1912):

P. K. Glazebrook (U) - - - 7051
Sir A. Haworth (L) - - - 6472

Manchester (S.W.) [8609].

C. T. Needham (L) - - - 3590
H. A. Colefax (U) - - - 3331

Marylebone (E.) [6963].

J. Boyton (U) - - - 3376
Dr. R. O. Moon (L) - - - 1605

Marylebone (W.) [8871].

Sir S. E. Scott (U) - - - 3929
A. H. Spokes (L) - - - 1926

Mayo Co. (E.) [7717].

J. Dillon (N) unopp.

Mayo Co. (N.) [7024].

Daniel Boyle (N) unopp.

Mayo Co. (S.) [7891].

J. Fitzgibbon (N) unopp.

Mayo Co. (W.) [8059].

W. Doris (N) - - - 3931
W. O'Brien (Ind. N) - - - 1082

Meath Co. (N.) [5766].

P. White (N) unopp.

Meath Co. (S.) [5873].

D. Sheehy (N) unopp.

Merionethshire [9137].

H. Jones (L) unopp.

Merthyr Tydvil (2) [23,740].

E. Jones (L) - - - 12,258
J. Keir Hardie (Lab) - - - 11,507
H. Watts (U) - - - 5277

Middlesbrough [24,043].

P. Williams (L) - - - 10,313
Col. T. G. Poole (U) - - - 6568

Middlesex (Brentford) [23,173].

Lord A. F. Compton (U) - - - 9199
W. G. Lobjoit (L) - - - 6124

On the resignation of Lord Alwyne Compton, Mr. W. Joynson-Hicks (U) was returned unopposed (March 23, 1911).

Middlesex (Ealing) [28,769].

H. Nield (U) unopp.

Middlesex (Enfield) [32,980].

J. R. P. Newman (U) - - - 11,495
J. Branch (L) - - - 10,559

Middlesex (Harrow) [45,894].

H. C. Mallaby-Deeley (U) unopp.

Middlesex (Hornsey) [27,010].

Lord Ronaldshay (U) - - - 11,066
R. E. Dummett (L) - - - 7613

Middlesex (Tottenham) [33,107]. Percy Alden (L) - - - 12,046 E. V. Sturdy (U) - - - 10,945	Norfolk (E.) [11,940]. Sir R. J. Price (L) - - - 5265 F. C. Mayer (U) - - - 3865	Nottingham (E.) [13,844]. Capt. J. A. Morrison (U) - 6274 D. Stewart-Smith (L) - 4804 On the retirement of Capt. Morrison (polling April 19, 1912): Sir J. D. Rees (U) - - 6482 T. W. Debson (L) - - 5158
Middlesex (Uxbridge) [19,292]. Hon. C. T. Mills (U) - - 9005 M. C. Mallik (L) - - - 4286	Norfolk (Mid) [10,287]. W. L. Boyle (U) - - - 4345 W. R. Lester (L) - - - 4308	Nottingham (S.) [13,569]. Lord H. C. Bentinck (U) - 6151 A. Richardson (L) - - 5766
Midlothian [19,353]. Master of Elibank (L) - 8837 Major J. A. Hope (U) - 5680 On the elevation of the Master of Elibank to the peerage (polling Sept. 10, 1912): Major J. A. Hope (U) - 6021 Hon. A. Shaw (L) - - 5989 R. Brown (Lab) - - 2413	Norfolk (N.) [11,668]. N. Buxton (L) - - - 5187 H. D. King (U) - - - 4491	Nottingham (W.) [17,905]. Sir J. H. Voxall (L) - - 8141 B. S. Wright (U) - - 5949
Monaghan Co. (N.) [6151]. J. C. R. Lardner (N) - - 3365 M. E. Knight (U) - - - 1937	Norfolk (N.W.) [12,537]. Sir G. White (L) - - - 5407 N. P. Jodrell (U) - - - 4204 On the death of Sir George White (polling May 31, 1912): E. G. Hemmerde (L) - 5613 N. P. Jodrell (U) - - 4905	Nottinghamshire (Bassetlaw) [12,840]. W. Hume-Williams (U) - 5436 W. Stopford Brooke (L) - 5221
Monaghan Co. (S.) [6762]. J. McKean (Ind. N) unopp.	Norfolk (S.) [9992]. A. W. Soames (L) - - - 4740 T. S. Timmis (U) - - - 3217	Nottinghamshire (Manafield) [23,901]. Sir A. B. Markham (L) - 11,383 P. Cockerill (U) - - - 4200
Morrmouth (Dist.) [13,104]. L. Haslam (L) - - - 6154 G. de L. P. Hargreaves (U) 5056	Norfolk (S.W.) [9502]. Sir R. Winfrey (L) - - 4176 A. E. S. Clarke (U) - - 3745	Nottinghamshire (Newark) [11,649]. J. R. Starkey (U) - - 5049 R. B. Wallis (L) - - 4307
Monmouthshire (N.) [17,051]. Rt. Hon. R. McKenna (L) - 7722 Col. D. E. Williams (U) - 4566	Northampton (2) [13,201]. C. A. McCurdy (L) - - 6179 H. B. L. Smith (L) - - 6025 F. C. Parker (U) - - 4885 J. V. Collier (U) - - 4550	Nottinghamshire (Rushcliffe) [21,602]. Leif Jones (L) - - - 9186 Coningsby Disraeli (U) - 6580
Monmouthshire (S.) [22,036]. Sir Ivor Herbert (L) - - 8597 L. Forestier-Walker (U) - 6656	Northamptonshire (E.) [18,046]. L. G. Chiozza Money (L) - 7430 Sir A. de C. Brooke (U) - 6676 T. F. Richards (Lab) - 1431	Oldham (2) [36,988]. Rt. Hon. A. Emmott (L) 17,108 A. W. Barton (L) - - 16,941 J. Wrigley (U) - - - 13,440 E. R. B. Denniss (U) - 13,281 On the elevation of Mr. Emmott to the Peerage (polling Nov. 13, 1911): E. R. B. Denniss (U) - 12,255 A. L. Stanley (L) - - 10,623 W. C. Robinson (Lab) - 7,448
Monmouthshire (W.) [22,293]. T. Richards (Lab) unopp.	Northamptonshire (Mid) [15,051]. H. Manfield (L) - - - 6281 T. G. F. Paget (U) - - 6031	Orkney and Shetland [7764]. J. Cathcart Wason (L) unopp.
Montgomery (Dist.) [3340]. Col. E. Pryce-Jones (U) - 1522 A. H. Owen (L) - - - 1468	Northamptonshire (N.) [11,082]. H. L. C. Brassey (U) - 5272 J. R. Wilkinson (L) - - 4221	Oxford [9535]. Visct. Valentia (U) - - 4664 J. Fischer Williams (L) - 3318
Montgomeryshire [7816]. D. Davies (L) unopp.	Northamptonshire (S.) [9582]. Hon. E. Fitzroy (U) - - 4340 A. A. Thomas (L) - - - 3827	Oxford University (2) [6977]. Sir W. Anson (U) unopp. Lord H. Cecil (U) unopp.
Montrose Burghs [8354]. R. V. Harcourt (L) - - 3878 W. Low (U) - - - 2155	Northumberland (Berwick) [9402]. Rt. Hon. Sir E. Grey (L) - 4612 C. H. Hoare (U) - - - 2926	Oxford (S. or Henley) [11,096]. V. Fleming (U) - - - 5340 G. C. N. Nicholson (L) - 3701
Morpeth [10,890]. Rt. Hon. T. Burt (L) unopp.	Northumberland (Hexham) [11,459]. R. D. Holt (L) - - - 5124 A. H. Chaytor (U) - - 4334	Oxford (Mid or Woodstock) [10,964]. A. St. G. Hamersley (U) - 4773 E. N. Bennett (L) - - 4381
Newcastle-on-Tyne (2) [39,883]. E. Shortt (L) - - - 16,599 W. Hudson (Lab) - - - 16,447 E. Clark (U) - - - 12,915 Hon. J. N. Ridley (U) - 12,849	Northumberland (Tyneside) [27,663]. J. M. Robertson (L) - 11,693 H. M. Robertson (U) - 6857	
Newcastle-under-Lyne [11,332]. J. C. Wedgwood (L) - - 5280 Capt. E. S. Grogan (U) - 4086	Northumberland (Wansbeck) [20,927]. Rt. Hon. C. Fenwick (L) unopp.	
Newington (Walworth) [8388]. J. A. Dawes (L) - - - 3248 R. E. Belilios (U) - - 2994	Norwich (2) [22,011]. Sir F. Low, K.C. (L) - 11,149 G. H. Roberts (Lab) - 10,003 W. Dysou (U) - - - 7758	
Newington (W.) [9502]. Capt. C. Norton (L) - - 4038 W. Brookes (U) - - - 3498		
Newry [1841]. J. J. Mooney (N) unopp.		

HOUSE OF COMMONS—POLLINGS.

Paddington (N.) [11,087].		Reading [11,138].		St. Pancras (W.) [7785].		
A. Strauss (U)	- 4251	Rt. Hon. Sir Rufus Isaacs,	(L)	- 5094	Felix Cassel, K.C. (U)	- 3384
L. B. Franklin (L)	- 3662	Capt. L. O. Wilson (U)	- 4995	Sir W. J. Collins (L)	- 3376	
Paddington (S.) [6232].		On the appointment of Sir R. Isaacs as Lord Chief Justice (polling Nov. 8, 1913):		A recount ordered by Mr. Justice Channell on petition resulted as follows:		
H. P. Harris (U)	- 3210	Capt. L. O. Wilson (U)	- 5144	Felix Cassel, K.C. (U)	- 3385	
F. H. Henlé (L)	- 1274	G. P. Gooch (L)	- 4013	Sir W. J. Collins (L)	- 3376	
Paisley [13,285].		J. G. Butler (Soc.)	- 1063	Salford (N.) [10,252].		
Sir J. McCallum (L)	- 6039	Renfrewshire (E.) [24,903].		Sir W. P. Byles (L)	- 4402	
A. R. Jephcott (U)	- 3350	J. Gilmour (U)	- 10,063	Cyril Potter (U)	- 4163	
Peebles and Selkirk [4105].		J. I. Macpherson (L)	- 8883	Salford (S.) [8666].		
D. Maclean (L)	- 1965	Renfrewshire (W.) [16,123].		C. M. Barlow (U)	- 3666	
S. S. Steel (U)	- 1764	Col. Greig (L)	- 6366	C. Russell (L)	- 3439	
Pembroke and Haverfordwest Dist. [7803].		H. Mechan (U)	- 6082	Salford (W.) [16,627].		
Hon. H. Guest (L)	- 3357	Rochdale [15,763].		Sir G. W. Agnew (L)	- 6633	
J. F. L. Phillips (U)	- 2792	A. G. C. Harvey (L)	- 5850	G. E. Raine (U)	- 5802	
Pembrokeshire [11,664].		N. Cockshutt (U)	- 5373	Salisbury [3519].		
W. F. Roch (L)	- 5689	D. Irving (Soc)	- 1901	G. Locker-Lampson (U)	- 1750	
E. M. Samson (U)	- 2996	Rochester [6195].		C. J. Warner (L)	- 1413	
Penryn and Falmouth [3549].		Sir E. H. Lamb (L)	- 2609	Scarborough [6384].		
C. S. Goldman (U)	- 1535	S. F. Ridley (U)	- 2456	W. Russell Rea (L)	- 2763	
W. Burt (L)	- 1291	Rosecommon (N.) [8349].		Hon. G. V. A. Monckton-Arundell (U)	- 2711	
Perth [5392].		J. O'Kelly (N) unopp.		Sheffield (Attercliffe) [17,583].		
A. F. Whyte (L)	- 2852	Rosecommon (S.) [7875].		J. Pointer (Lab)	- 6532	
Col. C. Telfer-Smollett (U)	1878	J. P. Hayden (N) unopp.		S. Walker (U)	- 5354	
Perthshire (E.) [7935].		Ross and Cromarty [8359].		On the death of Mr. Pointer (vacancy existing Nov. 25).		
W. Young (L)	- 3658	J. Galloway Weir (L) unopp.		Sheffield (Brightside) [13,631].		
A. N. Skelton (U)	- 2826	On the death of Mr. Weir (polling June 14, 1911):		Sir J. T. Walters (L)	- 5766	
Perthshire (W.) [8531].		J. I. Macpherson (L)	- 3717	D. Vickers (U)	- 3902	
Lord Tullibardine (U)	- 4027	W. P. Templeton (U)	- 1253	Sheffield (Cent.) [8910].		
G. F. Barbour (L)	- 3637	Roxburghshire [6162].		J. F. Hope (U)	- 3455	
Peterborough [6946].		Sir I. Jardine (L)	- 2908	A. J. Bailey (L)	- 3271	
G. G. Greenwood (L)	- 3102	N. K. Cochran-Patrick (U)	2704	Sheffield (Ecclesall) [14,911].		
Hon. H. Lygon (U)	- 2799	Rutlandshire [4252].		S. Roberts (U)	- 6039	
Plymouth (2) [17,425].		John Gretton (U)	- 2169	J. Derry (L)	- 5849	
W. Astor (U)	- 8113	J. N. Emery (L)	- 1367	Sheffield (Hallam) [14,767].		
A. S. Benn (U)	- 7942	St. Andrews Burghs [3644].		Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley (U)	- 5788	
C. E. Mallet (L)	- 7379	W. Anstruther-Gray (U)	- 1675	A. Neal (L)	- 5593	
A. Williams (L)	- 7260	J. D. Millar (L)	- 1626	Shoreditch (Haggerston) [6797].		
Pontefract [3909].		St. George's (Hanover Square) [9101].		H. G. Chancellor (L)	- 3046	
F. H. Booth (L)	- 1679	Rt. Hon. A. Lyttelton, K.C.	(U)	Hon. R. Guinness (U)	- 2641	
Col. J. R. Shaw (U)	- 1627	Mackenzie Bell (L)	- 4398	Shoreditch (Hoxton) [7317].		
Portsmouth (2) [36,892].		On the death of Mr. Lyttelton, Sir Alex. Henderson (U) was returned (July 15, 1913) unopposed.		Dr. C. Addison (L)	- 3489	
Lord C. Beresford (U)	- 15,125	St. Helens [13,526].		J. Francis (U)	- 2795	
B. G. Falle (U)	- 14,856	R. Swift, K.C. (U)	- 6016	Shrewsbury [5058].		
E. G. Hemmerde, K.C. (L)	13,146	T. Glover (Lab)	- 5752	Sir C. L. Hill (U)	- 2423	
H. D. Harben (L)	- 13,013	St. Pancras (E.) [7801].		T. Pace (L & Lab)	- 1855	
Preston (2) [20,345].		Hon. J. Martin (L)	- 3891	On the death of Sir C. L. Hill (polling April 22, 1913):		
Major G. F. Stanley (U)	- 9184	J. W. W. Hopkins (U)	- 3938	G. Butler Lloyd (U)	- 2412	
A. A. Tobin, K.C. (U)	- 8993	H. Jacobs (W. Suff.)	- 22	J. R. Morris (L)	- 1727	
Hilton Young (L)	- 8193	St. Pancras (N.) [8545].		Shropshire (Ludlow) [10,371].		
W. H. Carr (Lab)	- 7855	Rt. Hon. W. H. Dickinson	(L)	R. Hunt (U) unopp.		
Queen's Co. (Leix) [4998].		A. Moon (U)	- 4407	Shropshire (N. or Newport) [10,577].		
P. A. Meehan (N) unopp.		St. Pancras (S.) [5058].		B. Stanier (U) unopp.		
On the death of Mr. P. A. Meehan, Mr. Patrick J. Meehan was returned (June 9, 1913) unopposed.		Capt. H. Jessel (U)	- 2415	Shropshire (W. or Oswestry) [10,109].		
Queen's Co. (Ossory) [4867].		F. M. Guedalla (L)	- 1744	W. C. Bridgman (U)	- 4867	
W. Delany (N) unopp.				E. Powell (L)	- 4121	
Radnorshire [6160].						
Sir F. Edwards (L)	- 2224					
C. Venables-Llewellyn (U)	2182					

Shropshire (Mid. or Wellington) [8901].	Staffordshire (Handsworth) [32,124].	Surrey (N.W. or Chertsey) [17,802].
Sir C. S. Henry (L) - - - 4404	E. Meysey-Thompson (U) unopp.	D. Macmaster, K.C. (U) unopp.
G. C. B. W. Forester (U) - 3286		
Sligo Co. (N.) [8187].	Staffordshire (Kingswinford) [14,433].	Surrey (Mil or Epsom) [20,348].
T. Scanlan (N) unopp.	H. Stavelev-Hill (U) unopp.	W. Keswick (U) unopp.
Sligo Co. (S.) [7015].	Staffordshire (Leek) [12,785].	On the death of Mr. W. Keswick, his son Mr. H. Keswick (U) was returned unopposed (March 1912).
J. O'Dowd (N) unopp.	R. Pearce (L) - - - 5742	Surrey (S.W. or Guildford) [16,974].
Somerset (Bridgwater) [10,706].	Col. Bromley-Davenport (U) - - - 5152	W. E. Horne (U) - - 8463
R. A. Sanders (U) - - - 5160	Staffordshire (Lichfield) [11,235].	Hon. A. J. Davey (L) - 4832
H. Hicks (L) - - - 3779	Sir T. Warner (L) - - 5058	Surrey (Kingston) [22,366].
Somerset (E.) [11,075].	A. Chetwynd (U) - - 4213	G. Cave, K.C. (U) unopp.
E. Jardine (U) - - - 4748	Staffordshire (N.W.) [17,344].	Surrey (S.E. or Reigate) [16,671].
J. W. H. Thompson (L) - 3875	A. Stanley (Lab.) - - 8125	Col. Rawson (U) - - 7710
Somerset (Frome) [13,530].	A. de Gruyther (U) - - 4940	H. W. Goldberg (L) - - 5194
Sir J. E. Barlow (L) - - 5944	Staffordshire (W.) [13,134].	Surrey (Wimbledon) [33,290].
C. T. Foxcroft (U) - - 5366	G. A. Lloyd (U) - - - 5602	Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin (U) unopp.
Somerset (N.) [14,210].	W. Meakin (L) - - - 5123	Sussex (S.W. or Chichester) [12,765].
J. King (L) - - - 6299	Stalybridge [8232].	Lord E. Talbot (U) - - 5900
F. B. Beauchamp (U) - 5378	J. Wood (U) - - - 3807	R. Reiss (L) - - - 2985
Somerset (S.) [10,772].	A. Bright (L) - - - 3414	Sussex (Eastbourne) [15,184].
Sir E. Strachey (L) - - 4784	Stirling Burghs [8691].	R. S. Gwynne (U) - - 6873
Hon. A. Herbert (U) - - 4317	A. Ponscby (L) unopp.	H. Morison (L) - - 4920
On the elevation of Sir E. Strachey to the Peerage (polling Nov. 21, 1911):	Stirlingshire [20,678].	Sussex (E. Grinstead) [12,093].
Hon. A. Herbert (U) - 4378	A. Chapple (L) - - - 9183	H. S. Cautley (U) - - 5926
H. Vivian (L) - - - 4730	R. S. Horne (U) - - 6487	H. N. Spalding (L) - - 3531
Somerset (W. or Wellington) [10,827].	Stockport (2) [13,830].	Sussex (Horsham) [11,754].
Rt. Hon. Sir A. F. Acland-Hood (U) unopp.	S. L. Hughes (L) - - 6169	Earl Winterton (U) unopp.
On the elevation of Sir A. Acland-Hood to the Peerage (polling July 21, 1911):	G. J. Wardle (Lab.) - - 6094	Sussex (Lewes) [18,591].
Col. D. F. Boles (U) - 5025	J. R. Lort-Williams (U) - 5234	W. R. Campion (U) unopp.
C. H. D. Ward (L) - - 4421	R. Campbell (U) - - 5183	Sussex (Rye) [14,270].
Somerset (Wells) [12,662].	Stockton-on Tees [13,575].	G. L. Courthope (U) - - 6673
G. J. Sandys (U) - - - 6178	J. Samuel (L) - - - 5510	St. J. Hutchinson (L) - 4461
A. O. Wills (L) - - - 4094	H. A. Richardson (U) - 4840	Sutherland [3263].
Southampton (2) [21,804].	Stoke-upon-Trent [16,423].	A. C. Morton (L) - - 1464
Lt.-Col. I. Philipps (L) - 8495	J. Ward (L) - - - 7049	Marquis of Stafford (U) - 1277
Dudley Ward (L) - - 8449	S. J. Thomas (U) - - 5062	Swansea (Dist.) [14,504].
Major K. Balfour (U) - 7551	Strand [7726].	Rt. Hon. Sir D. Brynmor Jones (L) unopp.
Sir G. Armstrong (U) - 7535	Rt. Hon. W. H. Long (U) 4143	On the appointment of Sir D. B. Jones as Recorder of Cardiff, he was again elected (Aug. 13, 1914) unopposed.
South Shields [19,079].	S. R. Earle (L) - - - 1138	Swansea (Town) [13,635].
Rt. Hon. Russell Rea (L) unopp.	Suffolk (N.E. or Eye) [11,036].	Rt. Hon. Sir A. Mond (L) - 6503
Southwark (Bermondsay) [10,635].	Hon. W. H. M. Pearson (L) 4927	D. V. Mcager (U) - - 4257
H. J. Glanville (L) - - 4911	G. Borwick (U) - - 4157	Taunton [3945].
J. Dumphreys (U) - - 3695	Suffolk (N. or Lowestoft) [15,950].	Hon. W. Peel (U) - - 1806
Southwark (Rotherhithe) [9070].	Sir E. Beauchamp (L) - 6248	J. E. Schunck (L) - - 1573
H. W. Carr-Gomm (L) - 4039	H. S. Foster (U) - - 5983	On the succession of the Hon. W. Peel to the peerage (polling Nov. 11, 1912).
A. Pownall (U) - - - 3026	Suffolk (Stowmarket) [11,688].	Sir Gilbert Wills (U) - 1882
Southwark (W.) [7043].	F. Goldsmith (U) - - 4995	J. E. Schunck (L) - - 1597
E. A. Strauss (L) - - - 3028	R. L. Barclay (U) - - 4804	Tipperary (E.) [5528].
Sir W. H. Dunn (U) - - 3010	Suffolk (Sudbury) [10,255].	T. J. Condon (N) unopp.
Stafford [4413].	Sir W. E. C. Quilter (U) unopp.	Tipperary (Mid) [6601].
Sir R. W. Essex (L) - - 1992	Suffolk (S.E. or Woodbridge) [13,531].	J. Hackett (N) - - 2440
Col. J. S. Nicholson (U) 1837	Capt. R. F. Peel (U) - - 5704	M. O'Dwyer (Ind. N) - 1716
Staffordshire (Burton) [11,695].	W. R. Elliston (L) - - 5144	
R. F. Ratcliff (U) - - 5877	Sunderland (2) [31,320].	
H. Rylett (L) - - - 3784	Hamar Greenwood (L) - 11,997	
	F. W. Goldstone (Lab) - 11,291	
	W. Joynton-Hicks (U) - 10,300	
	S. Samuel (U) - - - 10,132	

Tipperary (N.) [5685].
Dr. J. Esmonde (N) unopp.

Tipperary (S.) [4734].
J. Cullinan (N) unopp.

Tower Hamlets (Bow and Bromley) [11,299].
G. Lansbury (Lab.) - - - 4315
L. S. Amery (U) - - - 3452
On the resignation of Mr. Lansbury (polling Nov. 26, 1912):
R. Blair (U) - - - 4,042
G. Lansbury (Lab.) - 3,291

Tower Hamlets (Limehouse) [6488].
W. Pearce (L) - - - 2557
P. Rose-Innes (U) - - - 2126

Tower Hamlets (Mile End) [5320].
Hon. H. L. W. Lawson (U) 2179
B. S. Straus (L) - - - 2177
A. account ordered by Mr. Justice Channell on petition resulted as follows:
Hon. H. L. Lawson (U) - 2176
B. S. Straus (L) - - - 2170

Tower Hamlets (Poplar) [9658].
Rt. Hon. S. Buxton (L) - 3977
E. Ashmead-Bartlett (U) - 2148
On the appointment of Mr. Buxton as Governor-General of South Africa (polling Feb. 20, 1914):
A. W. Yeo (L) - - - 3548
R. Kerr Clark (U) - - - 3270
J. Jones (Soc.) - - - 893

Tower Hamlets (St. George-in-the-East) [3180].
W. W. Benn (L) - - - 1401
C. Clifton Brown (U) - - - 1022

Tower Hamlets (Stepney) [4601].
W. S. G. Jones (L) - - - 1926
W. R. Preston (U) - - - 1811

Tower Hamlets (Whitechapel) [4061].
Sir S. Samuel (L) - - - 1731
Capt. E. M. Browne (U) - 1191
On Sir S. Samuel being unseated (polling April 30, 1913):
Sir S. Samuel (L) - - - 1722
Capt. E. M. Browne (U) - 1556

Tynemouth [10,155].
H. J. Craig (L) - - - 4106
C. Percy (U) - - - 3929

Tyrone (E.) [6859].
W. A. Redmond (N) - - - 3108
D. D. Reid (U) - - - 2968

Tyrone (Mid) [6420].
R. McGhee (N) - - - 3102
G. F. Brunsell (U) - - - 2379

Tyrone (N.) [6394].
R. Barry, K.C. (L) - - - 3170
Lord J. Hamilton (U) - 3038
On the appointment of Mr. Barry as Lord Chancellor of Ireland (polling Oct. 6, 1911):
Rt. Hon. T. W. Russell (L) 3104
E. C. Herdman (U) - - - 3086

Tyrone (S.) [6401].
A. L. Horner, K.C. (U) - 2962
R. N. Boyd (L) - - - 2662

Wakefield [6667].
A. H. Marshall (L) - - - 2837
E. A. Brotherton (U) - 2951

Walsall [15,668].
Sir R. A. Cooper (U) - - - 7174
J. Morgan (L) - - - 6385

Wandsworth [40,964].
Sir H. Kimber (U) - - - 15,164
J. Fairbairn (L) - - - 10,558
On the resignation of Sir H. Kimber (polling June 12, 1913):
Samuel Samuel (U) 13,425
J. Havelock Wilson (Ind. Lab.) - - - 7,588

Warrington [11,909].
Harold Smith (U) - - - 5162
A. H. Crosfield (L) - - - 4916

Warwick and Leamington [6807].
E. M. Pollock, K.C. (U) - 3321
F. H. Berridge (L) - - - 2596

Warwickshire (Nuneaton) [20,224].
W. Johnson (L) - - - 8199
H. Maddocks (U) - - - 7501

Warwickshire (Rugby) [13,329].
J. L. Baird (U) - - - 5712
A. F. B. Williams (L) - 4941

Warwickshire (Stratford-on-Avon) [10,919].
P. S. Foster (U) - - - 5147
W. King (L) - - - 3462

Warwickshire (Tamworth) [20,774].
F. A. Newdigate-Newdegate (U) unopp.

Waterford (City) [3003].
J. Redmond (N) unopp.

Waterford Co. (E.) [4163].
P. J. Power (N) unopp.
On the death of Mr. Power, Mr. Martin J. Murphy (N) was returned (Feb. 15, 1913) unopposed.

Waterford Co. (W.) [4296].
J. J. O'Shee (N) - - - 2402
M. F. Healy (Ind. N.) - 727

Wednesbury [14,059].
J. N. Griffiths (U) - - - 6423
H. A. Baker (L) - - - 5691

West Bromwich [11,896].
Visct. Lewisham (U) - 5046
Dr. A. E. W. Hazel (L) - 5041
On petition a number of votes on both sides were disallowed, the final result being:
Visct. Lewisham (U) - 5010
Dr. A. E. W. Hazel (L) - 5008

West Ham (N.) [17,381].
C. F. G. Masterman (L) - 6657
E. E. Wild (U) - - - 5760
On petition the seat was declared vacant (polling July 8, 1911):
Baron de Forest (L) - - - 6807
E. E. Wild (U) - - - 5776

West Ham (S.) [26,260].
W. Thorne (Lab) - - - 9508
Capt. T. Carthew (U) - 4820

Westmeath (N.) [4717].
L. Ginnell (Ind. N) unopp.

Westmeath (S.) [5172].
Sir W. Nugent (N) unopp.

Westminster [6911].
W. L. A. B. Burdett-Coutts (U) - - - 3397
H. de Pass (L) - - - 1228

Westmorland (Appleby) [6518].
L. Sanderson, K.C. (U) - 3258
P. W. Wilson (L) - - - 2679

Westmorland (Kendal) [6625].
Col. J. F. Bagot (U) - - - 3041
W. H. Somervell (L) - - 2733
On the death of Col. Bagot (polling March 18, 1913):
Col. J. W. Weston (Ind. U) - - - 3261
W. H. Somervell (L) - - 2680

Wexford (N.) [9091].
Sir T. Esmonde (N) unopp.

Wexford (S.) [8752].
P. Ffrench (N) - - - 3578
J. Cummins (Ind. N) - - 1164

Whitehaven [3059].
F. Richardson (Lab) - - - 1414
Col. J. A. Jackson (U) - - 1220

Wick (Burghs) [2954].
R. Munro (L) - - - 1515
Sir A. Bignold (U) - - - 1304
On the appointment of Mr. R. Munro to be Lord Advocate (polling Dec. 8, 1913):
Rt. Hon. R. Munro (L) - 1577
A. G. Mackenzie (U) - 1134

Wicklow (E.) [4907].
J. Muldoon (N) - - - 2384
Hon. H. M. Howard (U) - 1275
On the resignation of Mr. Muldoon, Capt. Donelan (N) was returned unopposed (July 13, 1911).

Wicklow (W.) [4489].
E. P. O'Kelly (N) unopp.
On the death of Mr. O'Kelly, Mr. J. T. Donovan (N) was returned unopposed (Aug. 20, 1914).

Wigan [9683].
R. J. Neville (U) - - - 4673
H. Twist (Lab) - - - 4110

Wigtownshire [5950].

Lord Dalrymple (U) unopp.

Wiltshire (Chippenham) [9316].

G. Terrell (U) - - - 4139

B. Freeman (L) - - - 4113

A recount ordered by Mr. Justice Channell, on petition, resulted in the admission by counsel on both sides of the following votes as valid:

G. Terrell (U) - - - 4141

B. Freeman (L) - - - 4117

Wiltshire (N. or Cricklade)

[15,991].

R. C. Lambert (L) - - - 6937

Col. Calley (U) - - - 6809

Wiltshire (E. or Devizes) [9487].

B. E. Peto (U) - - - 4408

S. J. Pocock (L) - - - 3670

Wiltshire (Westbury) [10,717].

Sir J. Fuller (L) - - - 5041

G. L. Palmer (U) - - - 4152

On the appointment of Sir John Fuller to the Governorship of Victoria (polling Feb. 23, 1911):

Hon. Geoff. Howard (L) 5073

G. L. Palmer (U) - - - 4492

Wiltshire (Wilton) [9461].

C. Bathurst (U) - - - 4356

F. E. N. Rogers (L) - - - 3769

Winchester [3203].

Hon. G. V. Baring (U) - - - 1719

G. W. Ricketts (L) - - - 1121

Windsor [3174].

J. F. Mason (U) - - - 1779

Hon. G. R. C. Fiennes (L) 1057

Wolverhampton (E.) [10,990].

G. R. Thorne (L) - - - 5072

R. B. Whiteside (U) - - - 3881

Wolverhampton (S.) [10,584].

Col. T. Hickman (U) - - - 4784

A. Levy Lever (L) - - - 4440

Wolverhampton (W.) [14,724].

A. F. Bird (U) - - - 5925

Price Lewis (L) - - - 5631

Woolwich [20,275].

W. Crooks (Lab) - - - 8252

Major W. A. Adam (U) - - - 8016

Worcester [8719].

E. A. Goulding (U) - - - 4193

R. R. Fairbairn (L) - - - 3172

Worcestershire (Bswdley)

[10,789].

S. Baldwin (U) unopp.

Worcestershire (Mid or Droitwich)

[17,748].

Hon. J. C. Lyttelton (U) - 4880

Dr. C. Brookes (L) - - - 4808

Worcestershire (E.) [27,299].

Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain (U) unopp.

On the resignation of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. F. Leverton Harris (U) was returned unopposed (July 16, 1914).

Worcestershire (S. or Evesham)

[11,068].

B. M. Eyres-Monsell (U) unopp.

Worcestershire (N. or Oldbury)

[20,333].

Rt. Hon. J. W. Wilson (L) 7894

D. Timins (U) - - - 7625

York City (2) [14,653].

A. Rowntree (L) unopp.

J. G. Butcher, K.C. (U) unopp.

Yorks, E. Riding (Buckrose)

[11,292].

Sir Luke White (L) - - - 4867

Major Sir M. Sykes (U) - 4635

Yorks, E. Riding (Holderness)

[11,410].

A. S. Wilson (U) - - - 4861

S. Arnold (L) - - - 4480

Yorks, E. Riding (Howdenshire)

[11,418].

Col. H. B. Harrison -

Broadley (U) - - - 5016

F. Norris (L) - - - 3885

Yorks, N. Riding (Clavendale)

[16,114].

Rt. Hon. H. Samuel (L) - 6870

J. W. Lewis (U) - - - 5343

Yorks, N. Riding (Richmond)

[10,886].

Hon. W. Orde-Powlett (U)

unopp.

Yorks, N. Riding (Thirsk and Malton) [13,558].

Viscount Helmsley (U) unopp.

Yorks, N. Riding (Whitby)

[11,412].

Hon. G. Beckett (U) - - - 4960

W. H. S. Pyman (L) - - - 4508

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Barkston Ash) [11,452].

G. Lane-Fox (U) - - - 5066

F. Horne (L) - - - 4372

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Osgoldcross)

[20,525].

Sir J. Compton-Rickett (L) 8518

M. Campbell-Johnston (U) 4347

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Otley)

[14,044].

Sir J. H. Duncan, Bt. (L) - 6151

W. W. Thompson (U) - - - 4892

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Pudsey)

[16,337].

F. Ogden (L) - - - 6518

J. J. Oddy (U) - - - 5888

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Ripon)

[12,808].

Hon. E. Wood (U) - - - 5894

H. N. Rae (L) - - - 5020

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Spenn Valley) [11,994].

Rt. Hon. Sir T. P. Whit-

taker (L) - - - 5041

F. Kelley (U) - - - 4545

Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Elland)

[14,158].

C. P. Trevelyan (L) - - - 6613

G. T. Ramsden (U) - - - 4549

Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Ksighley)

[14,148].

Sir J. Brigg (L) unopp.

On the death of Sir John Brigg (polling Oct. 27, 1911):

S. O. Buckmaster (L) - 4667

W. M. Acworth (U) - - - 3842

W. C. Anderson (Lab) - 3452

On the appointment of Mr. Buckmaster as Solicitor-Gen. (polling Nov. 11, 1913):

Sir S. O. Buckmaster (L) - 4730

Lord Lascelles (U) - - - 3852

W. Bland (Lab) - - - 3646

Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Shipley)

[17,105].

P. H. Illingworth (L) unopp.

Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Skipton)

[14,820].

W. Clough (L) - - - 6151

R. Roundell (U) - - - 6100

Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Sowersby)

[12,968].

J. S. Higham (L) unopp.

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Barnsley)

[23,239].

Sir J. Walton (L) unopp.

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Colns Valley)

[12,986].

C. Leach (L) - - - 5147

A. Boyd-Carpenter (U) - 4847

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Doncaster)

[25,751].

Sir C. N. Nicholson (L) - 9240

C. W. Whitworth (U) - - - 6696

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Hallamshire)

[21,528].

J. Wadsworth (Lab) - - - 8708

D. T. Smith (U) - - - 5837

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Holmfirth)

[13,180].

H. J. Wilson (L) unopp.

On the retirement of Mr. Wilson (polling June 20, 1912):

S. Arnold (L) - - - 4749

G. Ellis (U) - - - 3379

W. Lunn (Lab) - - - 3195

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Morley)

[16,031].

G. France (L) unopp.

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Normanton)

[17,619].

Fred Hall (Lab) unopp.

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Rotherham)

[22,394].

Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease (L) - 9385

J. H. Dransfield (U) - - - 4511

BALANCE SHEETS OF 1913-14 AND 1914-15 COMPARED.—REVENUE 1913-14.—GRANTS IN AID OF
LOCAL TAXATION.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.—THE NATIONAL DEBT.

and, in addition, £1,250,000 would be available for new services. The Revenue Bill was subsequently dropped, and the Finance Bill considerably reconstructed. As finally passed, it necessitated fresh taxation to meet the anticipated deficit. The income tax was raised by 1d. to 1s. 3d.,* earned incomes up to £1,000, however, being unaffected by the increase, and relief was given to earned incomes

* The Chancellor originally proposed an increase of *2d.* on the general rate of income tax, to meet the proposed allocation of local taxation grants to England, Scotland, and Ireland for the four months Dec. 1st, 1914—March 31st, 1915, amounting to £2,182,000. The dropping of the Revenue Bill, however, saved this amount, and enabled the increase on the income tax to be reduced by half.

REVENUE.	1913-14.	1914-15.	EXPENDITURE.	1913-14.	1914-15.
	£	£		£	£
Customs	35,450,000	35,350,000	National Debt	24,500,000	24,500,000
Excise	39,590,000	39,650,000	Road Improvement		
Estate, etc., Duties	27,359,000	28,000,000	Fund	1,340,000	1,545,000
Stamps	9,660,000	9,900,000	Local Taxation Accounts	9,065,000	9,885,000
Land Tax	700,000	700,000	Other Consolidated		
House Duty	2,000,000	2,000,000	Fund Services	1,704,000	1,706,000
Income Tax	43,929,000	45,250,000	Consolidated Fund		
Super Tax	3,320,000	3,300,000	Services	37,209,000	37,636,000
Land Values Duties	715,000	725,000			
Tax Revenue	163,029,000	164,875,000	Army	28,235,000	28,885,000
			Navy	46,309,000	51,550,000
Postal Services	21,190,000	21,750,000	Civil Services †	54,988,000	57,066,000
Telegraph Services	3,080,000	3,100,000	Revenue Departments	4,533,000	4,696,000
Telephone Services	6,530,000	6,900,000	Postal Services	24,366,000	26,152,000
Crown Lands	530,000	530,000	Total Supply Services	158,431,000	168,349,000
Suez Canal Shares and					
other Loans	1,580,000	1,370,000			
Miscellaneous	2,304,000	2,130,000			
Non-Tax Revenue	35,214,000	35,780,000			
Total	£198,243,000	200,655,000	Total	£195,640,000	205,985,000
Borrowings to meet Ex-			Estimated Expenditure		
pensiture chargeable			chargeable against		
against Capital	* £3,717,000	5,265,000	Capital †	£3,175,000	5,265,000

	1913-14.	1914-15.		1913-14.	1914-15.
	£	£		£	£
†Public Education . . .	18,717,000	18,978,000	†Telegraph(Money)Act, 1913	—	4,500,000
Old Age Pensions . . .	12,600,000	12,710,000	Telephone Transfer Act . . .	3,000,000	—
Labour Exchanges, Insurance, etc.	7,499,000	8,312,000	Post Office (London) Railway Act, 1913	—	600,000
Other Civil Services . . .	16,172,000	17,066,000	Military Works Acts . . .	65,000	65,000
			Land Registry (New Buildings) Act	10,000	—
			Public Buildings Expenses Act	100,000	100,000
				100,000	100,000
	£54,988,000	57,066,000		£3,175,000	5,265,000

FINAL BALANCE SHEET, 1914-15
(as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer).

REVENUE.	£	EXPENDITURE.	£
Customs	35,500,000	National Debt	23,500,000
Excise	39,850,000	Road Improvement Fund	1,545,000
Estate, etc., Duties	28,770,000	Local Taxation Accounts, etc.	9,885,000
Stamps	9,900,000	Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,706,000
Land Tax	700,000	Consolidated Fund Services	36,636,000
House Duty	2,000,000	Army	28,885,000
Income Tax	48,121,000	Navy	51,550,000
Super Tax	5,800,000	Civil Services as on	
Land Value Duties	725,000	p. 74. £57,066,000	
Tax Revenue	171,366,000	Add: Insurance 1,000,000	
Postal Services	21,750,000	Education 586,000	58,902,000
Telegraph Services	3,100,000	Tuberculosis,	
Telephone Services	6,900,000	Nursing, etc. 250,000	
Crown Lands	530,000	Revenue Departments	4,821,000
Suez Canal Shares, etc.	1,370,000	Postal Services	26,227,000
Miscellaneous	2,130,000	Total Supply Services	170,385,000
Non-Tax Revenue	35,780,000	Total Expenditure	207,021,000
Total Revenue £	207,146,000	Balance	125,000
Borrowings to meet Expenditure chargeable against Capital	5,265,000	Total £	207,146,000
		Expenditure chargeable against Capital	5,265,000

above that amount on a graduated scale. Small incomes were relieved from the increased taxation, and extended relief given in respect of children. Income in respect of foreign property was also taxed, and provision made in respect of the income of married persons. The increase of 1d. on the general rate of the income tax was calculated to produce an additional £2,560,000, the increases on the earned rates a sum of £313,000, and the tax on income from foreign investments £250,000. The doubling of the children's allowance, on the other hand, meant a loss of £200,000, and the reduction in unearned rate on incomes not exceeding £300 a sum of £37,000, and on incomes not exceeding £500 a sum of £15,000. Thus the total yield of the increased income tax proposals figured out at £2,871,000. The super tax was revised and stiffened; the income on which it becomes payable being reduced from £5,000 to £3,000. The first £2,500 was exempted; the rate for the first £500 liable to duty being fixed at 5d., for the next £1,000 7d., rising at the rate of 2d. for every additional £1,000 until the rate reaches 1s. 3d.; after that 1s. 4d. to be paid for every pound of the remainder of the excess. This increased scale of the super tax was calculated to produce £2,500,000. The death duties were amended, but the full amount of duty where the margin above the limit of value is small was reduced; settlement estate duty was abolished, and relief given in respect of quick succession where property consists of land or a business. The increased scale of death duties was calculated to produce £700,000 and the abolition of settlement estate duty £150,000. Against these increases was a loss of £50,000 on allowance for quick succession, and of £30,000 on the death of a surviving party to a marriage, thus giving a net gain of £770,000 on the death duties. The

estimated yield of the total increases was calculated to be for the financial year 1914-15 a sum of £6,141,000, and for the year 1915-16 a sum of £11,404,000.

DETAILS OF THE REVENUE, 1913-14.

The subjoined figures give the net produce of the taxes, and we begin with

Customs Receipts.

Import.

Beer, Mum, Spruce, etc.	£31,642
Chicory	42,671
Cocoa	228,009
Cocoa Preparations, Butter, and Husks	113,480
Coffee	177,833
Currants	128,110
Figs	54,270
Plums (various kinds)	57,289
Prunes	13,132
Raisins	260,797
Spirits (Colonial and Foreign):	
Rum	2,585,600
Brandy	1,183,820
Geneva	312,868
Other Sorts	353,231
Motor Spirit	623,622
Sugar:	
Refined and Unrefined	3,031,910
Molasses and Glucose	134,859
Saccharin and Articles containing Sugar	100,773
Tea	6,507,738
Tobacco and Snuff	18,289,603
Wine	1,155,154
All other articles	10,124

Charges on foreign spirits, bottled in bond	£ 392
Money deposited and unappropriated to goods	5,225
Isle of Man—collected in the Island, exclusive of Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, and Wine (which are included above).	57,626
Total	£35,668,890

There were paid into the Exchequer £35,450,000, and over £97,240 to the Isle of Man. The item "Cocoa preparations, etc.," includes confectionery (chocolate).

Excise.

The net receipts under the various heads were as follows :—

Exciseable Liquors—Beer	£ 13,622,971
" " Spirits	19,539,776
Railway Duty	288,368
Saccharin	—
Glucose	56,491
Tobacco (Home-grown) *	20,178
Motor Spirit	17,761
Chicory, etc.	774
Coffee Mixture Labels	1,400
Patent Medicine Labels	360,376
Playing Cards	33,542
Club Duty	63,947
Monopoly Values	20,824
Licence Duties, viz.:	
Brewers	414,021
Sweets Manufacturers	626
Spirits:	
Dealers	46,569
Distillers and Rectifiers	23,272
Retailers	3,280,911
Tobacco Manufacturers	4,509
Medicine Vendors (Patent)	10,791
Motor Spirit Manufacturers and Dealers	4,708
Methylated Spirit Makers and Re- tailers	19,575
Beer Dealers	52,481
" Retailers and Cider Retailers	507,830
Wine and Sweets Dealers	25,947
" Retailers	79,209
Refreshment House	9,478
Tobacco Dealers	103,790
Dog (Scotland)	50,190
Gun (Scotland and Ireland)	21,560
Game	33,668
Establishment, viz.:	
Carriages, including Motor Cars	708,492
Male Servants (Scotland)	16,652
Armorial Bearings (Scotland)	5,061
Auctioneers, Appraisers, etc.	87,388
Hawkers and Pedlars	24,63
Plate—Dealers in Gold and Silver	66,67
Pawnbrokers	40,37
Other than the foregoing	74
Local Taxation, etc., Penalties	3,24

There were paid into the Exchequer
£39,590,000.

* The acreage approved for the cultivation of tobacco in Great Britain in 1913 was 142½ acres. The quantity of tobacco charged with duty was 10,229 lb.

Estate, etc., Duties.

The net receipts were as follows:—

Estate Duty, payable on property of persons dying after Aug. 1st, '94 (57-8 Vict. c. 30)	£ 21,648,594
Probate and Account Duty, payable on personal property of persons dying before Aug. 2nd, '94	37,492
Temporary Estate Duty, payable in like manner on:	
Personalty	3,214
Realty	26,339
Legacy Duty	4,481,097
Succession Duty	909,288
Corporation Duty	59,094
Total	£27,165,122

There were paid into the Exchequer
£27,359,000.

Stamps.

The net receipts were as follows :—

Deeds and other Instruments	£4,100,909
Deeds, etc., Penalties	5,953
Bonds to Bearer and Substituted Securities	1,005,822
Companies' Capital Duty	704,980
Do. (Limited Partnerships Act, 1907)	507
Contract Notes	311,803
Loan Capital Duty	21,218
Foreign Certificates	28,928
Share Warrants	150,160
Bills of Exchange	1,035,806
Bankers' Notes and Composition for Duties on Bills and Notes of the Banks of England and Ireland, and of Country Bankers	124,432
Licences and Certificates	175,154
Life Insurances	111,218
Marine Insurances	189,637
Receipts, Drafts, and other <i>id.</i>	
Stamps	2,016,830
Total	£9,083,363

There were paid into the Exchequer £9,966,000.

Land Tax and House Duty.

In 1913-14 the net receipts were as follows :—

Land Tax on Lands and Tenements .	£690,006
Inhabited House Duty	1,094,400
Total	<u>£2,684,407</u>

The payments into the Exchequer were: Land Tax, £700,000, and Inhabited House Duty, £2,000,000.

Income Tax and Super Tax.

Though Super Tax is only a feature of the rough graduation of the Income Tax, it has received such attention, and the interest in the yield is so keen, that the yield is given separately in the schedule below.

The net receipts for 1913-14 were as follows :—

Property and Income Tax and Super Tax	£47,240,770
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The payments into the Exchequer were £47,249,000.

The following is an approximate appropriation of the above net receipts to the different schedules of the Income Tax and to the Super Tax:—

Schedule	£
A. Ownership of Lands, Houses, etc.	10,304,000
B. Occupation of Lands, etc.	214,000
C. Government Securities	2,867,000
D. Businesses, Professions, Employments, etc.	27,249,000
E. Employment under Government, Local Authorities, or Public Companies	3,223,000
Super Tax	3,339,000
Total	£47,241,000

Land Value Duties.

The net receipts for 1913-14 were as follows:

Increment Value Duty	£34,199
Reversion Duty	80,434
Undeveloped Land Duty	274,916
Mineral Rights Duty	34,342
Total	£734,892

The payments into the Exchequer were £915,000.

The Post Office.

The gross receipts for 1913-14 were as follows:

Postage Stamps sold	£22,228,724
„ collected in Cash	503,330
„ Colonial and Foreign Offices	391,691
Poundage on Money Orders	178,034
„ „ Postal	592,493
Miscellaneous Receipts	54,508
Total	£23,948,785

Payments out of Receipts:—

Postage Refunded	35,601
To Inland Revenue Department	615,560
„ Customs and Excise, Railway Companies, etc., on account of Parcel Post	1,214,467
Postage collected for Colonial Offices	314,969
„ „ „ Foreign „	518,081
Total	£2,728,680

The net receipts were, therefore, £21,220,105.

The payments into the Exchequer were £21,190,000.

The Telegraphs.

The gross receipts in 1913-14 were as follows:

Transmission of Telegrams in Cash	£1,472,245
„ „ „ „ Stamps	2,462,822
Total Receipts	£3,935,067

Payments out of Receipts:—

To Cable Companies, etc.	£860,514
„ Telegram Money refunded, etc.	3,382
Total Payments	£863,897

The net receipts were, therefore, £3,071,169.

The payments into the Exchequer were £3,080,000.

The Telephones.

The gross receipts for 1913-14 were as follows:

Telephone Trunk and Exchange Receipts	£6,533,331
Payments out of Receipts:—	
To Foreign Administrations, Re-fundments, etc.	17,801
Net Receipts from Telephones	£6,515,530
Royalties from Licences	47,785
Total Net Receipts	£6,563,315

The payments into the Exchequer were £6,530,000.

The Crown Lands, or the produce of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown for 1913-14, showed Gross Receipts of £730,319, from which £530,607 were paid into the Exchequer.

The receipts in 1913-14 from Suez Canal Shares showed interest and dividend on 167,090 ordinary shares amounting to £1,188,127, and on 9,512 "Actions de Jouissance" £58,242—a total of £1,246,370. By March 31st, 1913, there were drawn off from ordinary shares some 9,512, and by the same date in 1914 there were 425 more—a total of 9,937.

From various loans there were received—Cunard Steamship, interest on advances £53,189; the Greek Loan of 1832, £11,000; Grant in aid to Fiji, £5,000; Gold Coast, advances repaid, £20,000; Liberian Government, principal and interest, £3,512; Persian Loan, interest, £10,000; Northern Nigeria, principal and interest, £205,420; Uganda, principal and interest, 12,025; British East Africa Protectorate, £11,619; and Nyasaland, interest, £1,750—thus bringing in revenue from loans and shares amounting to a total of £1,579,972.

The Miscellaneous Revenue may be shown for 1913-14 thus:—

Small Branches, Hereditary Revenue	£19,628
Bank of England	187,046
Bankruptcy Act, 1883	19,441
Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908	10,322
Post Office Savings Bank	41,603
Trustee Savings Banks	17,532
National Telephone Co. Pension Fund	8,887
Administration of Local Loans	37,599
Mint	800,674
Receipts by Civil Departments	£64,489
Savings on Grants of Parliament, etc., and over-issues repaid	6,631
Isle of Man (Customs)	10,000
Conscience Money	828
Casual Receipts	1,037
Fees, etc., Stamps	1,078,000
Total	£2,303,924

GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION.

A total of £9,734,127 10s. 6d. was issued from the Treasury on account of grants-in-aid. For the most part the Grants are payable out of the Consolidated Fund on behalf of the general purposes of local authorities, though some of them, such as the Agricultural Grant to Scotland and to Ireland, and the Exchequer Contribution to Ireland under the Land Purchase Act of 1891, are payments for specific purposes. Of the amount just given, it will be found that £7,007,134 5s. 2d. was distributed in England and Wales, £1,165,315 14s. 8d. in Scotland, and £1,471,677 10s. 8d. in Ireland.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Contribution to Imperial Services by the three divisions of the U.K., 1913-14.

The following table shows the Net Balance of Revenue contributed by England, Scotland, and Ireland, which is available for Imperial Expenditure after the local expenditure of the three divisions of the U.K. has been met:—

Year 1913-14.	England.	Per Cent.	Scotland.	Per Cent.	Ireland.	Per Cent.	TOTAL.	Per Cent.
	£		£		£		£	
Total Revenue as contributed -	162,491,000	83·86	21,309,500	10·93	11,134,500	5·71	194,935,000	100·00
Local Expenditure	66,659,500	74·80	10,105,000	11·34	12,357,000	13·86	89,121,500	100·00
Revenue contributed in excess of Local Expenditure	95,831,500	—	11,204,500	—	—	—	Net balance available for Imperial Expenditure. 105,813,500	—
Local Expenditure in excess of Revenue contributed	—	—	—	—	1,222,50	—		

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

The National Debt.

The National Debt may be classed as (1) Funded Debt, (2) Terminable Annuities, and (3) the Unfunded Debt. The Funded Debt comprises the bulk of the national indebtedness, and is made up of certain stocks, which chiefly yield 2½ per cent., but of which a small portion are still subject to 2¾ per cent., and of sums due to the Banks of England and of Ireland. The Terminable Annuities are for lives and for terms of years, at the expiration of which the payments will cease. The Unfunded Debt for 1913-14 consisted of Treasury Bills for supply and of Exchequer Bonds.

Parliament from time to time fixes a total sum (now at £24,500,000) which shall be devoted to the service of the Debt during the year, from which interest on the various portions of the Debt and instalments of the annuities shall be met, and the remainder form what is known as the New Sinking Fund for the reduction of the Debt. The Old Sinking Fund is the surplus (if any) remaining after the expenditure of the year has been met from the revenue of various kinds, and is of course also devoted to the extinction of debt, unless Parliament directs otherwise. By the dead weight of the Debt is meant liabilities which must be met, as distinguished from certain others which are contingent only.

The AGGREGATE GROSS LIABILITIES of the State for the past four years are shown in the following Table:—

Year.	Nominal amount of Funded Debt.	Estimated Capital Liability in respect of Terminable Annuities.	Unfunded Debt.	Other Capital Liabilities.	Aggregate Gross Liabilities.	Assets.		Exchequer Balances.
						Estimated Market Value of Suez Canal Shares.	Other Assets.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911	610,315,194	34,417,265	40,500,000	47,840,151	733,072,610	37,608,000	4,003,098	13,546,171
1912	602,200,092	33,044,389	33,100,000 6,400,000	50,061,947	718,406,428 6,400,000	44,046,000	3,704,386	11,468,591
1913	593,453,857	31,519,908	31,500,000 5,000,000	54,814,656	711,288,421 5,000,000	39,015,000	3,707,733	16,329,160
1914	586,717,872	29,552,219	33,500,000 1,500,000	56,384,019	706,154,110 1,500,000	34,929,000	3,350,578	10,434,519

* Treasury Bills to these amounts, having been paid temporarily out of Exchequer Balances in the respective years, are not included in the outstanding debt. These Bills, however, were renewable not later than June 30th following the close of the financial year. They must, therefore, for purposes of comparison, be treated as liabilities still existing, and must be added to the outstanding debt at the close of the respective year.

† The Exchequer Balance was temporarily depleted in these years by the paying off of Treasury Bills.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE—NATIONAL DEBT.

There was a NET DECREASE OF LIABILITIES during the year 1913-14 as follows:—

Reduction under:	£
Funded Debt	6,735,985
Terminable Annuities	1,967,689
Unfunded Debt	1,500,000

10,203,674

Increase under:

Other Capital Liabilities	1,569,363
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Net decrease of gross liabilities, 1913-14 8,634,311

The following table gives particulars of the DEAD WEIGHT DEBT of the United Kingdom for a period of years:—

NATIONAL DEBT.

Year.	Dead Weight Debt.	Old Sinking Fund and Exchequer Balances.	Gross Amount Redeemed.	Debt Created in the Year.	Net Increase (+) or Decrease (—)	Year.	
	£	£	£	£	£		
1875-76	766,415,834	435,443	4,637,422	6,795,252	+	2,157,830	1875-76
188-81	769,856,044	117,140	6,178,945	800,000	—	5,378,945	1880-81
1885-86	739,237,382	285,730	1,486,998	3,650,000	+	2,163,002	1885-86
1890-91	688,548,306	3,651,434	9,573,566	3,188,000	—	6,385,566	1890-91
1895-96	655,908,928	1,054,997	7,602,502	nil	—	7,602,502	1895-96
1900-1	628,930,653	244,623	1,460,700	62,000,000	+	60,539,300	1900-1
1901-2	689,469,053	3,314,226	4,454,303	60,000,000	+	55,545,697	1901-2
1902-3	745,015,650	258,722	6,236,888	32,000,000	+	25,763,112	1902-3
1903-4	779,778,762	3,398,183	10,148,985	2,000,000	—	8,148,985	1903-4
1904-5	762,629,777	2,279,823	8,315,100	757,432	—	7,577,668	1904-5
1905-6	755,072,109	1,476,397	11,852,132	nil	—	11,852,132	1905-6
1906-7	743,219,977	4,218,659	13,714,432	nil	—	13,714,432	1906-7
1907-8	729,505,545	5,751,936	18,029,680	nil	—	18,029,680	1907-8
1908-9	711,475,865	3,217,114	8,787,968	nil	—	8,787,968	1908-9
1909-10	702,687,897	565,845	10,422,489	21,000,000	+	10,557,511	1909-10
1910-11	713,245,408	642,652	28,012,949	nil	—	28,012,949	1910-11
1911-12	685,232,459	2,771,384	10,487,978	nil	—	10,487,978	1911-12
1912-13	674,744,481	5,444,787	13,270,716	nil	—	13,270,716	1912-13
1913-14	661,473,765	1,071,861	10,203,674	nil	—	10,203,674	1913-14
1914-15	651,270,091	..	..	..	..	..	1914-15

Average Price of £100 Consols, 1898-1913.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1898	110	18	9	1906	88	6	3
1899	106	17	9	1907	84	2	6
1900	99	12	6	1908	86	1	3
1901	94	5	0	1909	83	17	6
1902	94	7	6	1910	81	1	10½
1903	90	15	0	1911	79	6	3
1904	88	5	0	1912	76	3	1½
1905	88	16	3	1913	73	13	1½

Civil List, Annuities, and Pensions.

These are said to be placed on the Consolidated Fund, because they are payable under permanent laws, and are not voted annually by the House of Commons. The Civil List, providing for the dignity and comfort of the Crown, is the first charge, and now amounts to £470,000 a year; and under Annuities and Pensions members of the Royal Family receive in total £146,000 a year.

The Pensions for Naval and Military Services are a very different class, discouraged in Parliament and frowned upon by the public nowadays. They were: To the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, £720; Lord Rodney, £2,000; Earl Nelson, £5,000; Lord Seaton, £2,000 for life; Viscount Hardinge, £3,000 to the present Viscount alone; Viscount Gough, £2,000 for life (and he also receives £700 from the superannua-

tion vote); Lord Raglan, £2,000 for the present Baron's life; and Lord Napier of Magdala, £2,000 for the life of present Baron; a total of £18,720 a year.

The Pensions for Political* and Civil Services are but few now. Of the political class are Lord George Hamilton at £2,000 a year, Lord Balfour of Burleigh at £1,200 a year, and Mr. Chaplin at £900. Lord Balfour of Burleigh's pension was in abeyance for a short time in 1911 while he was Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords, at a salary, but he resumed it from May 15th, 1911, on relinquishing that office. Other pensions from Civil sources are the Dowager Countess of Mayo, £1,000 a year for life; and Sir C. L. Ryan, late Comptroller and Auditor-General, £1,333 6s. 8d. a year for life. The total of this class was £8,433 6s. 8d.

* Political pensions were instituted by the Political Offices Pension Act, 1867. The pensions, 12 in number, are divided into three classes: Class 1, maximum pension of £2,000 for not less than four years' service or its equivalent in a political office having a salary of not less than £5,000; Class 2, maximum pension of £1,200 for not less than six years' service in an office having a salary of not less than £2,000; and Class 3, maximum pension of £800 for not less than ten years' service in an office having a salary of not less than £1,000. The service need not be continuous, and service in a lower class counts for pension in a higher class. Applicants must file a declaration stating grounds of claim, and that their income from other sources is not sufficient to maintain their station in life. 15 pensions in all have been granted under the Act (see H. C. 221, 1914).

Pensions for Judicial Services amounted to £87,476 18s. 5d., of which £58,304 10s. 4d. was for England and Wales; £15,260 7s. 10d. for Scotland; and £13,912 0s. 3d. for Ireland. There were also certain Miscellaneous Pensions, chiefly for servants and other allowances made by former Sovereigns, which amounted to £55,935 3s. 11d., of which total the allowances to the Household of his late Majesty King Edward VII. amount to £17,755 17s. 5d. a year.

Certain Salaries and Allowances were also charged on the Consolidated Fund. They included the Speaker (Mr. Lowther), £5,000; Sir H. J. Gibson, Comptroller and Auditor-General, and his assistant, Mr. J. W. Cawston, £3,500 in all; Augmentations of Stipends to Scottish Clergy, £17,040; Highland Schools, £899; Clergy in the West Indies (salaries), £398; Inspectors (3) of Anatomy in England and Scotland (and incidental expenses), £1,037 5s. 8d.; Compensation under Copyright Act to King's Inn Library, Dublin (£433 6s. 8d.), and Sion College (£363 15s. 2d.); Miscellaneous Charges formerly on the Hereditary Revenues of Scotland, £5,692 8s. 5d.; Charges transferred from the Land Revenues of the Crown, £1,127 13s. 8d.; the Lord Lieutenant (the Earl of Aberdeen), £20,000; Inspector of Anatomy, and expenses, £300 10s. 10d.; and miscellaneous allowances to certain Irish persons, £754 12s. 8d. The total under these Salaries and Allowances was £56,547 2s. 1d.

Salaries in the Courts of Justice reached a total of £533,042 7s. 3d. Of that sum £314,521 18s. 2d. was for England and Wales; £116,256 19s. 1d. for Scotland; and for Ireland £102,263 10s.

Miscellaneous Services included the interest on Exchequer bonds issued under the Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904, £57,525; for the support of Greenwich Hospital, £4,000; the Duchy of Lancaster, in lieu of prisage and butlerage on wines imported into the county, £803; the Duchy of Cornwall, for compensation for loss of duties on the coinage of tin, £16,216 15s.; annuity to the Commissioners of Woods (Public Offices Site Act, 1882), £16,243 18s.; Indian Army Pension Deficiency Fund, £215,000; annuity under the Treaty of Union, payable to the National Galleries of Scotland, £2,000; and a commutation annuity payable to the National Debt Commissioners to redeem perpetual rent charges in respect of part of the Old Custom House, £5,936 11s. These charges reached a total of £317,725 4s.

The Supply Services.

These are so called because the House of Commons goes into Committee of Supply every year to vote the sums required to meet this expenditure. For the cost of the Army and the Navy, which was £75,659,959 in 1913-14, see article IMPERIAL DEFENCE, pp. 156 seq.

The Civil Services (including the Revenue Departments).

The "Civil Services" were granted net votes in 1913-14 amounting to £55,566,873, and the estimates for 1914-15 reach £57,065,816. For the Revenue Departments the grants were in the Appropriation Act, 1912, £28,062,680, and the estimates for 1914-15 are £30,847,915. Below we give tables of the seven (in 1913-14 eight) classes of Civil Service votes, in a

form affording a comparison of the grants in the session of 1913-14 with the estimates (now the grants) for 1914-15. The House of Commons passes these votes only too readily. Under a Standing Order of the House, which limits the number of days to be given to estimates, many millions of money have been voted away without examination. Figures already given show that estimates have swollen largely, and this may be seen very plainly in those touching the revenue departments, which, after falling for years, now grow rapidly from year to year. The general Civil Estimates owe much of the recent and present increase to the work under the Old Age Pensions, the Labour Exchange, and the Insurance Act. The number of votes is 120, being the same as the original number in 1913-14.

Civil Service Estimates.

Service.	1913-14. (Grants in Session of 1913.)	1914-15. (Esti- mates.)
Class I.	Net.	Net.
(Public Works & Buildings.)	£	£
Royal Palaces	66,700	65,270
Osborne	10,900	10,300
Royal Parks and Gardens . .	123,900	123,200
Houses of Parliament . . .	52,700	66,700
Legal Buildings, Gt. Britain	66,750	59,300
Art and Science Buildings, Great Britain	105,827	109,200
Diplomatic and Consular Buildings, Great Britain . .	94,600	102,050
Revenue Department Build- ings, Great Britain	648,000	710,900
Labour Exchange Build- ings, Great Britain	223,200	214,200
Public Buildings, Great Britain	774,570	851,950
Surveys of the U. Kingdom.	210,900	207,485
Harbours, etc., under the Board of Trade	58,478	49,532
Peterhead Harbour	32,000	32,000
Rates on Govt. Property . .	802,500	810,000
Public Works and Buildings, Ireland	271,613	279,739
Railways, Ireland	72,346	52,943
Peace Palace, Hague	2,475	
Total	3,617,459	3,744,769

There is a net increase of £127,310. The large increase on the vote for Revenue Buildings is almost wholly due to the growth of the Postal Service. The vote for Insurance and Labour Exchange Buildings includes provision for the commencement of buildings at Cardiff for (a) the Welsh Insurance Commission and (b) the Labour Exchange and Unemployment Insurance Offices. The requirements of the services provided for in this vote are still uncertain, and a large provision is accordingly made for urgent and unforeseen works. The vote for Public Buildings, Great Britain, contains provision for several large works in progress, e.g. Board of Agriculture (£48,544), Public Trustee's Offices (£52,500), New Stationery Office (£51,700), London Institution (£15,300). A sum of £5,000 is included on account of offices for the Board of Trade (first portion), a new work the total cost of which is provisionally estimated at £310,000.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

	1913-14. (Grants in Session of 1913.)	1914-15. (Esti- mates.)	There is a net increase of £241,899 on 1913-14. The increase on the figures for 1913-14 is mainly due to the provision made, for the first time in the original Estimates, for the Boards of Control, England and Scotland, set up under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.	
Class II. (Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.)	Net. £	Net. £		
United Kingdom and England:				
House of Lords Offices . . .	28,037	26,987		
House of Commons Offices . .	293,322	299,448		
Treasury and Subordinate Departments	109,050	108,263		
Home Office	267,613	268,600		
Foreign Office	69,730	68,737		
Colonial Office	60,285	61,510		
Privy Council Office	10,545	10,242		
Board of Trade	376,390	382,550		
Mercantile Marine Services	124,424	131,564		
Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade	14	16		
Board of Agriculture and Fisheries	309,532	344,027		
Charity Commission, etc. . .	30,000	30,572		
Chemist, Government . . .	21,255	24,792		
Civil Service Commission . .	54,825	51,885		
Exchequer and Audit De- partment	68,265	68,235		
Friendly Societies Registry	17,156	22,358		
*Local Government Board .	204,988	302,356		
Lunacy Commission	20,100	—		
Board of Control (Mental Deficiency)	3,000	176,419		
Mint, including Coinage . .	50	48		
National Debt Office . . .	12,583	13,056		
Public Record Office . . .	26,135	26,509		
Public Works Loan Com- mission	28	31		
Registrar-General's Office .	46,535	47,768		
Stationery and Printing . .	1,077,708	1,069,272		
Woods, Forests, etc., Office of	21,850	22,974		
Works and Public Build- ings, Office of	149,300	152,710		
Secret Service	50,000	50,000		
Scotland :				
Secretary for Scotland, Office of	16,556	16,851		
Board of Agriculture . . .	235,711	244,100		
Fishery Board	23,553	23,407		
Lunacy Commission and General Board of Control .	5,920	25,922		
Registrar-General's Office .	7,715	6,300		
Local Government Board . .	22,678	23,542		
Ireland :				
Ld.-Lieutenant's Household Chief Sec.'s Office & Sub- ordinate Departments . . .	4,554	4,554		
†Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction	27,141	25,472		
Charitable Donations and Bequests Office	155,497	168,266		
Congested Districts Board .	2,057	1,997		
Local Government Board . .	160,760	169,750		
Public Record Office . . .	110,586	109,728		
Public Works Office . . .	7,266	7,452		
Registrar-General's Office .	46,578	46,582		
Valuation and Boundary Survey	13,214	13,347		
Total	4,448,534	4,690,433		

* Exclusive of supplemental estimate,
£12,000, grants for child welfare.
† Exclusive of supplemental estimate,
£21,000, grants in aid of diseases of animals.

	1913-14. (Grants in Session of 1913.)	1914-15. (Esti- mates.)
Class III. (Law and Justice.)		
United Kingdom and England:	£	£
Law Charges	83,604	82,179
Miscellaneous Legal Expns.	52,016	52,216
Supreme Crt. of Judicature and Court of Criminal Appeal	328,214	327,889
Land Registry	39,089	40,121
Public Trustee	15	10
County Courts	5,000	8,050
Police, England and Wales.	110,436	108,186
Prisons (England and the Colonies)	775,800	783,890
Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Great Britain) . .	280,392	331,462
Crim.Lun.Asylms., England	64,916	59,607
Scotland :		
Law Charges and Courts of Law	86,500	86,910
*Scottish Land Court . . .	10,000	9,700
Register House, Edinburgh	43,544	44,001
Prisons	120,767	114,923
Ireland :		
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions	65,488	65,278
Supreme Court of Judicature and other Legal Dptmnts.	114,047	114,325
Land Commission	647,683	719,349
County Court Officers, etc. .	110,615	109,963
Dublin Metropolitan Police	97,787	107,472
Royal Irish Constabulary .	1,370,421	1,360,292
Prisons	111,346	114,214
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	111,800	111,552
Dundrum Crim. Lun. Asyl.	7,866	8,045
Total	4,642,346	4,768,634

* Exclusive of supplemental estimate, £600, additional expenses.

There is an increase on 1913-14 of £126,283. This increase is almost wholly accounted for (a) by the additional provisions made for Reformatory and Industrial Schools, and (b) by the growth of charges, connected with Land Purchase in Ireland, on the vote for the Land Commission. The large increase (£51,970) in the vote for the Reformatory and Industrial Schools results from the recommendations of the Departmental Committee [Cd. 6338]. The increase in the vote for the Dublin Metropolitan Police is due (a) to the growth of pension charges, and (b) to the provision made for the grant of gratuities to members of the Force in respect of the arduous duties which they were called upon to perform in connection with the labour disturbances in Dublin.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

	1913-14. (Grants in Session of 1913.)	1914-15. (Esti- mates.)		1913-14. (Grants in Session of 1913.)	1914-15. (Esti- mates.)
Class IV. (Education, Science & Art.)			Class V. (Foreign and Colonial Services.)		
United Kingdom and England:					
*Board of Education . . .	£ 14,660,069	£ 14,730,621	Diplomatic and Consular Services	£ 735,356	£ 798,041
British Museum	202,508	195,273	Colonial Services	700,146	740,914
National Gallery	22,275	22,545	Telcgraph Subsidies and Pacific Cable	28,847	28,862
National Portrait Gallery . . .	5,677	5,823	Cyprus, Grant-in-Aid	50,000	50,000
Wallace Collection	7,577	8,196	*Persian Loan	—	220,000
Stafford House	2,600	15,975			
†Scientific Investigation, etc. Universities and Colleges, Great Britain, and Inter- mediate Education, Wales	100,708	100,697	† Total	1,514,349	1,836,917
	314,300	314,800			
Scotland:					
†Public Education	2,469,622	2,491,868			
National Galleries, etc.	6,881	6,783			
Ireland:					
§Public Education	1,237,396	1,755,681			
Endowed Schools Commrs.	910	915			
National Gallery	3,165	3,165			
Science and Art	740,450	145,164			
¶Universities and Colleges . . .	125,800	124,000			
Total	19,799,938	19,911,506			

* Exclusive of supplemental estimate, £25,000, further loan.
† Exclusive of supplemental estimate, £5,000, *Albanian Loan*.

There is an increase of £322,568 on 1913-14.

	1913-14. (Grants in Session of 1913.)	1914-15. (Esti- mates.)
Class VI. (Non-effective & Charitable Services.)		
Superannuation and Re- tired Allowances	£ 775,401	£ 793,367
† Miscellaneous Charitable & other Allowances, Great Britain	—	1,264
Miscellaneous Expenses	14,426	10,116
Hospitals and Charities, Ireland	16,873	16,863
Temporary Commissions	52,000	43,500
Repayment to the Local Loans Fund	4,058	2,501
Ireland Development Grant	185,000	185,000
International Exhibitions	28,900	21,250
§ Repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund	9,709	—
Total	1,083,321	1,076,907

† Exclusive of supplemental estimate, £6,000, grant towards Wicklow Harbour Works.
§ Exclusive of supplemental estimate, £3,439.

There is a decrease of £6,414 on 1913-14.

Owing to the reduction in the number of Classes to seven, several votes which in 1913-14 appeared in Class VII. are now shown in this Class and its title has been altered accordingly. The estimate for Temporary Commissions is less than that for 1913-14 mainly owing to (a) the conclusion of the inquiries respecting oil fuel in the Navy, legal delay, and primary education, Ireland; and (b) to the large reduction in the provision for the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal. Specific provision is made for the first time for two Commissions appointed in 1913-14, viz. Venereal Diseases and Railways.

* Exclusive of supplemental estimate of £438,000 for special grants to certain local education authorities, and of £77,000, grants for medical inspection and treatment, provision of meals, etc.

† Exclusive of supplemental estimate, £4,000, grant to Royal Society in aid of expenses for research in wireless telegraphy, etc., at the National Physical Laboratory.

‡ Exclusive of supplemental estimate, £4,139, special grant in respect of defective children, and of £71,000, general aid grant.

§ Exclusive of supplemental estimate, £13,546, grant in aid of pension fund.

¶ Exclusive of supplemental estimate, £40,000, *Intermediate Education*, grant towards salaries of teachers in secondary schools.

There is an increase of £111,568 on 1913-14. The increase is due to the growth of the cost of education throughout the United Kingdom. A vote for Stafford House is included for the first time in the original estimates. In the vote for Scientific Investigation a sum of £5,000 is included as the first instalment of a total contribution of £10,000 to Sir E. Shackleton's Imperial Trans-Antarctic Expedition. A sum of £15,000 (in addition to £30,000 voted in 1912-13) is included as a further special building grant-in-aid for the National Library of Wales—the grant being conditional on an equal amount being collected by private subscription.

The most important change in the vote for Colonial Services is the large increase in the grant-in-aid for Somaliland, which is due to the defensive measures rendered necessary by the activities of the Mullah. The same causes produced an excess upon the original provision for 1913-14, and necessitated the inclusion of £25,000 in the supplementary estimate presented in Feb. 1914. The vote for the Persian Loan is entirely new, and represents the amount required to make good to the Treasury Chest Fund the sums advanced to the Persian Government in 1911-14 in order to provide the funds urgently needed to maintain law and order.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

	1913-14. (Grants in Session of 1913.)	1914-15. (Esti- mates.)
Class VII.		
(Old Age Pensions, Labour Exchanges, * Insurance, etc.)	£	£
Old Age Pensions . . .	12,600,000	12,710,000
National Health Insur- ance, Joint Committee	207,227	275,864
National Health Insur- ance Commission—		
England	4,712,493	4,896,611
Wales	333,950	364,702
Scotland	691,618	710,815
Ireland	350,260	394,620
Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insur- ance	984,525	1,038,123
National Insurance Audit Department	116,200	109,500
Highlands and Islands (Medical Service) Board	305,000	480,000
Treatment of Tubercu- losis (Special Grants) .	45,000	44,847
Friendly Societies Deficiency	14,653	14,568
† Expenses under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905	100,000	—
‡ Total	20,460,926	21,030,650

* Exclusive of supplemental estimate, £913,100, the chief items of which were £500,000 grant in aid of sickness benefit (women), £100,000 nursing grants, £100,000 grant in aid of sanatorium benefit, and £80,000 grant in aid of arrears of contributions.

† Exclusive of supplemental estimate, £100,000, subsequently provided.

‡ Exclusive of supplemental estimate, £50,000, for pathological laboratories.

There is an increase of £575,724 on 1913-14. The increase in the vote (£110,000) for old age pensions compares favourably with an increase of £400,000 in the estimates, 1913-14, over that for 1912-13. The anticipated increase of pensioners is 16,000, as compared with 27,000 in the previous year's estimate. In the earlier years of the operation of the Old Age Pension Acts the estimate was affected by various changes and modifications which, it is hoped, have by now produced their full effect, and the estimate for 1914-15 is accordingly based upon the calculation that a more normal rate of increase will be maintained. The increase in the vote for Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance is due to additions to staff, improvements of pay, and automatic increments of salary, and results from the continued growth in the duties of the Department.

Revenue Departments.

There is an increase of £1,949,195 over 1913-14. The Inland Revenue estimate shows a net increase of £176,670, of which the largest factor is the additional expenditure provided to accelerate the completion of the original valuation under Part I. of the Finance Act, 1910. The estimate for the Post Office shows a net increase of £1,772,510, as compared with the previous year. Of this increase, postal

services account for £822,835 and telephone services for £1,109,508, while telegraph services show a decrease of £159,833. The greater part of the total increase occurs under the heading of salaries, wages, etc.; and is due to the following causes, viz. (1) increases in pay, following the recommendations of the recent Select Committee on Post Office Servants; (2) additional force necessitated by growth of work; (3) normal increments in salaries and wages. The increase in the programme of engineering expenditure is due chiefly to the growth of the telephone system, but provision has been made also for anticipated expenditure in connection with the Imperial Wireless Chain. Following the recommendations of the Departmental Committee, the work of control and issue of stamps was transferred on April 1st, 1914, from the Inland Revenue Department to the Post Office, and corresponding adjustments made between these two departments.

	1913-14. (Grants in Session of 1913.)	1914-15. (Esti- mates.)
	£	£
Customs and Excise . . .	2,488,750	2,488,765
* Inland Revenue	2,030,650	2,207,320
† Post Office, Telegraph, and Telephone Services .	24,379,320	26,151,830
Total	28,898,720	30,847,915

* Exclusive of supplemental estimate, £45,000, additional expenses.

† Exclusive of supplemental estimate, £75,000, additional expenses.

Gross National Expenditure.

The issues from the Exchequer for the year 1913-14 were £197,493,000, and the receipts were £198,243,000, thus showing a surplus of £750,000. This may be compared with the receipts for 1912-13, which came to £188,802,000, showing a surplus of £180,000.

But to get the gross national expenditure for 1913-14, and the estimate for 1914-15, the following figures will be useful:

	1913-14	1914-15 (est.)
I. Exchequer Issues against Revenue . . .	£ 197,493,000	£ 209,203,000
II. Expenditure charge- able against Capital:		
Telegraph (Money) Act, 1913	—	4,500,000
Telephone Transfer Act	3,000,000	—
Post Office (London) Railway Act, 1913 . .	—	600,000
Military Works Acts	65,000	65,000
Land Registry (New Buildings Act) . . .	10,000	—
Public Buildings Expenses Act	100,000	100,000
	3,175,000	5,265,000
Total	£200,668,000	214,468,000

THE INCIDENCE OF THE INCOME TAX.

The following Table classifies the number of assessments and the amount of the Profits from Businesses, Concerns, Professions, etc. (Schedules D and E) in the United Kingdom in 1911-12 (from the latest published Return):—

Amount of Income.	Persons (excluding Employees).		Firms.		Public Companies.		Local Authorities.		Employees (D).		Employees (E).	
	No of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.	No. of Assessments.	Gross Amount of Income.
Not exceeding £160, but not exempt.	213,097	£ 12,079,906	8,990	£ 519,343	13,320	£ 738,226	8,503	£ 300,158	20,365	£ 2,084,174	205,850	£ 11,613,451
£160 — £200	93,879	17,491,236	2,137	309,738	1,659	307,379	409	74,643	38,984	7,098,756	111,990	20,410,246
200 — 300	70,285	17,847,314	4,222	1,093,329	2,863	726,208	612	155,692	37,061	9,016,403	120,527	29,627,094
300 — 400	26,919	9,027,888	6,930	2,479,520	2,103	735,942	383	137,429	10,055	3,510,144	45,179	15,915,178
400 — 500	14,906	6,837,989	4,862	2,244,698	1,979	910,314	318	145,891	4,132	1,871,995	25,239	11,581,576
500 — 600	7,908	4,415,632	3,000	2,015,387	1,388	770,537	228	127,110	1,876	1,040,821	12,510	6,982,613
600 — 700	4,874	3,204,469	2,481	1,753,635	1,153	752,267	162	105,094	956	625,879	6,952	4,582,762
700 — 800	3,826	2,900,923	2,252	1,702,899	1,072	806,669	147	111,095	638	479,576	5,258	3,997,255
800 — 900	2,417	2,065,882	1,786	1,521,545	836	710,597	99	84,218	368	313,602	2,697	2,311,878
900 — 1,000	2,667	2,578,440	1,759	1,690,020	1,024	988,928	122	117,976	358	348,006	4,149	4,051,374
1,000 — 2,000	7,669	10,790,043	7,688	10,861,920	4,831	7,026,294	589	868,557	724	964,445	7,007	9,587,003
2,000 — 3,000	1,972	4,841,663	2,869	7,016,777	2,569	6,346,246	297	743,450	105	255,033	1,029	2,540,265
3,000 — 4,000	736	2,554,678	1,410	4,922,734	1,568	5,456,307	176	613,600	24	83,156	328	1,165,497
4,000 — 5,000	437	1,978,552	828	3,710,769	1,125	5,074,016	128	586,935	9	40,171	197	922,337
5,000 — 10,000	610	4,231,493	1,501	11,134,282	2,778	19,911,875	299	2,163,979	11	68,943	204	1,900,784
10,000 — 50,000	275	4,937,927	1,000	18,855,465	3,099	67,481,025	310	6,403,462	4	54,847		
50,000 and over	19	1,931,192	109	11,983,559	965	187,075,538	100	15,605,734	—	—		
Total . .	452,496	110,915,227	54,732	83,905,620	44,332	305,818,368	12,887	28,345,034	115,679	27,855,951	549,116	127,189,253

The table deals only with Schedules D and E; and as for D, it omits £41,316,572, being income attributed to agents, bankers, and coupon dealers deducting tax on behalf of the revenue. The total gross income shown in the table amounts to £725,846,025 (including the omission just given), but the total gross income brought under review for the year was £1,070,142,343. The difference between the total amount shown by the above table and that representing the total income reviewed, viz. £344,296,318, represents income derived from (1) ownership of lands, houses, etc.; (2) occupation of lands; and (3) the interest from British, Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Government securities. The Treasury estimate the total number of income-tax payers at 1,150,000. The total cost of assessing and collecting the income tax (including the super tax) in 1913-14 was estimated at £1,250,000.

As given above, the gross income reviewed is a very different figure from the net income on which income tax is charged. The gross income, the deductions allowed, and the net income on which tax was paid, for the years named, were:

Years.	Gross Income.	Deductions.	Net Income.
1910-11	£ 1,045,833,775	£ 348,759,743	£ 697,074,032
1911-12	1,070,142,343	349,501,756	720,640,587

The various classes of profits brought under review in 1911-12 were as follows:

	Gross Income.	Net Income.
A. Ownership of Lands, Houses, etc.	£ 277,330,332	£ 160,228,544
B. Occupation of Lands, etc.	17,457,799	3,812,035

C. British, Indian, Colonial, and Foreign Securities	49,508,187	43,912,643
D. Businesses, Professions, Employments, etc.	598,656,772	445,526,736
E. Salaries of Government, Corporation, etc., Officials	127,180,253	67,160,629
	<u>£1,070,142,343</u>	<u>720,640,587</u>

Of the gross income reviewed, therefore, £349,501,756 were allowed as deductions in 1911-12.

Of the total income tax for 1913-14 the figures were: income tax, Great Britain, £42,031,000; Ireland, £1,374,000; super tax, Great Britain, £3,233,000; Ireland, £106,000.

Super tax, progress of 1914-15:—

Rate.	Number of tax-payers.	Yield in full year.	Range of income.
		£	£ £
Less than 3d.	13,255	472,000	3,001 - 4,394
3d. and less than 6d.	7,820	792,700	4,395 - 6,928
6d. and less than 9d.	3,390	898,000	6,929 - 10,071
9d. and less than 12d.	2,760	1,636,900	10,072 - 17,624
12d. and less than 16d.	1,500	3,970,400	exc'd'g 17,624
Total	28,815	<u>7,770,000</u>	

The total number of persons relieved by the reduction of the income tax by 2d. in the £ upon unearned incomes of £300 and under is 460,000.

The total number of persons relieved by the relief from increased taxation of incomes under £500 is estimated at 670,000.

The yield of a uniform rate of income tax of 1s. in the £ is estimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give £41,000,000.

BOARD OF INLAND REVENUE.

Somerset House, W.C.

(Established 1849. Estimated cost of Department, 1914-15, £2,207,320.)

Chairman, E. E. Nott-Bower, C.B. (£2,000).
Private Sec., G. R. Hamilton (£100).
Deputy Chairman, N. F. Warren Fisher (£1,500).
Private Sec., P. M. Osmond (*temp.*) (£50).
Commissioners, J. P. Crowley, C.B.; H. De La Bère, C.B. (each £1,200).

Special Commissioners of Income Tax.

York House, Kingsway, W.C.

Presiding Special Commissioner, G. F. Howe (£1,200).
Special Commissioners, H. W. Page-Phillips, R. J. Martin, A. Grasemann, C. H. Rickman, M. B. R. Sturgis, W. J. Braithwaite (£850-£1,000).

Secretaries' Office.

Joint Secretaries, J. E. Chapman, C.B.; P. Thompson (£1,200).
Assist. Secs., P. Williamson, J. Jacob, F. A. Barrett, R. V. N. Hopkins (£850-£1,000).
Clerk to Special Commissioners of Income Tax, E. R. Harrison (£850-£1,000).
Committee Clerks, H. A. A. Cruso, W. H. Moonan, E. H. Lambert, S. Minnis, M. W. Watson, E. O. H. Fossey, H. M. Sanders, G. B. Canny, W. R. H. Merriman, C. G. Spry, F. A. Sleet, L. E. Jones, W. H. Williams, W. V. Bradford, E. V. Hall, J. C. Stamp, A. Webster, A. A. Oliver (£600-£800).

First Division Clerks, P. M. Osmond, L. Browett, J. Snellgrove, J. Hutton, T. A. Mangran, R. P. M. Gower, R. W. Needham, C. J. Gregg, M. Reid, T. E. Harvey, T. Cope, G. R. Hamilton, G. P. Kurten, H. G. Dunford, A. Nelson, W. G. E. Burnett, E. M. H. Lloyd, G. L. M. Clauson, S. G. H. Bürger, E. L. Dutton, C. H. Wakeley, E. W. Verity (£200-£500).

Senior Clerks, G. Wells, H. V. Osmond, J. T. Sargent, J. Mullineux, W. J. Back, F. Minter (each £550).

Staff Clerks, W. H. Wright, J. A. Thompson, M. J. Cahill, E. C. Dodwell, T. E. Swain, W. A. Collins, M. O'Connor, W. A. Jenner, A. Hall, J. Stansfield, A. R. Reeves, B. A. Henderson, H. de P. Gauvain (£100-£500); J. J. Clunan, A. Russen, J. Dillon, H. O. Goater, A. J. Strahan, W. S. Stroud, C. W. J. Morgan, W. T. Dickinson, A. R. Clark, G. H. Whybrow, A. Culley, A. Featherstonhaugh, W. Watson, B. Marden, H. W. Crapp, A. C. Jarvis, F. Murphy, J. Lintott, F. C. Oldridge, W. H. Chick, J. F. Waight, H. B. Haynes, S. W. Fox, F. Lee, E. Denniford, E. W. Goodrich, W. P. Shepherd, C. Smith, J. Berry, J. N. Blackburn, E. E. Beare, J. R. Bowman, G. G. Greenfield, E. H. Harrison, J. Ashford, C. M. May, E. C. Bucham, G. V. Howell, W. W. Brougham, M. H. Axton (£300-£400).

Accountant and Comptroller-General's Office.

Accountant and Comptroller-Gen., B. P. Moore (£1,000).

Deputy ditto, H. C. Strutt (£725-£800).

Accountants and Cashier, V. de M. Alexandre (Cashier), E. S. Chapman, J. E. Ilowe (£550-£700).

Senior Clerks, J. Talbot, E. J. Henry, A. Brown, H. T. Watson, W. W. Maw, F. G. Mann (£440-550), G. T. Nicholls (£420-£500).

Staff Clerks, B. Bramble, F. W. Hunt, J. Tinkler, G. D. Lees, G. H. Bennell, W. Haynes, J. Somerville, J. H. Gedge, A. J. Polley, W. Wilby, H. Campkin, F. W. P. French (£300-£400).

Chief Inspector's Office—Taxes.

Chief Inspector, T. Collins (£1,000-£1,200).
Deputy Chief Inspectors, J. W. Stanley, E. S. London (£850-£1,000).

Superintending Inspectors, E. Elwood, J. A. McQuade, W. Williams, A. Binns, J. W. Sowrey, C. J. H. Revell, J. C. Brice, E. Clark, P. O. Hillman, W. Sharland, J. Southwell, C. F. Rawson (£800-£850).

Inspectors, Surveyors attached to Chief Office, J. Stevens, A. B. Shaw, C. H. Ross, C. F. Bennett, E. J. Sumner, T. MacMahon, W. Webb, A. W. Foster, J. A. Fowler, H. T. Bustard, J. Mitchell, J. J. Farrell, A. S. Iwori, A. Hook (Ireland), A. E. Goodwin, M. C. Furtado, D. C. Lethem (Scotland), F. W. Langston (Scotland) A. F. Pool, R. W. Osler, F. J. Cooksey, W. E. Mylam, H. G. Butler, P. T. Horton, J. P. Hughes, G. H. Hyett, S. J. Wood, A. S. Clark, A. E. Lacey, F. A. Tompson, W. P. Thompson, W. H. Coates, P. G. Read, P. Nichols, W. G. H. Chelmswick, H. G. Carter, H. W. Guest, T. W. Macleod.

Estate Duty Office.

Secretary, A. W. Soward, C.B. (£1,200).
Assist. Secs., G. H. Heath, J. W. Jackson, A. J. Bird (£850-£1,000).
Legal Adviser, G. B. Koshier (£1,000).
Principal Clerks, E. Heard, F. H. Duffield, E. Rosenfeld, F. H. Mainwaring, E. C. Saunders, R. D. Etheridge, C. E. Fletcher, H. H. Clare, L. W. Browne, G. D. Callender, J. C. Denmead, F.I.A. (*Actuary*), J. H. Taylor, J. W. Brown, J. Gaskill, A. Hewitt, J. R. Redhead, H. Dearden, J. H. P. Gilbertson, C. R. Elliott, H. L. Bramall, I. McIver, H. J. R. Herford, J. D. Pearson (£600-£800).

Assist. Principal Clerks, T. A. Frost, H. D. Scott, W. E. Lockwood, H. P. Dauning, W. V. Palmer, J. Dales, A. E. Hodgson, E. H. L. Jones, T. W. G. Wratistaw, P. J. Roper, S. T. Mimpriss, W. L. Gane, W. J. Todhunter, H. W. Osborn, A. E. Durrant, J. F. Rhodes, T. C. S. Smith, T. A. England, W. E. Willan, F. C. Lambert, C. Beatty, J. J. Wolfe, A. E. Sansom, C. J. H. Hutchins, A. J. Doyle, H. P. C. Skingley, F. E. Jeram, E. P. Rider, R. W. Ingram, H. P. Brown, L. H. C. Watson, F. H. Gorle (£550).

First Class Clerks, *A. W. Cooper, *J. W. Lumb, *H. G. Bell, *J. Buckley, L. Stack, *H. J. Wolfe, G. S. White, R. R. Ricketts, *J. H. Eley, *E. Wntaker, *A. Veasey, *C. D. Knox, *A. H. Troughton, *F. P. Clark, *A. H. Parey, *A. Robinson, *R. Dymond, *J. B. Birch, *H. L. White, *H. Mellquham, *W. Addison, *G. L. Price, *J. F. Tarrant, *H. C. Sword, *C. W. L. Tytheridge, *P. T. Brown, *J. H. Robinson, *J. W. Ruddy, *M. H. T. Macturk, E. L. Cope, P. Mordle, A. Hardwick, H. J. Harrison, E. W. Duxbury, A. P. Beet, H. B. D. Sword, E. T. Dixon, R. Quigg, E. V. Cole, E. M. Miller, W. C. Royle, C. O. Venede, C. H. Smith, J. B. Isherwood, W. G. Birt, A. J. H. Green, J. Connery, E. T. Hopkins,

*G. E. Eaton, *S. T. Lock, J. Tinsley, E. L. Holland, L. F. Tours, H. P. Bassil, D. B. Kent, C. S. Thompson, I. E. Bliss, G. H. Glover, J. A. G. Owen, P. H. G. O'Flynn, K. J. Milne, H. R. Russell, H. Priest, G. D. Florendine, H. Nell, W. K. Freeth, G. F. Broughton.

Marked thus * are on Service Scale, rising to £500, others with personal salaries.

Second Class Clerks, E. C. Burley, G. H. Moore, E. G. Moir, W. J. Duggan, J. W. Fox, J. Canter, A. S. Jamouneau, W. Neylan, W. S. Durrant, R. K. Rowell, C. N. Francis, J. M. Bliss, R. H. Hobson, C. S. Vincent, R. E. Allen, S. R. Tanner, R. S. Kemp, H. J. B. Smythe, E. T. Dixie, F. T. Eve, E. L. Green, E. A. Graty, C. R. Taffs, H. F. Studds, J. O'Connell, O. I. Thurston, F. Cruttenden, F. J. Phillips, C. A. Birchneil, H. J. Oliver, F. J. Bennett, A. W. Ramsey, H. Porteous, H. F. Parkes, C. Jones, F. H. Peake, T. S. Travers, J. A. G. Sterling, A. T. Nichols, J. Ratcliff, H. F. Williams, J. H. Burgess, P. J. Bennett, R. E. Coleman, I. Lawton, G. H. Richmond, J. Stratton, F. Noxon, W. C. Fenwick, C. V. Tapp, H. R. Ould, H. M. Young, J. W. Hodges, E. Braddock, G. Peake, E. Genochio, W. T. Matthison, C. W. Hall, L. Green, E. H. Cross, B. W. Marsh, G. H. Sellar, T. M. Dale, E. F. Saxton, C. Spice, G. A. Carter, H. F. Shave, J. W. Legg, G. T. Arnott, A. J. Stanton, G. W. Carter, E. H. Roe, C. A. Baker, J. B. Widdup, F. Overy, F. Rees, J. O. Voysey, E. R. Pickett, G. H. Bumby, E. Coates, S. J. Page, J. C. Harrison, I. Griew, R. N. Cook, R. F. Levy, A. B. Privett, R. Mead, L. F. Masters, J. S. Attwood, J. E. Robinson, J. W. Parham, W. H. Easty, J. H. Penson, F. C. Walters, T. A. McKee, W. M. Brown, J. D. Geake, E. W. Hamilton, W. H. Lynes, G. Cuttle, K. McFarlane, A. Edmunds, G. C. Burston, J. P. Cleary, J. G. Ibbotson, F. A. Hyrons, H. J. Porter, R. F. Goodman, T. Eatough, L. C. Kae, N. M. Parker, M. J. P. Kelly, E. H. Ritson, H. A. P. Stenning, E. A. Soward, S. G. Haskins, M. H. Tucker, L. A. Whillier, G. S. Bailey, D. W. Gratton, P. W. Aoe, F. M. Townend, R. B. Bowden, J. A. McDowell, O. W. Godwin, C. M. Cassidy, C. Hayes, H. M. Barber, J. N. Harmer, G. H. Ingram, H. C. Scott, G. Tucker, D. Harrison, J. E. Reid, G. R. Blake, G. E. H. Parkes, L. Johnson, O. Lovett, H. H. Livesey, W. Reader, D. J. O'Sullivan, G. E. Wright, A. D. Crombie, I. Hyman, P. J. Bacon, E. G. Frankland, F. K. Morgan, J. A. Smith, A. T. Evans, A. H. G. Sadd, E. L. Fairweather, W. A. Lucas, T. W. King, L. D. Gammans, F. R. Parks, V. H. Cullingford, E. W. Handley, G. B. Mason, L. B. Gibson, D. W. McAr, A. T. Law, E. L. Archer, H. G. du Heuma, H. E. Smith, A. D. Pole, H. Butler, H. P. Peck, H. W. Farmer, J. A. Taylor, T. J. Carroll, W. K. D. Atkins, H. Cook, A. H. Follard, A. D. Barnes, E. Allen, R. M. Lascelles, C. S. Herridge, G. G. Beare, F. E. Price (£100-£300).

Minor Staff Officers, A. H. Locke, T. F. Callum (£400-£500); G. A. Allin (£300-£400).

Office of the Controller of Stamps and Stores and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Newspapers, and Bank Returns, including the Stamp Offices, London Stock Exchange, and Lloyd's.

Controller and Registrar, P. Thompson.

Deputy ditto, G. J. Sargent (£850-£1,000),
Assist. Controller, W. Brown (£700-£800).

Principal Clerks, J. F. Oakeshott, S. Johnson, A. E. Taylor, L. H. Clark (£550-£700).

Senior Clerks, W. Battersby, W. Lee, E. B. Bishop, H. W. Longley, H. J. Gardham, J. D. Rowe, F. N. Whittle (£420-£500).

First Class Clerks, T. W. Beckwith, G. Martin (£310-£400).

Staff Clerks, H. H. Swain, J. Pittman, H. F. Chittock, A. J. Gayford, E. Chapman, H. A. Hodge, T. Green, J. P. Howatson, F. G. Hinks, E. L. Tottenham, A. H. Willott, W. A. Read, W. J. Bazeley, R. P. Jago, J. F. Park, F. G. Tucker (£300-£400).

Office of the Inspector of Stamping.

Inspector, H. Birtles (£850-£1,000); **Assist. ditto,** G. W. Stonestreet (£500-£650).

Chief Superintendent, F. Tapscott (£375-£475).

Superintendents, 1st Class, F. J. Thresher, H. J. Jordan, A. S. Roberts (£260-£350).

Solicitor's Office.

Solicitor, H. B. Cox, C.B. (£1,800); **Assist. Solicitors,** J. E. Piper, F. W. W. Kingdon (each £1,000), P. M. Smyth (£700-£900).

Chief Clerk and Clerks performing the duties of Chief Clerk, A. H. Freeth, T. C. Bates, J. J. Howe (at various personal salaries).

Valuation Office.

Chief Valuer, E. J. Harper (£1,200).

Deputy Chief Valuer for England and Wales, C. J. H. Thomas (£850-£1,000); **Chief Valuer for Scotland,** A. Blair (£850-£1,000); **Assist. ditto,** J. Mather (£800-£850).

Superintending Valuers, J. C. Crawford, G. F. Crisp, R. A. Dash, D. T. Davies, C. G. Eve, T. G. Fisher, C. H. Gott, J. W. Marsden, S. Martin, C. W. H. Mason, F. W. Thompson, J. E. Tory, W. Townend (£800, after 3 years £850).

Acting Superintending Valuer, H. J. Walker (£700).

Valuers attached to Head Office, F. J. James, A. E. Fleck, R. J. Lake, F. G. Baxendale, H. Burch, C. W. Davis, G. Taylor-Loban, J. G. Poole, and H. O. Foster.

Medical Officer.

G. A. Hamerton, M.D. (£400).

Exchequer and Audit Department.

Victoria Embankment, E.C.

The office of Comptroller and Auditor-General was created by the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1866, taking the place of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer. The Comptroller-General and his assistant are appointed by letters patent, and can only be dismissed by the Crown on an address from both Houses of Parliament. The Treasury obtains its money through the agency of the Comptroller-General, who, upon the Sovereign's order, countersigned by two Lords of the Treasury, gives the Lords of the Treasury a credit upon the Exchequer account at the Bank of England. The amount is then transferred by the bank to the credit of the Paymaster-General. The Comptroller-General examines and audits the accounts of the various departments, to see that the credit given to the Treasury is spent in accordance with the Parliamentary grants, his report being presented to the Public Accounts Committee of the House of Commons. Estimated expenses of the Department for 1914-15 were £68,235.

Comptroller and Auditor-General, Sir H. J. Gibson, K.C.B. (£2,000).

Private Sec., P. A. N. Nicholls (£100).
Assistant ditto, J. W. Cawston, C.B. (£1,500).
Principal Clerks, M. S. Kelly, W. H. Gallier, S. Waine, J. Tenny, I.S.O., and T. J. Bradley (£850-£1,000).

Senior Clerks, B. Horner, F. N. Dixon, F. Wood, F. C. Goldby, H. Collot, J. R. Sowden, W. W. Hunter, J. S. Lee, C. Monk, J. D. Rees, E. Merrick, W. T. Restall, J. J. Garnham, J. Houldsworth, W. Anderson, and T. B. Pearson (£550-£700).

Chief Examiners, M. Cleary, P. A. N. Nicholls, W. A. Woods, T. C. Evans, H. N. Horton, B. H. Cox, J. L. Rawcliffe, W. D. Bathurst, C. H. Stoodley, G. Burley, G. F. Davis, R. J. Watson, H. J. Batho, W. S. Hunt, W. G. Cartwright, C. H. Cope, A. W. Hargreaves, A. Diggins, A. W. Cronley, G. T. V. Steer, W. Johnson, W. Ll. Davies, J. E. Luxford, J. Bell, J. W. Bullock, W. S. Carter, J. Putnam, H. Greer, T. E. Jenner, T. Petherbridge, A. J. Evans, R. J. Redfern, W. B. Evans, L. S. Stone, J. W. A. Hayden, E. L. Curtis, J. Brand, E. G. Clayton, J. M. Davies, and W. H. Andrews (£350-£500).

Examiners, 148 (£100-£350).

Paymaster-General, Department of. Whitehall, S.W.

The office of Paymaster-General was, by statutes passed in 1835 and 1843, consolidated with various other offices. The Paymaster-General is appointed by sign-manual warrant, is unpaid, and does not offer himself for re-election on appointment. His duties are to make all payments required by the various

departments out of monies placed to his account by the Lords of the Treasury.

Paymaster-General, Lord Strachie (*unp.*).
Assistant ditto, C. L. Davies (£1,100).
Principal Clerks, C. Smith and F. W. Bartlett (£600-£800).

Senior Examiners, W. M. P. Smith, F. F. Parker, C. E. Doubleday, W. J. Phillips, F. W. Luck, E. E. U. Davies, and A. Carwithen (£400-£550).

National Debt Office.

19, Old Jewry, E.C.

The National Debt is administered by Commissioners appointed under an Act of 1786. The Commissioners are: The Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. Expenses, 1914-15, £13,056.

Comptroller - General, W. G. Turpin, C.B. (£1,500).

Private Sec., G. Rackham (£100).

Assist.-Comptroller, Sir E. J. Soares (£800-£1,000).

Actuary, H. Weatherill (£250).

Chief Clerk, C. von Berg (£800); **Principal Clerks**, H. Manwaring and T. Gowland (£600-£700); G. F. Ansell (£550-£700).

Assist. ditto, E. R. Kennedy, H. Weatherill, W. F. Doust, J. J. Bree, and E. S. Jones (£350-£450).

Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co. (£1,500).

THE LAW COURTS.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The English Courts of Law having jurisdiction in actions between parties are the House of Lords, the Supreme Court of Judicature, with its two main divisions—the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice—and the County Courts. In addition to these Courts, which have jurisdiction over all England, there are certain Local Courts of Record, of which the chief are: The Lord Mayor's Court in the City of London (which has a concurrent jurisdiction with the High Court in all matters affecting residents within the city or in which the cause of action arises in the city), the Chancery Court of Lancaster, the Liverpool Court of Passage, and the Salford Hundred Court. The House of Lords is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal, and such members as have held high judicial office. The High Court of Justice consists of three divisions: (1) Chancery (administration of trusts, company cases, mortgages, patents, etc.), (2) King's Bench (contracts, torts, bankruptcy, etc.), (3) Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty (wills, matrimonial cases, and maritime cases). The County Courts have jurisdiction in most claims for debt or damages not exceeding £100, and in cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act to any amount; and (outside London) in Bankruptcy. They also have a limited jurisdiction in Chancery, Probate, and Admiralty proceedings. There is a right of appeal to the High Court on questions of law, where more than £50 is claimed; otherwise, by leave. The Courts having original jurisdiction are the House of Lords, the Court

of Criminal Appeal (established 1907), the High Court of Justice (King's Bench Division), the Central Criminal Court, the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery (usually called the Assizes), the Courts of General Quarter Sessions in counties and boroughs, and the Petty Sessional Courts, metropolitan, county, and borough. The costs, either of the prosecution or the defence, in criminal cases can now, by order of the Court, be made payable out of local funds. To the Court of Criminal Appeal any person convicted on indictment may appeal on a question of law, or, by leave, on a question of fact, or mixed law and fact, or against the sentence unless that is fixed by law. But there is no power to order a new trial. In the King's Bench Division, and at Quarter Sessions, appeals are heard from summary proceedings. The trials of many serious offences take place at Quarter Sessions; but the most important are sent to the Assizes. The Central Criminal Court acts as the Assizes for London and some adjacent districts, and as Quarter Sessions for the City. Besides these Courts there are certain Ecclesiastical Courts: these are of three degrees of jurisdiction over the Established Church. First, purely spiritual courts, including the Archdeacon's Court, the Bishop's Consistory, and the Archbishop's Court; second, courts of mixed spiritual and secular jurisdiction—e.g. the Court of Arches and the Court of the Official Principal of York; and, third, courts of purely secular constitution—e.g. the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, which is the Court of Final Appeal in ecclesiastical causes. The judgments of the Judicial Committee may be

upheld and enforced by any of the High Courts of Justice.

The Archdeacon's Court is a court of first instance, and appeals lie to the bishop; but its aid is seldom invoked.—**Consistory.** Every bishop has his Consistory Court held before his Chancellor or Commissary, in his cathedral church, or other convenient place in his diocese. In this court are granted faculties for the alteration, repair and renovation of churches. Nothing can be added to or taken from the ornaments of the Church except a faculty is obtained for the purpose, and appeal lies from each Consistory Court to the Court of Arches or to the Privy Council. The Archbishop's Court, distinguished from the Provincial Court, is the canonical tribunal for the hearing of spiritual causes. The old Court of Arches, modified as stated, unites the powers of the *jus canonicum* with new powers conceded by the Church Discipline Act, '41, and the similar statute of '74, exercising authority in both Provinces (Judge, Sir L. T. Dibdin). The Registrar is Mr. Kenneth Munro, and the Court is held at Church House, Westminster.

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council (which hears appeals from Colonial and Indian Courts, and also from Ecclesiastical Courts) consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "high judicial office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1876 and 1887. Among the last are included the Earl of Halsbury (*b.* '25), Earl Loreburn (*b.* '46), and Lord Mersey (*b.* '40). Lord Parmoor is a member by virtue of sect. 1, and Sir John Edge (*b.* '41) and Syed Ameer Ali, C.I.E. (*b.* '49), are members by virtue of sect. 30 of the Judicial Committee Act, 1833. By virtue of the Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895, as amended by the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1908 and 1913, the following Judges from the Dominions are members of the Committee: Sir Samuel James Way, Bart., C.J. (*b.* '36) (South Australia), Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J. (*b.* '45) (Australia), Sir Edmund Barton, G.C.M.G. (*b.* '40) (Australia), Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G., C.J. (*b.* '53) (Canada), and Sir J. S. Williams (*b.* '37) (New Zealand). Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes, Charles Neish, C.B. (*£*1,200). Chief Clerk, W. Reeve Wallace (*£*650); 2nd Clerk, J. H. Houghton (*£*450). 3rd Clerk, D. G. Lys. Office, Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.

A List of Judges.

The following is a list of judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature:

Lord High Chancellor: Lord Haldane (*b.* '56) (*£*10,000).

Court of Appeal: The Lord Chancellor, Lord Reading (*b.* '60) (Lord Chief Justice of England), the Right Hons. Lord Cozens Hardy (*b.* '38) (Master of the Rolls), Sir Samuel Evans (*b.* '59) (President of the Probate Division), Sir H. B. Buckley (*b.* '45), Sir W. R. Kennedy (*b.* '46), Sir C. Swinfen Eady (*b.* '51), Sir W. G. F. Phillimore, Bart. (*b.* '45), and Sir W. Pickford (*b.* '49).

Chancery Division: Lord Chancellor, Sir M. Ingle Joyce (*b.* '39), Sir T. R. Warrington

(*b.* '51), Sir R. Neville (*b.* '49), Sir H. T. Eve (*b.* '56), Sir C. H. Sargeant (*b.* '56), and Sir J. M. Asbury (*b.* '60) (each *£*5,000).

King's Bench Division: Lord Reading (*£*8,000), Sir E. Ridley (*b.* '43), Sir C. J. Darling (*b.* '49), Sir R. Bray (*b.* '42), Sir A. T. Lawrence (*b.* '43), Lord Coleridge (*b.* '51), Sir T. E. Scrutton (*b.* '56), Sir J. Eldon Banks (*b.* '54), Sir H. E. Avory (*b.* '51), Sir T. G. Horridge (*b.* '53), Sir C. M. Lush (*b.* '53), Sir S. A. T. Rowlatt (*b.* '63), Sir Clement Bailhache (*b.* '56), Sir J. R. Atkin (*b.* '67), Sir Montague Shearman (*b.* '57), and Sir J. Sankey (*b.* '66) (each *£*5,000).

Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division: Sir S. Evans (President), and Sir H. Bargrave Deane (*b.* '46) (each *£*5,000).

Other Judges are the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, Lords Shaw, Atkinson, Moulton, Parker, Dunedin, and Sumner (each *£*6,000). **Court of Arches:** Sir Lewis T. Dibdin (*b.* '52). **Consistory Court:** Sir A. B. Kempe (*b.* '49). **Bankruptcy Court:** Sir T. G. Horridge. **Railway and Canal Commission:** Sir A. T. Lawrence, Lord Mackenzie, Mr. Justice Madden, the Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, and Sir J. T. Woodhouse.

SCOTLAND.

The principal Scottish Courts of Law having civil jurisdiction are (1) The House of Lords, which is the final Court of Appeal in Scottish as well as in English and Irish cases; (2) The Court of Session, sitting in Edinburgh, with its two main divisions, The Inner House and The Outer House; (3) The Sheriff Courts.

The principal Courts having criminal jurisdiction are (1) The High Court of Justiciary, (2) The Sheriff Courts.

The Inner House hears appeals from the Lords Ordinary, who are the judges of the Outer House sitting singly. The Sheriff Courts are territorial courts which try actions on contract, however great their value, and actions relating to heritable right or title, if the subject-matter is not more than *£*50 a year or *£*1000 in value, but not actions relating to status. In most cases there is a right of appeal to the Inner House.

The High Court of Justiciary tries the more serious criminal cases, and hears appeals from the inferior courts.

The following is a list of the judges of the Court of Session, or, as they are more properly designated, Senators of the College of Justice:

Inner House, First Division:—The Lord President (Lord Strathclyde), Lord Mackenzie, Lord Anderson, Lord Johnston. **Second Division:**—The Lord Justice-Clerk (Right Hon. Sir John Hay Athole Macdonald, K.C.B.), Lord Dundas, Lord Salvesen, and Lord Guthrie.

Outer House, Permanent Lords Ordinary: Lord Cullen, Lord Skerrington, Lord Dewar, Lord Ormisdale, and Lord Hunter.

IRELAND.

The House of Lords is the final Court of Appeal. There is a Supreme Court, divided into a Court of Appeal and a High Court of Justice, the latter being subdivided into (1) the Chancery Division (including the Landed Estates Court) and (2) the King's Bench Division (including the Courts for Probate and Matrimonial Causes, Admiralty, and Bankruptcy).

County Courts.—These have jurisdiction in matters of contract and tort up to *£*50, in equity and probate up to *£*500, and in lunacy

up to £700. There is an appeal, in equity, to the Chancery Division or to a Judge of Assize; and, in common law, to a Judge of Assize.

Criminal Courts.—There are (1) the Court of Crown Cases Reserved, and (2) the Assize Courts, similar to those in England; also (3) Courts of Quarter Sessions (presided over by a County Court judge), with wider jurisdiction than in England; (4) the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction and Petty Sessions for preliminary inquiries and minor offences.

The following is a list of the Judges of the Supreme Court:

Court of Appeal.—Rt. Hon. I. O'Brien (Lord Chancellor), Rt. Hon. R. R. Cherry (Lord Chief Justice), Right Hon. C. A. O'Connor (Master of the Rolls), Right Hon. C. Palles (Lord Chief Baron), Lord Justice Holmes, Right Hon. J. F. Moriarty.

Chancery Division.—Lord Chancellor, Master of the Rolls, D. P. Barton, J. Ross (Land Judge).

King's Bench Division.—Lord Chief Justice, Lord Chief Baron, J. G. Gibson, D. H. Madden (Probate and Matrimonial), W. Boyd (Bankruptcy and Admiralty), W. Kenny, W. H. Dodd, T. F. Molony.

THE INNS OF COURT.

The Inns of Court are as follows:—

Inner Temple, Fleet Street. Sub-Treasurer, W. G. Wrangham; Clerk, J. H. Milton.
Middle Temple, Fleet Street. Under-Treasurer, Major Beresford Peirse, D.S.O.
Gray's Inn, Holborn. Under-Treasurer, D. W. Douthwaite.

Lincoln's Inn, Lincoln's Inn Fields. Steward, A. Weatherley Marriott.

At these Inns students for the Bar are entered. They are governed by Benchers.

The Council of Legal Education was established by the four Inns of Court in 1852 to superintend the education and examination of students for call to the Bar. Chairman, The Master of the Rolls. Clerk, Frederick Dapp. Office, 15, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Director of Legal Studies, W. Blake Odgers, LL.D., K.C.

The General Council of the Bar. Chairman, P. Ogden Lawrence, K.C.; Vice-Chairman, J. Alderson Foote, K.C.; Hon. Treasurer, T. T. Methold; Secretary, Henry C. A. Bingley; Clerk, C. Worthy. Offices of the Council, 2, Hare Court, Temple, E.C.

THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The area of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, is 121,090 square miles—about an eightieth part of the Empire exclusive of India. The area of England and Wales is 59,315 square miles. The population of the United Kingdom at the 1911 census was 45,221,615, the population of the rest of the Empire, exclusive of India, being about 56,000,000.

THE GROWTH OF POPULATION.

The total number of persons returned as living in the United Kingdom at midnight on Sunday, April 2nd, 1911, was 45,221,888. This total showed an increase of 3,757,944, or 9·1 per cent., upon the number returned at the previous enumeration of April 1901. The rate of increase of population in the United Kingdom in 1910-11 was 0·3 per cent. below that in the previous decennium, due to the fact that neither in England nor in Scotland was the rate of increase so high as in 1891-1901. On the other hand, the growth of population in Wales was greater, and in Ireland the decrease of population was less, than in any of the previous six decennia.

The Great Towns.

The following table shows the population of those boroughs and urban districts of the United Kingdom which had 100,000 or more inhabitants at the census of 1911, with the rate of increase or decrease since 1901.

Town.	Pop. 1911.	Rate of increase or decrease per cent.
London (Administrative County)	4,521,685	— 0·3
Glasgow	784,455	+ 1·1
Liverpool	746,421	+ 6·0
Manchester	714,333	+ 10·8
Birmingham	525,833	+ 0·5
Sheffield	454,632	+ 11·1
Leeds	445,550	+ 3·9
Belfast	385,492	+ 10·4
Bristol	357,048	+ 5·3
Edinburgh	320,315	+ 0·9
Dublin	309,272	+ 6·4
West Ham	289,030	+ 8·1
Bradford	283,453	+ 3·1

Town.	Pop. 1911.	Rate of increase or decrease per cent.
Kingston-upon-Hull	277,991	+ 15·7
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	266,603	+ 7·9
Nottingham	259,904	+ 8·4
Stoke-on-Trent	234,534	+ 9·2
Salford	231,357	+ 4·7
Portsmouth	231,141	+ 22·3
Leicester	227,222	+ 7·4
Cardiff	182,259	+ 10·9
Bolton	180,851	+ 7·5
Croydon	169,551	+ 26·6
Dundee	165,006	+ 1·2
Aberdeen	163,084	+ 6·2
Willesden	154,214	+ 34·3
Rhondda	152,781	+ 34·3
Sunderland	151,159	+ 3·5
Oldham	147,483	+ 7·5
Tottenham	137,418	+ 33·8
East Ham	133,487	+ 39·0
Blackburn	133,052	+ 3·0
Brighton	131,237	+ 6·3
Birkenhead	130,794	+ 17·9
Leyton	124,735	+ 26·1
Walthamstow	124,580	+ 31·0
Derby	123,410	+ 7·5
Norwich	121,478	+ 6·6
Southampton	119,012	+ 13·5
Preston	117,088	+ 3·6
Gateshead	116,917	+ 4·4
Swansea	114,663	+ 21·3
Plymouth	112,030	+ 4·1
Stockport	108,682	+ 17·1
South Shields	108,647	+ 7·7
Huddersfield	107,821	+ 13·4
Coventry	106,349	+ 52·0
Burnley	106,322	+ 9·6
Middlesbrough	104,767	+ 14·7
Halifax	101,553	— 3·2

ENGLAND AND WALES.

In London, the process of decentralisation, which at first affected the inner districts only, has gradually affected a much wider area, so that in the decennial period 1901-11, of the 28 metropolitan boroughs, only nine—and these mainly those farthest removed from the centre—showed an increase. Outside the administrative county of London, however, is a wide belt of suburban towns and districts conveniently designated the "Outer Ring." This Outer Ring together with the county of London constitutes "Greater London." The inhabitants of Greater London now exceed seven and a quarter millions, and the growth in the decennium 1901-1911 amounted to more than 670,000 persons, or 10·2 per cent.

The following table shows the proportion per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom in its different divisions at the dates given:

	1821.	1871.	1901.	1911.
England	54·0	68·2	74·3	75·3
Wales	3·4	3·9	4·1	4·5
Scotland	10·0	10·7	10·8	10·5
Ireland	32·6	17·2	10·8	9·7

Towns and Country.

In England and Wales the rate of increase in the urban districts has declined from 15·2 to 11·1, that of the rural districts has increased from 2·9 to 10·2 per cent. It should be pointed out, however, that the rates in the last decennium represent an actual increase of 2,818,072 persons in the urban, and of only 729,354 persons in the rural districts. The total population of the urban districts of England and Wales in 1911 was 28,162,936. That of the rural districts was 7,907,556.

Further details of the population are given below under the divisions of the United Kingdom to which they relate.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The separate population figures for England and Wales as given in 1901 and in the Report of the Census for 1911 are:—

	Area in sq. m.	Population 1901.	Population 1911.
England . . .	50,939	30,811,420	34,045,290
Wales	7,376	1,716,423	2,025,202
	58,315	32,527,843	36,070,492

The enumeration of 1911 showed an increase of 3,547,426, or 10·9 per cent., upon the number returned in 1901. This increase was numerically greater than in any previous decennium, but the progression per cent. was lower than in any previous decennium.

Date of Enumera- tion.	Popula- tion.	Increase per cent.	Popula- tion per sq. mile.
1801 . . .	8,892,536	—	153
1811 . . .	10,164,256	14·0	175
1821 . . .	12,000,236	18·0	206
1831 . . .	13,896,797	15·8	239

Date of Enumera- tion.	Popula- tion.	Increase per cent.	Popula- tion per sq. mile.
1841 . . .	15,914,148	14·2	273
1851 . . .	17,927,609	12·6	308
1861 . . .	20,066,224	11·9	344
1871 . . .	22,712,266	13·2	390
1881 . . .	25,974,439	14·3	446
1891 . . .	29,002,525	11·6	498
1901 . . .	32,527,843	12·1	558
1911 . . .	36,070,492	10·9	618

The proportion of males and females in 1911 was 17,445,608 males to 18,624,884 females, showing an excess of 1,179,276 females, an excess which is partially attributable to the fact that men serving in the army, navy, and the merchant service abroad are excluded from the reckoning. In 1901 the excess was 1,070,617. The proportion of females steadily increased from 103·6 per cent. in 1821 to 106·8 per cent. in 1901, at which figure it remained in 1911. The number of separate families in 1911 was 8,005,290, as compared with 7,036,863 in 1901.

Year.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
1913	286,292	881,480	505,026

The More Important Occupations and Industries, 1911 Census.

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Domestic Indoor Service	1,302,438	41,765	1,260,673
Agriculture (on Farms, Woods, and Gardens)	1,229,555	1,134,714	94,841
Coal Mining	971,236	563,051	318,185
Officials, National and Local (including Police and Poor Law Services)	838,150	627,611	210,539
Building	817,942	814,939	2,953
Cotton Manufacture	623,825	250,991	372,834
Railway Companies' Service	542,969	535,799	7,170
Engineering and Machine-making, Iron Founding and Boiler-making	510,226	502,942	7,284
Dressmaking	336,955	3,826	333,129
Teaching	300,831	89,648	211,183
Inn, Hotel Service	289,056	178,550	110,506
Grocery	269,322	210,387	59,935
Tailoring	254,828	127,301	127,527
Printing, Book-binding, and Stationery	249,465	161,856	87,609
Wool and Worsted Manufacture	233,189	105,552	127,637
Boot, Shoe, etc., Making	217,986	172,000	45,986
Drapery	204,126	93,171	110,955

Population by Counties (with acreage).

English Counties.

County (with County Town).	Area in Acres.	Popula- tion.	Lord Lieutenant.
Bedford (Bedford) . . .	302,942	194,588	S. H. Whitbread.
Berks (Reading) . . .	456,491	195,811	J. H. Benyon.
Bucks (Aylesbury) . . .	479,360	219,551	Lord Rothschild.
Cambridge (Cambridge) . . .	315,168	128,322	Viscount Clifden.
Isle of Ely (March). . .	238,073	60,752	Duke of Westminster.
Cheshire (Chester) . . .	644,172	676,275	Earl of Mt. Edgcumbe.
Cornwall (Bodmin) . . .	868,167	328,098	Lord Muncaster.
Cumberland (Carlisle) . . .	973,086	265,746	Duke of Devonshire.
Derby (Derby) . . .	645,097	560,013	Earl Fortescue.
Devon (Exeter) . . .	1,662,672	457,331	Col. J. Mount-Batten.
Dorset (Dorchester) . . .	625,612	223,266	Earl of Durham.
Durham (Durham) . . .	637,672	929,214	Earl of Warwick.
Essex (Chelmsford) . . .	974,849	1,061,851	Earl of Beauchamp.
Gloucester (Gloucester) . . .	786,016	329,014	Marquess of Winchester.
Hants (Winchester) . . .	942,501	433,566	H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg
Isle of Wight (Newport) . . .	94,145	88,186	Sir J. Cotterell, Bt. [(Gov.)
Hereford (Hereford) . . .	538,924	114,260	Vacant.
Hertford (Hertford) . . .	404,523	311,284	Earl of Sandwich.
Hunts. (Huntingdon) . . .	233,985	55,577	Marquess Camden.
Kent (Maidstone) . . .	971,991	1,020,965	Lord Shuttleworth.
Lancs. (Lancaster) . . .	1,066,529	1,739,320	Duke of Rutland.
Leicester (Leicester) . . .	524,197	249,331	
Lincoln :			
Lindsey (Lincoln) . . .	963,800	237,843	Earl Brownlow.
Kesteven (Sleaford) . . .	465,878	111,324	
Holland (Boston) . . .	268,992	82,849	
London (London) . . .	74,816	4,521,685	Marquess of Crewe.
Middlesex (Brentford) . . .	148,701	1,126,465	Duke of Bedford.
Monmouth (Monmouth) . . .	345,048	312,028	Maj.-Gen. Sir I. J. C. Herbert, Bt.
Norfolk (Norwich) . . .	1,303,570	321,733	Earl of Leicester.
Northants (Northampton) . . .	581,670	213,733	Earl Spencer.
Peterborough, Soke of . . .	53,464	44,718	
Northumberland (Newcastle) . . .	1,278,691	371,474	
Notts. (Nottingham) . . .	529,188	344,194	Duke of Northumberland.
Oxon. (Oxford) . . .	475,968	146,221	Duke of Portland.
Rutland (Oakham) . . .	97,273	20,346	Earl of Jersey.
Salop (Shrewsbury) . . .	861,800	246,307	Lord Rankesborough.
Somerset (Taunton) . . .	1,034,259	407,304	Earl of Powis.
Stafford (Stafford) . . .	710,844	738,990	Marquess of Bath.
Suffolk, E. (Ipswich) . . .	549,241	203,233	Earl of Dartmouth.
" W. (Bury St. Edmunds) . . .	390,916	116,955	Sir T. C. T. Warner, Bt.
Surrey (Guildford) . . .	452,817	676,027	Hon. H. Cubitt.
Sussex, E. (Lewes) . . .	517,067	242,146	Duke of Norfolk.
" W. (Horsham) . . .	401,839	176,308	
Warwick (Warwick) . . .	563,117	408,227	
Westmorland (Appleby) . . .	505,330	63,575	Earl of Craven.
Wilts. (Devizes) . . .	864,101	286,822	Lord Hothfield.
Worcester (Worcester) . . .	472,487	427,026	Marquess of Lansdowne.
Yorks., E.R. (Beverley) . . .	741,172	154,768	Earl of Coventry.
" N.R. (Northallerton) . . .	1,399,600	314,779	Lord Nunburnholme.
" W.R. (York) . . .	1,673,550	1,584,880	Sir Hugh Bell, Bt.
			Earl of Harewood.

Welsh Counties.

Anglesey (Beaumaris) . . .	176,630	50,928	Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt.
Brecknock (Brecon) . . .	469,281	59,287	Lord Glanusk.
Cardigan (Cardigan) . . .	443,189	59,879	H. Davies-Evans.
Carmarthen (Carmarthen) . . .	588,472	160,406	J. W. Gwynne-Hughes.
Carnarvon (Carnarvon) . . .	305,986	125,043	J. E. Greaves.
Denbigh (Denbigh) . . .	426,084	144,783	Col. W. Cornwallis West.
Flint (Mold) . . .	163,025	92,705	W. G. C. Gladstone, M.P.
Glamorgan (Cardiff) . . .	489,529	742,993	Earl of Plymouth.
Merioneth (Dolgelly) . . .	422,372	45,565	Sir A. Osmond Williams, Bt.
Montgomery (Montgomery) . . .	510,110	53,146	Sir H. L. W. Williams-Wynn, Bt.
Pembroke (Pembroke) . . .	393,003	89,960	Lord St. Davids.

Local Government Board.

Whitehall, S.W.

This department was established by the Local Government Board Act, '71, and superseded the Poor Law Board, which had dealt only with Poor Law matters, and had existed since '47, when it took the place of the Poor Law Commissioners. The Local Government Board became the central department for Poor Law, Public Health, and other Local Government matters, and many duties were transferred to it that had previously been carried out by departments of the Home Office and the Privy Council. The year after the Board was established considerable changes were made by the Public Health Act, '72, and new duties of a very extensive character were imposed on the department.

The expenses of the Board for the year 1914-15 were estimated at £302,356.

President, Rt. Hon. H. Samuel, M.P. (£5,000).

Private Sec., F. L. Turner (£300).

Assist. Private Sec., F. H. Schofield (£100).

Parliamentary Sec., Rt. Hon. J. H. Lewis, M.P. (£1,500).

Private Secs., E. A. Phillips (£150), W. Rea, M.P. (*unpaid*).

Permanent Sec., Sir Horace C. Monro, K.C.B. (£2,000).

Private Sec., R. B. Cross (£150).

Legal Adviser, J. Lithiby, C.B. (£1,000-£1,200).

Assist. Secs., T. Pitts, C.B., N. T. Kershaw, C.B. (£1,500); W. T. Jerred, C.B., F. J. Willis, C.B., A. V. Symonds (£1,000-£1,200).

Principal Clerks, H. C. H. Houndell, I.S.O., D. Dolton, I.S.O., G. P. Beckley, G. E. Wainwright (£1,000), E. A. Browne, H. Pullen, A. J. A. Ball, C. Knight, A. Chapman, A. E. Wood, H. O. Stutchbury, A. B. MacLachlan (£700-£900).

1st-Class Clerks, W. H. Dumsday, P. Handford, E. T. Owen, H. A. Leggett, E. H. Rhodes, C. B. R. Ellis, R. J. Simpson, W. R. Frazier, C. E. Royds, H. J. Comyns, W. A. Ross, A. E. Barnes, R. H. H. Keenlyside, E. R. Forber, I. G. Gibbon, F. Slater, H. W. S. Francis (£250-£650).

2nd-Class Clerks, W. H. Green, C. R. Hicks, W. R. Woollven, G. Biddell, F. L. Turner, F. H. Schofield, E. H. Phillips, E. J. G. Titterton, F. J. Welch, R. B. Cross, A. N. C. Shelley, W. G. Allen, E. A. Faunch, P. Barter, E. F. C. Mosse, F. R. Lovett, G. N. Pell, E. D. Macgregor, F. F. Marchbank, J. C. Wrigley, H. H. Turner, R. A. Petzsche, J. C. Carr, R. H. Crooke, H. H. George, C. R. Kerwood, R. Stanton, E. S. Hill, A. H. Self, A. M. Legge (£200-£500).

Clerk of Accounts, J. W. Colton (£400-£600).

Statistical Assist., G. W. B. McLeod (£400-£600).

Staff Clerks, R. W. Dingle (£550), J. W. Coles (£550), T. Lawrance, T. R. Johnson, J. W. Davidson, A. O. Hobbs, J. Young (£400-£500), A. A. Kent, F. H. O. Jerram, J. W. Trickey, F. C. Allworth, L. J. Harding, W. E. Cope, A. Newton, J. W. Graves, T. E. Cartwright, E. F. Gits, B. E. Pinder, E. Laws, T. Philpot, L. W. Shubrook, T. F. Noakes, T. R. Luke, F. Mayes, A. E. H. Goddard, W. H. M. Kirk, W. G. Gillings, F. J. Ogden, W. Wilkins, E. W. Pickering, G. H. Kennedy, H. M. Bright, R. Magowan, A. W. Mason (£300-£400).

Additional Staff Clerks and Higher Grade 2nd Div., H. J. Andrews, J. B. Avery, C. J. Bayley,

L. F. Bradford, W. G. H. Davis, W. G. Finch, G. J. Gilbert, A. G. R. Giller, W. G. W. Goodworth, R. J. Harrison, J. Hepworth, W. C. Hunter, E. S. Knowles, A. W. Lloyd, A. F. Macdonald, W. Mackenzie, T. Malley, R. O. Morris, A. A. Mulloy, W. Smith, W. J. Sutton, W. H. Turvey, W. M. Wilson (£250-£350).

2nd Div. Clerks (146) (£70-£300).

Clerk for Parliamentary Work, C. E. B. Green (£200).

Assistant Clerks (108) (£45-£150); Typists (38) (£52-£130).

Architect, B. T. Kitchin (£800-£1,000).

Assist. Architects, H. J. Pearson (£500-£600),

A. H. Worsley (£350-£500), E. H. Terry (£250-£350).

Architect's Clerk, J. Barber (£100-£225).

Legal Assistant, J. W. Baines (£500-£700).

General Inspectors, A. B. Lowry (Chief Inspector) (£1,100), P. H. Bagenal (£1,000), E. B. Wethered, N. Herbert, G. A. F. Hervey, E. D. Court, Hon. G. Walsh, H. R. Williams, J. S. Oxley (£1,000), C. F. W. Thompson, W. P. Elias (£1,000), C. J. Roundell, R. H. A. G. Duff, W. D. Bushell (£600-£900).

Medical Inspectors for Poor Law Purposes, Sir A. H. Downes, M.D. (£900), A. Fuller (£800).

Inspector of Local Loans, Local Acts, etc., R. C. Maxwell (£600-£800).

Inspector under Canal Boats Acts, O. J. Llewellyn (£600).

Assist. Gen. Inspectors, H. K. Nisbet, W. J. T. Turton, G. R. Snowden (£500).

Supt. Woman Inspector, Miss I. Stansfeld (£400-£450).

Women Inspectors, Miss B. W. Evans, Miss M. O. Power, Miss M. K. Lea, Mrs. M. Andrews, Miss E. M. Jones, Miss L. W. Wamsley (£250-£350).

Inspector of Audits, E. P. Burd (£900-£1,000).

District Auditors (Metropolis), T. B. Cockerton, H. D. Gordon, A. C. Roberts (£700-£850).

District Auditors (County Council Districts), W. D. Easterby, E. G. Easton, S. D. Jerrold, H. W. Oliver, N. C. Simmer (£700-£850).

District Auditors (Provincial Districts), F. M. Adams, A. F. P. Barton, J. A. B. Bruce, H. F. Buckland, A. W. Chamberlin, J. A. Cole, A. H. D. Cunynghame, M. W. Dixon, W. W. Dolby, G. L. Gibson, W. Griffith, N. M. Griffiths, H. C. Hamilton, G. St. J. Hibbert, E. W. Hicks, C. A. Howell, J. E. Hughes, W. M. Hunt, J. E. Hughes-Jones, C. F. Jordison, J. Keogh, J. A. Lander, H. Locke, C. V. W. Lucas, H. Lvon, E. S. Mills, J. Orchard, R. T. L. Parr, M. D. Probert, H. McC. Rich, H. D. Roberts, H. V. C. Roe, E. Stevens, F. L. Stevens, A. Q. Twiss, I. H. Walrand, E. H. V. Weigall, F. M. Wheatley, H. C. M. White, W. S. Wilkinson, R. G. Woodyatt, H. D. Wraith, W. Young (£500-£850).

Assist. Auditors, J. E. Aldridge, W. A. Aytton, W. L. Brett, O. E. B. Brigden, L. M. Burrell, E. R. M. Castle, J. F. S. Croggon, J. W. Crowe, J. H. Easton, A. E. Ellis, H. R. S. Godfrey, H. W. W. Grain, F. B. Hardinge, H. S. Millett, F. H. Movatt, B. O'Gorman, C. W. Paddon, W. F. M. Provis, W. Robbs, B. Snow, A. D. D. Spafford, G. G. H. Stone, R. D. Thompson, P. T. Turner (£300-£450).

Chief Engineering Inspector, H. H. Law, M.I.C.E. (£1,100-£1,200).

Deputy Engineering Inspectors, E. A. S. Fawcett, M.I.C.E. (£900-£1,000), A. A. G. Malet, M.I.C.E. (£900).

Engineering Inspectors, F. H. Tulloch, M.I.C.E., R. H. Bicknell, M.I.C.E., W. O. E. Meade King, M.I.C.E., M. K. North, M.I.C.E., Major C. E. Norton, R.E., Major J. Stewart, R.E., H. R. Hooper, M.I.C.E., P. M. Crosthwaite, M.I.C.E., E. Dudley, F.S.I., H. S. Bidwell, M.I.C.E., A. W. Brightmore, M.I.C.E., D.Sc., A. G. Drury, M.I.C.E., R. G. Hetherington, A.M.I.C.E., F. O. Stanford, A.M.I.C.E., T. Ekin, M.I.C.E., W. M. Cross, M.I.C.E. (£600-£800).

Medical Officer, A. Newsholme, C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P. (£1,200-£1,500).

Assist. Medical Officer and Medical Inspector for General Sanitary Purposes, G. S. Buchanan, M.D. (£1,000-£1,100).

Assist. Medical Officers, R. J. Reece, M.D., S. W. Wheaton, M.D., F.R.C.P. (£600-£900).

Medical Inspectors, S. A. Copeman, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., W. W. E. Fletcher, M.B., F. St. George Mivart, M.D., R. W. Johnstone, M.D., E. P. Manby, M.D., R. A. Farrar, M.D., E. J. H. Coutts, M.D., A. Eastwood, M.D., T. Carnwath, M.B., H. A. Macewen, M.B., M. J. Rees, M.D., J. R. Hutchinson, M.D., J. E. Chapman, M.R.C.S., M. B. Arnold, M.D., F. R. Seymour, M.D., J. P. Candler, M.D., A. S. MacNalty, M.D., Lt.-Col. E. Wilkson, F.R.C.S. (£500-£800).

Assist. Inspector (non-professional), C. J. Hudart (£400-£600).

Assist. Medical Inspector, Miss J. E. Lane-Clayton, M.D., D.Sc. (£350-£500).

Inspectors of Foods, A. W. J. MacFadden, M.B. (Chief), J. M. Hamill, M.D., J. S. Low, M.B., G. C. Hancock, M.R.C.S., G. W. Monier-Williams, Ph.D., F.I.C. (£500-£800).

Assist. Inspector of Foods, A. R. Littelljohn, M.R.C.S. (£420-£600).

Bacteriologist for Glycerinated Galf Lymph, F. R. Blaxall, M.D. (£500-£800).

Assist. Bacteriologist, H. S. Fremlin, L.R.C.P. (£300-£450).

Chief Inspector Alkali, etc., Works, W. S. Curphey (£800).

Inspectors, E. Jackson, A. C. Fryer, Ph.D., F. N. Sutton, E. M. Fletcher, T. L. Bailey (£420-£600).

Resident Inspector, H. Porter (£500-£600).

Sub-Inspectors, R. D. Littlefield, H. J. Bailey, A. C. Carter (£300-£400).

Comptroller of Housing and Town Planning, J. A. E. Dickinson, I.S.O. (£850-£1,000).

Housing Inspectors, W. H. Colliv, E. Leonard, C. T. Clifton, M.I.C.E., C. H. Eyles, H. S. Stewart, H. A. Chapman (£400-£600).

Geological Adviser, J. B. Hill, F.G.S. (£400-£600).

Metropolis Water Acts.

Water Examiner, C. Perrin, M.Inst.C.E. (£850).

Police of England and Wales (Counties and Boroughs).

The established strength of county and borough police was for the year ended Sept. 29th, 1913, 34,369. This was exclusive of the Metropolitan and City of London Police. Out of this number there were 1,718 in the Liverpool force, exclusive of 507 appointed at private cost. The Manchester force contained 1,371 men, exclusive of 23 appointed at private cost; Birmingham 1,431; Leeds 704; Bristol 601; and Sheffield 583, exclusive of 43 appointed at private cost.

Local Administrative Bodies.

The various local administrative bodies that now exist in England and Wales are as follows:—

County Councils for administrative counties,
Municipal Corporations for county boroughs and non-county boroughs,

Borough Councils for the Metropolitan Boroughs,

Urban District Councils for urban districts other than boroughs,

Rural District Councils for rural districts,

Parish Councils for parishes having a population of 300, or if with a less population by special grant from the County Council, and

Parish Meetings for every rural parish—that is, for every parish not comprised in an urban district or borough.

Besides these, there are the Boards of Guardians for Poor Law Unions.

The elections of all these bodies are now conducted by ballot and in similar manner to Parliamentary elections. Elections are held either triennially or annually (for a third of the body). Elections of Guardians, Urban and Rural District Councillors, and Parish Councillors, are regulated by special rules issued by the Local Government Board. **Parochial Electors**, *i.e.*, persons on the parliamentary or local government register, are entitled to vote at these elections. The qualification for election as Guardian, District or Parish Councillor, consists in either being a Parochial Elector or having resided within the parish or district during the whole of the twelve months preceding the election. **Town Councillors** are elected by the burgesses, and the qualification for election consists in being a burgess and possessing or occupying property in the borough of a certain value. The qualification for a County Councillor is similar to that of a Town Councillor, but, in addition, peers owning property in the county, and persons registered as ownership voters for parliamentary elections, are qualified. By the **Qualification of Women (County and Borough Councils) Act, 1907**, women were for the first time rendered eligible for election as Town Councillors and County Councillors. Women are also eligible for election as members of Boards of Guardians, and of Parish and District Councils.

Other **Poor Law** authorities, who exercise power in relation to the relief of the poor, are (1) **The Metropolitan Asylums Board**, who are the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District, constituted under the Metropolitan Poor Act (67) for the reception and relief of fever and small-pox patients, imbeciles and certain classes of pauper children; (2) **The Managers of two Metropolitan Sick Asylum Districts**, constituted under the same Act; and (3) **The Managers of School Districts** formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act (44) for the maintenance of district schools, to which children are sent by certain boards of guardians instead of being maintained in the workhouses or in schools provided by the guardians.

Rating Powers.

The most generally levied rate is the **Poor Rate**, which is raised in every parish outside London by the Overseers of the Poor. County

Councils, Boards of Guardians, Municipal Corporations as regards their expenditure under the Municipal Corporations Act, and as Local Education Authorities, Rural District Councils, Parish Councils and Parish Meetings raise their funds for their various purposes out of this rate, either indirectly or by precept addressed to the Overseers. Thus County Councils levy a county rate upon Boards of Guardians of the various Unions in the county. These Boards in their turn raise the money which they require for Poor Law purposes, and for the purpose of meeting the county-rate precepts, by issuing contribution orders on the Overseers for the sums to be raised by means of the **Poor Rate**.

Municipal Corporations, acting as sanitary authorities under the Public Health Act, and Urban District Councils levy a special rate called the **General District Rate**, and this is assessed at a lower rate upon land than that which is charged on buildings and other properties. Rural District Councils have power to raise moneys for expenses chargeable to any particular parish by requiring the Overseers to levy a special sanitary rate; and Parish Councils have power by means of precepts upon the Overseers to require special rates to be raised for lighting and for public libraries.

For the purpose of preparing the Poor Rate a valuation list is made for each parish, containing particulars as to the gross rental and rateable value of all properties in the parish liable to be rated. These valuation lists are the basis for practically all the local rates. In London the Borough Councils act as Overseers and raise one rate for all purposes, called the **General Rate**.

The total amount of loans outstanding against local authorities (not including the Metropolitan Water Board, the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and the Port of London Authority) in England and Wales on March 31st, 1913, was £413,712,000, made up of £168,524,000 for purposes of electricity, gas, and water supply, tramways and light railways, and harbours, docks, piers, canals, and quays, and £245,188,000 for all other purposes.

The total amount received from Public Rates by local authorities in England and Wales during the year ended Lady Day, 1913, was £66,913,000, equivalent to 6s. 4½d. per pound of assessable value, and £1 15s. 1d. per head of estimated population.

In addition to this amount received from public rates, £21,745,000 was received in the shape of **exchequer grants** (including local taxation duties), £27,316,000 from gas, water, and electric light supply undertakings and tramways and light railway undertakings, harbour, dock, pier, canal, and quay undertakings, and £13,093,000 from other sources, making a total of £130,713,000 exclusive of loans. Trading undertakings belonging to local authorities in some cases produced profits which were appropriated in aid of the rates, and in others showed deficiencies which were charged on the rates. In 1912-13 the total of the sums transferred in aid of rates from the accounts of trading undertakings was £1,646,000, and the totals of the sums transferred from rates to meet deficiencies in the accounts of such undertakings was £930,000. The principal items of expenditure defrayed, otherwise than out of

loans, in 1912-13, by the principal classes of rate-spending local authorities was:

Education :	£	£
Elementary	25,547,000	
Higher	5,013,000	
		30,560,000
Highways and bridges		17,379,000
Lunatics and lunatic asylums		3,982,000
Police and police stations		7,552,000
Relief of the poor (other than lunatics)		12,244,000
Sewage and sewage disposal; dust removal and house scavenging		8,003,000

Land Rating.

By the **Agricultural Rates Act, '96**, occupiers of agricultural land in England and Wales were exempted from payment of one-half of the rates otherwise payable on land during the five years ending March 31st, 1902. The period has been extended from time to time. In 1910 the Act was renewed for four years. The exemption does not apply in respect of rates to which land is already assessed at only one-half or less than one-half its rateable value such as the General District Rate in urban districts and the Special Expenses Rate in rural districts; nor does it apply to rates levied in respect of works primarily for the benefit of the land, such as drainage, walls, and embankments; but it operates as regards all the other important rates, including the Poor Rate, County Rate, Borough Rate, etc. **Agricultural land** is "any land used as arable, meadow or pasture land only; cottage gardens exceeding a quarter of an acre, market gardens, nursery grounds, orchards, or allotments, but does not include land occupied together with a house, as a park, gardens other than as aforesaid, pleasure grounds, any land kept or preserved mainly or exclusively for purposes of sport or recreation, or land used as a racecourse." To meet the deficiency thus arising, and to prevent a greater burden being placed on occupiers of other property, **grants-in-aid** are made by the Local Government Board to "spending authorities" out of the **Local Taxation Accounts**, the Inland Revenue Commissioners paying the annual sum required into the Account out of the proceeds of Estate Duty on personal property. The "spending authorities" are the Councils of Counties, Boroughs, and Urban and Rural Districts, Boards of Guardians, and the Receiver of the Metropolitan Police District. The total rateable value of agricultural land in England and Wales in July '96 was £24,565,058; at Lady-day 1913 it was £23,926,000. The total rateable value of all property had risen from £165,412,266 in '96 to £212,757,450 in 1908, and £221,012,000 in 1913. The assessable value for the purposes of the Agricultural Rates Act was £209,069,000 in 1913. The total amount of the payments to the **Local Taxation Account** of England and Wales in 1913-14 was £7,057,134, made up of £1,107,260 additional beer and spirit duties, £2,076,630 liquor and other licenses, £2,376,984 in relief of rates generally, £171,311 in relief of rates on tithe rent charges, and £1,324,949 under Agricultural Rates Acts. (For **Exchequer Grants in Aid**, see p. 71.)

Local authorities are required to make annual returns of their receipts and expenditure to the Local Government Board, who

THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON.

in due course publish the information thus obtained in summary form. County Councils, County Boroughs and Municipal Boroughs, Urban and Rural District Councils, Poor Law Guardians and Managers of Poor Law School and Sick Asylum Districts, and the Metropolitan Police are the principal local authorities. They number in all 2,554, and spend about 98 per cent. of the total amount of public rates raised, and also expend about 99 per cent. of the exchequer grants received.

Value of Property.

The rateable value of property in England and Wales has risen each year since 1874, when the total was £115,646,631. In 1884 it had risen to 145,527,944 and in 1894 to 161,139,575 and in 1913 it was 221,012,000 including £1,952,000, the annual value of non-rateable government property in respect of which contributions in lieu of rates were paid.

THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON.

The area of the City of London is 673 acres—a little more than 1 square mile. The area of the County of London is 117 square miles. The population of the County at the census of 1911 was 4,521,685, being one-tenth of the population of the United Kingdom and about one-twentieth of the population of the British Empire, exclusive of India. Greater London, comprising the City and the Metropolitan Police District, has an area of 692.64 square miles, excluding tidal water, and is defined as containing every parish the whole of which is within 15 miles of Charing Cross, or any portion of which is within 12 miles. Its population in 1911 was 7,251,358.

There are 30 Municipal bodies in the Administrative County of London, consisting of the London County Council, the Corporations of the Cities of London and Westminster, and 27 Metropolitan Borough Councils; while in Outer London, which signifies the part of the Metro-

politan Police District lying outside the Administrative County, there are 142 Local Authorities comprising 5 County Councils, 9 County and Municipal Borough Corporations, 62 Urban District Councils, 14 Rural District Councils, and 53 Parish Councils.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Council was constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, and is the authority for the administration of the County of London, which has an area of 116.95 miles. The Council consists of 19 Aldermen and 118 Councillors (but in Oct. 1908 the Council adopted a recommendation in favour of the increase of the membership from 137 to 154). The aldermen sit for six and the councillors for three years. Under the London County Council Electors' Qualification Act, 1900, every parochial elector is entitled to vote at the election of a London County Councillor. No elector can legally vote more than once in the county at the same election.

The last election, the ninth, took place on Thursday, March 6th, 1913. The party results of this and the previous elections were as follows:—

	Pro- gressives.	Municipal Reformers.*	Inde- pendents.
1889	71	47	—
1892	84	34	—
1895	59	59	—
1898	70	47	1
1901	84	32	2
1904	83	34	1
1907	38	79	1
1910	58	60	—
1913	51	67	—

* Called Moderates '89-1904.

Members of the Council.

The members elected on March 6th, 1913, or since that date, to represent the various electoral divisions are given below. The figures in brackets denote the number of electors on the register in 1913. An asterisk denotes that the member was also in the former Council.

Battersea (18,209).			
*W. R. Warren (P.)			5483
W. J. West (P.)			5451
Capt. H. Ramsden (M.R.)			4702
G. B. Piggott (M.R.)			4502

Bermondsey (12,453).

*W. H. Ecroyd (P.)	2951
M. Shearman, jun. (P.)	2820
Ald. Stickland (M.R.)	2462
Maj. Swiney (M.R.)	2409
Dr. A. Salter (Lab.)	1632
C. G. Ammon (Lab.)	1374

Bethnal Green, North-East (9460).

*Garnham Edmonds (P.)	2731
*Edward Smith (P.)	2667
G. Allen (M.R.)	1961
T. A. Blane (M.R.)	1941

Esthna Green, South-West (8568).

*Rev. Stewart Headlam (P.)	2369
*Percy A. Harris (P.)	2359
M. Campbell-Johnston (M.R.)	1487
L. Tyfield (M.R.)	1441

Bow and Bromley (12,648).

F. H. Baber (M.R.)	2505
G. M. Hilbery (M.R.)	2464
*G. L. Bruce (P.)	1936
Ben Cooper (P.)	1826
C. E. Sumner (Ind. Soc.)	1794
E. C. Fairchild (Ind. Soc.)	1699
— Reaney (Ind.)	79

Brixton (14,562).

*W. Haydon (M.R.)	4289
*E. Gray (M.R.)	4274
A. R. Gridley (P.)	3154
H. Holt (P.)	3151

Camberwell, North (15,373).

*R. A. Bray (P.)	4358
*H. R. Taylor (P.)	4393
W. A. Hirst (M.R.)	3423
H. A. Truby (M.R.)	3374

Chislea (15,577)

*R. C. Norman (M.R.)	5200
*E. L. Meinertzhagen (M.R.)	5113
Miss K. Wallas (P.)	2598
G. Schuster (P.)	2569

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

City of London (25,773).		Hampstead (15,850).	
*J. W. Domoney (M.R.)	7321	*W. Reynolds (M.R.)	4567
*Hon. G. Johnstone (M.R.)	7279	*A. T. Taylor (M.R.)	4529
*W. H. Pannell (M.R.)	7245	H. Holman (P.)	2169
*S. Sankey (M.R.)	7206		
Capt. Hon. F. Hemphill (P.)	1708		
C. S. Ralli (P.)	1647		
Dr. S. Miall (P.)	1644		
W. W. Grantham (M.R.) returned unopposed (May 1, 1913) on the election of Mr. Sankey to be City Remembrancer.			
Clapham (27,415).		Holborn (11,727).	
*R. M. Sebag-Montefiore (M.R.)	8890	*R. I. Tasker (M.R.)	3719
H. E. S. Parsons (M.R.)	8881	*Hon. H. Lygon (M.R.)	3718
Hon. H. Beaumont (P.)	7049	T. E. Morris (P.)	1287
O. Partington (P.)	6971	J. B. Elsdon (P.)	1255
Deptford (19,106)		Hoxton (9031).	
J. T. Prestige (M.R.)	5704	*J. S. Holmes (P.)	2749
R. C. Phillimore (P.)	5667	O. Lewis (P.)	2693
Capt. M. Kincaid-Smith (M.R.)	5643	H. B. Bird (M.R.)	2402
C. M. Lloyd (P.)	5532	C. Filby (M.R.)	2279
		Miss Willoughby (Ind. M.R.)	158
Dulwich (16,958).		Islington, East (14,625).	
Lord Massereene (M.R.)	6048	*E. Smallwood (P.)	4545
C. Wilkinson (M.R.)	6027	W. L. Clague (P.)	4453
Dr. Sophia Jevons (P.)	3993	D. Hazel (M.R.)	4226
P. Phipps (P.)	4057	J. V. Fitzgerald (M.R.)	4170
Finsbury, Central (10,124).		Islington, North (15,870).	
*L. W. S. Roston (M.R.)	3006	*F. L. Dove (M.R.)	4796
S. J. Thomas (M.R.)	2947	*Col. R. J. Cooper (M.R.)	4792
*A. B. Russell (P.)	2929	Maj. J. H. Torrance (P.)	4374
H. S. Syrett (P.)	2853	H. S. Reitlinger (P.)	4549
Finsbury, East (6498).		Islington, South (11,485).	
*G. M. Gillett (P.)	2037	*G. Dew (P.)	3197
*H. E. A. Cotton (P.)	2026	*Howell J. Williams (P.)	3195
Capt. E. W. Morrison-Bell (M.R.)	1866	A. Dingli (M.R.)	2820
W. G. Perring (M.R.)	1837	*W. Hunt (M.R.)	2807
Fulham (27,282).		Islington, West (9935).	
*Cyril S. Cobb (M.R.)	7649	H. Mills (P.)	2999
*E. G. Easton (M.R.)	7614	*H. L. Jephson (P.)	2978
D. Waterlow (P.)	4870	C. W. French (M.R.)	2412
W. Meakin (P.)	4843	H. F. Wyatt (M.R.)	2372
		On the death of Mr. Jephson, Mr. W. A. Nicholls (P.) was returned unopposed (Feb. 13, 1914).	
Greenwich (16,172).		Kennington (12,280).	
*G. H. Hume (M.R.)	4815	*Sir John Benn, Bt. (P.)	3517
*Lord Hill (M.R.)	4787	Lord Peel (M.R.)	3371
A. H. Scott (P.)	4486	E. V. Sassoon (M.R.)	3264
Hon. H. F. Moulton (P.)	4463	W. J. Richardson (P.)	2878
		J. G. Dale (Lab.)	1121
Hackney, Central (11,543).		Kensington, North (14,352).	
W. Ray (M.R.)	3670	*D. Davis (M.R.)	4025
*Miss H. Adler (P.)	3653	*Major C. Levita (M.R.)	3999
Lord William Cecil (M.R.)	3645	C. D'O. Cooper (P.)	1895
*A. J. Shephard (P.)	3622	G. S. Warren (P.)	1844
		Dr. Ethel Bentham (Lab.)	1099
		W. Jarrett (Lab.)	998
Hackney, North (19,258).		Kensington, South (15,182).	
*G. W. H. Jones (M.R.)	6014	*Col. W. F. Cavaye (M.R.)	5072
*O. E. Warburg (M.R.)	5965	A. G. Colville (M.R.)	4997
W. A. Nicholls (P.)	5322	F. C. Jarvis (P.)	731
W. R. J. Hickman	5299	H. C. Bickmore (P.)	713
Hackney, South (17,116).		Lambeth, North (7582).	
*G. K. Naylor (M.R.)	3132	*F. Briant (P.)	2370
*T. Chapman (P.)	3109	L. Courtauld (M.R.)	2118
J. E. Brudenell-Bruce (M.R.)	3059	W. Gough-Cook (M.R.)	2105
C. Watson (P.)	2981	*Frank Smith (Lab.)	2037
H. Wells-Holland (Ind.)	1733		
A. L. Cox (Ind.)	1674		
Haggerston (8060).		Lewisham (32,581).	
*H. Ward (P.)	2178	*F. Carter (M.R.)	9497
D. Blackley (P.)	2167	Commander C. Bellairs (M.R.)	9410
J. J. Jarvis (M.R.)	1975	C. Garfitt (P.)	5865
W. Brass (M.R.)	1970	J. S. Lewis (P.)	5809
Hammersmith (19,304).		Limehouse (7597).	
*F. R. Anderton (M.R.)	5615	*B. B. Evans (P.)	2665
*I. Salmon (M.R.)	5609	*A. W. Yeo (P.)	2664
W. P. Hunter (P.)	3937	*C. Jackson (M.R.)	2024
Glynne Williams (P.)	3793	R. A. Reith (M.R.)	1916

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

Marylebone, East (9704).

*E. R. Debenham (M.R.)	3492
*Lord A. Thynne (M.R.)	3411
T. W. McCormack (P.)	1056
Mrs. Miall-Smith (P.)	1055

Marylebone, West (12,694).

*Lord Greville (M.R.)	4010
*Sir E. White (M.R.)	3942
Miss E. Fox (P.)	2110
Capt. E. J. Vasey (P.)	2066
On the death of Sir E. White, Capt. E. W. Morrison-Bell (M.R.) unopposed (July 6, 1914).	

Mile End (5765).

T. Wickham (P.)	2252
*C. Steitauer (P.)	2204
E. H. Coumbe (M.R.)	1973
C. Ince (M.R.)	1924
On the death of Mr. Settauer (polling August 12, 1913):	
G. A. Dutfeld (M.R.)	1743
Hon. H. Fletcher Moulton (P.)	1627

Newington, West (11,047).

*J. D. Gilbert (P.)	3161
*Evan Spicer (P.)	3097
E. Abbott (M.R.)	2268
R. O. Roberts (M.R.)	2222

Norwood (18,716).

*C. U. Fisher (M.R.)	6047
*F. St. J. Morrow (M.R.)	6006
Sir C. Tarring (P.)	3559
A. E. Bennets (P.)	3553

Paddington, North (15,175).

*J. H. Hunter (M.R.)	4561
*J. H. Lidiard (M.R.)	4522
H. G. Holmes (P.)	3573
J. S. Duckers (P.)	3485

Paddington, South (9,326).

*J. B. Karslake (M.R.)	3353
*Major Lewis-Barned (M.R.)	3316
R. H. de Montmorency (P.)	817
A. Y. Mayell (P.)	805

Peckham (17,237).

*T. Gautrey (P.)	5306
*Lord Haddo (P.)	5206
W. L. Dowton (M.R.)	5127
T. Richards (M.R.)	5092

Poplar (10,834).

St. John Hutchinson (P.)	3061
Miss Susan Lawrence (P.)	2960
T. Vosper (M.R.)	1599
Mrs. Elliott (M.R.)	1492

Rotherhiths (10,539).

*R. L. Stuart (P.)	3186
*Rev. J. Scott Lidgett (P.)	3159
W. G. Marriott (M.R.)	2662
D. Radcliffe (M.R.)	2457

St. George's, Hanover Square (12,817).

*Lord Chylesmore (M.R.)	4335
*H. J. Greenwood (M.R.)	4279
F. T. Mackenzie Bell (P.)	821

St. George's-in-the-East (3845).

*H. Gosling (P.)	1246
*C. J. Mathew (P.)	1209
Dr. P. Daniel (M.R.)	961
D. Knocker (M.R.)	929
— Dibbs (Ind.)	164
F. W. Brame (Ind.)	24

St. Pancras, East (9153).

*A. W. Claremont (P.)	2549
H. D. R. Walker (P.)	2522
W. Smith-Clark (M.R.)	2454
J. Hewson (M.R.)	2436

St. Pancras, North (9825).

*T. F. Hobson (P.)	2901
*A. L. Leon (P.)	2887
C. H. Dinwiddy (M.R.)	2654
E. Gunter Jones (M.R.)	2646
A. C. Edwards (Ind. Soc.)	514
W. G. Woodley (Ind. Soc.)	501

St. Pancras, South (6517).

David Davies (M.R.)	2360
*J. C. Denison Pender (M.R.)	2307
C. F. Cosburn (P.)	1353
T. Charles (P.)	1307

St. Pancras, West (9345).

Capt. A. C. H. Kennard (M.R.)	3278
Lord Windsor (M.R.)	3252
*W. Lloyd-Taylor (P.)	2672
A. G. Rickards, K.C. (P.)	2579

Southwark, West (8979).

*A. Wilson (P.)	2842
*T. Hunter (P.)	2831
H. Edwards (M.R.)	2105
Rev. W. J. Somerville (M.R.)	2070

Stepney (5304).

*A. O. Goodrich (M.R.)	1827
Ilon. A. Chichester (M.R.)	1805
J. S. Henry (P.)	1667
G. A. Hardy (P.)	1630
J. G. Butler (Ind. Soc.)	108
A. A. Watts (Ind. Soc.)	105

Strand (10,719).

*Lieut.-Col. C. Probyn (M.R.)	3109
*P. E. Pilditch (M.R.)	3065
Miss Pocock (P.)	793

Walworth (9349).

*J. A. Dawes (P.)	2575
*C. Jesson (P.)	2476
Councillor Bird (M.R.)	2199
G. Aspinall (M.R.)	2114

Wandsworth (48,915).

E. Evans (M.R.)	13,927
A. C. Rawson (M.R.)	13,804
G. P. Blizzard (P.)	7390
C. H. Williams (P.)	7357

Westminster (5614).

*R. W. Granville-Smith (M.R.)	3310
*P. Gates (M.R.)	3228
Mrs. St. C. Stobart (P.)	1199
L. G. Buxton (P.)	1168

Whitechapel (5177).

*W. C. Johnson (P.)	1792
*H. H. Gordon (P.)	1746
Rev. E. G. Parry (M.R.)	1008
A. Ludski (M.R.)	916

Woolwich (22,436).

*W. J. Squires (M.R.)	8378
*H. Kingsley Wood (M.R.)	8300
W. S. Sanders (Lab.)	7618
Miss M. Bondfield (Lab.)	7598

The Aldermen are as follow:—

Retiring in 1916.

A. F. Buxton (M.R.)	Lord Chelmsford (M.R.)
G. Drage (M.R.)	Sir George Goldie (M.R.)
J. W. Gilbert (M.R.)	G. A. Hardie (P.)
H. C. Gooch (M.R.)	W. Hunt (M.R.)
Bernard Holland (M.R.)	Cyril Jackson (M.R.)
Lord Monk Bretton (M.R.)	Sir H. Parsons (M.R.)
H. V. Rowe (M.R.)	O. Partington (P.)
Lady St. Helier (M.R.)	Mrs. Wilton Phipps (M.R.)
P. C. Simmons (M.R.)	A. H. Scott (P.)
Miss K. Wallas (P.)	

Alphabetical List of Aldermen and Councillors.

*Adler, Miss H. (P.)	Hackney, C.	*Jesson, C. (P.)	Walworth.
*Андертон, F. R. (M.R.)	Hammersmith.	*Johnson, W. C. (P.)	Whitechapel.
Baber, F. H. (M.R.)	Bow and Bromley.	*Johnstone, Hon. G. (M.R.)	City of London.
Bellairs, Commander C. (M.R.)	Lewisham.	*Jones, G. W. H. (M.R.)	Hackney, N.
*Benn, Sir J., Bt. (P.)	Kennington.	*Karslake, J. B. (M.R.)	Paddington, S.
*Blackley, D. (P.)	Haggerston.	*Kennard, Maj. A. C. H. (M.R.)	St. Pancras, W.
*Bray, R. A. (P.)	Camberwell, N.	Lawrence, Miss S. (P.)	Poplar.
*Briant, F. (P.)	Lambeth, N.	*Leon, A. L. (P.)	St. Pancras, N.
Buxton, A. F. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1916.	*Levita, Major C. (M.R.)	Kensington, N.
*Carter, F. (M.R.)	Lewisham.	Lewis, O. (P.)	Hoxton.
*Cavaye, Brig.-Gen. W. F. (M.R.)	Kensington, S.	*Lewis-Barned, Major H. B. (M.R.)	Paddington, S.
*Chapman, T. (P.)	Hackney, S.	*Lidgett, Rev. J. Scott (P.)	Rotherhithe.
*Chelmsford, Lord (M.R.)	Alderman till 1919.	Lidiard, I. H. (M.R.)	Paddington, N.
*Cheylesmore, Lord (M.R.)	St. George's, Hanover Sq.	*Lygon, Hon. H. (M.R.)	Holborn.
Chichester, Hon. A. (M.R.)	Stepney.	Massereene, Lord (M.R.)	Dulwich. (East.
*Clague, W. L. (P.)	Islington, E.	*Mathew, C. J. (P.)	St. George's-in-the
*Claremont, A. W. (P.)	St. Pancras, E.	*Meinertzhagen, E. L. (M.R.)	Chelsea.
*Cobb, Cyril S. (M.R.)	Fulham.	Mills, H. (P.)	Islington, W.
Colville, A. G. (M.R.)	Kensington, S.	Monk Bretton, Lord (M.R.)	Alderman till 1916.
*Cooper, Brig.-Gen. R. J. (M.R.)	Islington, N.	*Montefiore, R. M. Sebag- (M.R.)	Clapham.
*Cotton, H. E. A. (P.)	Finsbury, E.	Morrison-Bell, Capt. E. W. (M.R.)	Marylebone, W.
Courtauld, L. (M.R.)	Lambeth, N.	*Morrow, F. St. J. (M.R.)	Norwood.
Davies, D. (M.R.)	St. Pancras, S.	*Naylor, G. K. (M.R.)	Hackney, S.
*Davis, D. (M.R.)	Kensington, N.	*Nicholls, W. A. (P.)	Islington, W.
*Dawes, J. A. (P.)	Walworth.	*Norman, R. C. (M.R.)	Chelsea.
*Debenham, E. R. (M.R.)	Marylebone, E.	*Pannell, W. H. (M.R.)	City of London.
*Dew, G. (P.)	Islington, S.	Parsons, Sir H. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1919.
*Domoney, J. W. (M.R.)	City of London.	Parsons, H. E. S. (M.R.)	Clapham.
*Dove, F. L. (M.R.)	Islington, N.	Partington, O. (P.)	Alderman till 1919.
Drage, G. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1916.	*Peel, Lord (M.R.)	Kennington.
Dutfield, G. A. (M.R.)	Mill End.	Pender, J. C. Denison (M.R.)	St. Pancras, S.
*Easton, F. G. (M.R.)	Fulham.	*Phillimore, R. C. (M.R.)	Deptford.
*Ecroyd, W. H. (P.)	Bermondsey.	*Phiops, Mrs. W. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1919.
*Edmonds, G. (P.)	Bethnal Green, N.E.	*Pilditch, P. E. (M.R.)	Strand.
*Evans, B. B. (P.)	Limehouse.	Prestige, J. T. (M.R.)	Deptford.
*Evans, E. (M.R.)	Wandsworth.	*Probyn, Lt.-Col. C. (M.R.)	Strand.
*Fisher, C. U. (M.R.)	Norwood.	Rawson, A. C. (M.R.)	Wandsworth.
*Gates, P. (M.R.)	Westminster.	*Ray, W. (M.R.)	Hackney, C.
*Gautrey, T. (P.)	Peckham.	*Reynolds, W. (M.R.)	Hampstead.
*Gilbert, J. D. (P.)	Newington, W.	*Rostron, L. W. S. (M.R.)	Finsbury, C.
*Gilbert, J. W. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1916.	*Rowe, H. V. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1916.
*Gillett, G. M. (P.)	Finsbury, E.	*St. Helier, Lady (M.R.)	Alderman till 1916.
Goldie, Sir Geo. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1919.	*Salmon, I. (M.R.)	Hammersmith.
*Gooch, H. C. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1916.	Scott, A. H. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1919.
*Goodrich, A. O. (M.R.)	Stepney.	*Shearman, M., jun. (P.)	Bermondsey.
*Gordon, H. H. (P.)	Whitechapel. (East.	Simmons, P. C. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1916.
*Gosling, H. (P.)	St. George's-in-the	*Smallwood, E. (P.)	Islington, E.
Grantham, W. W. (M.R.)	City of London.	*Smith, Edward (P.)	Bethnal Green, N.E.
*Gray, E. (M.R.)	Brixton.	*Smith, R. W. Granville- (M.R.)	Westminster.
*Greenwood, H. J. (M.R.)	St. George's, Hanover Sq.	*Spicer, Evan (P.)	Newington, W.
*Greville, Lord (M.R.)	Marylebone, W.	*Squires, W. J. (M.R.)	Woolwich.
*Haddo, Lord (P.)	Peckham.	*Stuart, R. L. (P.)	Rotherhithe.
Hardy, G. (P.)	Alderman till 1919.	Tasker, Lt.-Col. H. H. (M.R.)	Holborn.
*Harris, P. A. (P.)	Bethnal Green, S.W.	*Taylor, A. T. (M.R.)	Hampstead.
*Haydon, W. (M.R.)	Brixton.	*Taylor, H. R. (P.)	Camberwell, N.
*Headlam, Rev. Stewart (P.)	Bethnal Green, S.W.	Thomas, S. J. (M.R.)	Finsbury, C.
Hilbery, G. M. (M.R.)	Bow and Bromley.	*Thynne, Lord A. (M.R.)	Marylebone, E.
*Hill, Lord (M.R.)	Greenwich.	Walker, H. D. R. (P.)	St. Pancras, E.
*Hobson, T. F. (P.)	St. Pancras, N.	*Wallas, Miss K. (P.)	Alderman till 1916.
*Holland, B. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1916.	*Warburton, O. E. (M.R.)	Hackney, N.
*Holmes, J. S. (P.)	Hoxton.	*Ward, H. (P.)	Haggerston.
*Hume, G. H. (M.R.)	Greenwich.	*Warren, W. R. (P.)	Battersea.
Hunt, W. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1919.	West, W. J. (P.)	Battersea.
*Hunter, J. H. (M.R.)	Paddington, N.	Wickham, T. (P.)	Mill End.
*Hunter, T. (P.)	Southwark, W.	*Wilkinson, C. (M.R.)	Dulwich.
Hutchinson, St. J. (P.)	Poplar.	*Williams, H. J. (P.)	Islington, S.
*Jackson, C. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1919.		

*Wilson, A. (P.) . . . Southwark, W.
 *Windsor, Lord (M.R.) . . St. Pancras, W.
 *Wood, H. Kingsley
 (M.R.) . . . Woolwich.
 *Yeo, A. W. (P.) . . . Limehouse.

Those marked *e* form the Education Committee, together with the following co-opted members: Miss Mary Beeton, G. L. Bruce, Miss C. S. Bulcraig, Dr. Morgan I. Finucane, Miss Margaret Frere, Dr. Sophia Jevons, H. W. Liversidge, Hon. H. Fletcher Moulton, Rev. W. J. Sommerville, Rev. Canon R. D. Swallow, and Miss Amy Tomes.

Chairman of the Council, Rt. Hon. Visct. Peel.
 Vice-Chairman, A. O. Goodrich.
 Deputy-Chairman, H. E. A. Cotton.
 Chairman, Education Committee, J. W. Gilbert.
 Vice-Chairman, Rt. Hon. Viscount Hill.

The Council's Officers.

Clerk (vacant) (£2,000); Deputy *do.*, J. Bird (£1,000).

Comptroller, H. E. Haward (£2,500); Deputy *do.*, C. D. Johnson (£1,000).

Chief Engineer, G. W. Humphreys (£2,000); Chief Assist. Eng., W. C. Copperthwaite (£1,000).

Superintending Architect, W. E. Riley (£2,000); Chief Assist. *do.*, J. Briggs (£1,000).

Solitoir, E. Tanner (£1,500); Deputy *do.*, D. P. Andrews (£1,000).

Medical Officer of Health, W. H. Hamer (£1,250); Deputy *do.*, Dr. W. Butler (£1,000).

Valuer (vacant), £2,000; Chief Assist. *do.*, F. W. Hunt (£850).

Chief Officer, Public Control, J. Ollis (£1,000).
 Chief Officer, Parks Department, Major P. Maud, C.M.G. (£750).

Housing Manager, S. G. Burgess (£800).
 Educational Adviser, Dr. W. Garnett, D.C.L. (£1,500).

Education Officer, Sir Robert Blair, M.A. (£1,500); Deputy *do.*, B. M. Allen (£950).

Chief Officer Fire Brigade, Lt. Sampson Sladen, R.N. (£1,000, with allowances).

Chief Officer of Tramways, A. L. C. Fell (£2,000); Deputy *do.*, J. K. Bruce (£1,000).

Chief Officer of Stores, F. W. Mackinney (£1,000).

Central Offices, County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.

The new County Hall is being built on the Surrey side of the Thames between Westminster and Charing Cross Bridges, from the plans of Mr. Ralph Knott, who in 1908 won the architects' competition for designs for the Hall. The building, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the King in March 1912, will be in the English Renaissance style, over 700 ft. long, and 6 stories high.

Statistics.

The estimated expenditure for 1914-15 on rate and debt accounts amounted in total to £11,033,227. The estimated income was £3,118,132, giving a net expenditure of £7,915,095 to be raised by rate. Of the total estimated net expenditure £3,204,270 was on account of debt, and £6,511,427 on account of education (£5,369,901 for elementary and £1,141,526 for higher education).

The assessable value of the County was, on April 6th, 1914, £45,112,965, of which sum £5,758,401 represented the assessable value of the City of London and the Inner and Middle Temples. A penny rate was estimated to produce to the Council £187,971.

The Council's rates have been as follows:—

1889-90 . . . 12 ¹ / ₂ d.	1906-7 { Ord. 17 ¹ / ₂ d. Ed. 19 ¹ / ₂ d. }
1890-91 . . . 13 ¹ / ₂ d.	1907-8 { Ord. 17 ¹ / ₂ d. Ed. 18 ¹ / ₂ d. }
1891-92 . . . 13 ¹ / ₂ d.	1908-9 { Ord. 17 ¹ / ₂ d. Ed. 19 ¹ / ₂ d. }
1892-93 . . . 12 ¹ / ₂ d.	1909-10 { Ord. 17 ¹ / ₂ d. Ed. 19 ¹ / ₂ d. }
1893-94 . . . 13 ¹ / ₂ d.	1910-11 { Ord. 17 ¹ / ₂ d. Ed. 20 ¹ / ₂ d. }
1894-95 . . . 14 ¹ / ₂ d.	1911-12 { Ord. 17 ¹ / ₂ d. Ed. 21 ¹ / ₂ d. }
1895-96 . . . 15 ¹ / ₂ d.	1912-13 { Ord. 17 ¹ / ₂ d. Ed. 21 ¹ / ₂ d. }
1896-97 . . . 15 ¹ / ₂ d.	1913-14 { Ord. 17 ¹ / ₂ d. Ed. 23 ¹ / ₂ d. }
1897-98 . . . 14 ¹ / ₂ d.	1914-15 { Ord. 17 ¹ / ₂ d. Ed. 25 ¹ / ₂ d. }
1898-99 . . . 14 ¹ / ₂ d.	
1899-1900 . . . 13 ¹ / ₂ d.	
1900-1 . . . 14 ¹ / ₂ d.	
1901-2 . . . 15 ¹ / ₂ d.	
1902-3 . . . 15 ¹ / ₂ d.	
1903-4 . . . 16 ¹ / ₂ d.	
1904-5 { Ord. 17 ¹ / ₂ d. Ed. 8 ¹ / ₂ 125d. (3 ¹ / ₂ year's charge) }	
1905-6 { Ord. 17 ¹ / ₂ d. Ed. 18 ¹ / ₂ d. }	

The Council's net debt at the end of March 1914 stood at £51,773,628, the principal items therein being one million pounds odd for bridges, £900,000 for fire brigade, six and a half million pounds for main drainage, one million pounds for parks and open spaces, nine million odd pounds for street improvements, two and a half million pounds for tunnels, eleven million pounds for education, two million pounds for asylums, four million pounds for dwelling-house improvement and housing of the working classes, and ten million pounds for tramways.

Consult "London Statistics," published annually by the Council. For the work of the London Education Committee, see article on EDUCATION.

London Traffic Problem.

In 1912 there were 623 railway stations in Greater London and 668 route-miles of railway.

The total length of tramways in London is about 149 street miles, almost entirely owned by the County Council. The total capital expenditure of the Council on its tramways undertaking to March 31st, 1914, amounted to £13,038,843.

The total mileage of tramways in Greater London is 353 miles. The London County Council tramways in 1912-13 carried 512,652,653 passengers; 53,943,104 car miles were run, and passenger receipts amounted to £2,181,102. Workmen's cars carried 71,718,083 passengers. The length of streets traversed by motor omnibuses in the county of London in 1913 was 245—146 miles being north of the river and 99 south of the river. The number of motor 'buses licensed in 1913 was 3,411.

The problem of London traffic has for many years been an urgent one. In 1903-5 it was inquired into by a Royal Commission [Report Cd. 2597 of 1905 and 7 vols. of evidence and Appendices], which considered the problem from the point of view of the means of locomotion rather than the safety of the pedestrian. The Royal Commission recommended the formation of a Central Traffic Board and made many other suggestions which, if adopted, would have tended in the direction of public safety. Nothing, however, was done to carry out the recommendations of the Commission. In the meantime the development of mechanical traction and the alarming increase of fatal accidents once more drew attention to the problem, and in 1912 a Select Committee was

appointed to inquire into and report upon the best means for securing greater safety in the streets of the Metropolis. Its Report (278 of 1913) pointed out the change of conditions in the London streets in the last half-dozen years. In 1907 there were 3,866 horse cabs and 5,952 hansoms licensed. In 1912 there were only 2,385 of the two together. In 1907 there were 2,961 horse omnibuses and tramcars and 2,973 electric trams and motor omnibuses. In 1912 there were 5,767 electric trams and motor omnibuses, while 8,174 motor cabs had been registered up to June 30, 1913, and the disproportion is daily increasing, especially in the case of heavy commercial vehicles, which are steadily replacing horse power. The faster moving motor vehicle has helped in the migration of population from the Inner Ring to the Outer Ring, as evidenced by the growth of traffic in the seven years. The following figures give the London traffic for 1912:—

Tramway passengers	797,487,581
Omnibus passengers	551,622,398
Local railway passengers	436,492,548
Trunk railways from a 30-mile limit	250,000,000
	2,935,602,527

Population of Greater London . . . 7,251,358

At the same time the number of fatal street accidents in the Metropolitan Police area have multiplied over three-fold:—

1905	172	1908	326	1911	427
1906	212	1909	306	1912	537
1907	283	1910	388	1913	579

The number injured doubled between 1905 and 1912:—

1905	11,688	1908	16,674	1911	18,749
1906	14,060	1909	16,536	1912	20,166
1907	16,772	1910	17,560	1913	18,365

Of the fatal accidents during the three years 1910-11-12, 34 per cent. were children and 16 per cent. over 60 years of age. From the statistics presented to the Committee they came to the conclusion that neither lack of lighting nor narrow roads had any great bearing upon the number of fatal accidents. The Committee considered the record of the motor omnibus in the matter of accidents is most unsatisfactory. The number of fatal accidents they caused during the last five years is as follows:—

Year.	Licensed.	Fatalities.	Per 1,000 'Buses.
1909	1,180	50	50.0
1910	1,200	70	58.3
1911	1,962	114	58.1
1912	2,908	182	62.6
*1913	3,411	180	—

London's Landowners.

As the result of an investigation conducted by the London County Council, it appears that the landowners of London number 38,200. The

* In addition to the 180 fatalities caused by motor omnibuses in 1913, private motor cars were responsible for 83 deaths, commercial motor cars for 61 deaths, and motor cycles for 13 deaths. Tramcars were responsible for 58 deaths. In New York in 1913, 1,485 persons were killed or seriously injured by motors.

largest London landowners are the Crown, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, the London County Council, and the City Corporation who, with other public authorities, own 22 square miles out of the total of 116. The total number of persons owning one house was about 14,000, and those owning 5 acres and upwards numbered 700. The largest individual owners were: Estates above 2 sq. m., Lord Northbrook (Eltham), Dulwich College (Camberwell); above 1½ sq. m., Lord St. Germans (Blackheath), Mr. H. W. Forster (Lewisham), Mr. J. T. B. Barron (Plumstead), Sir S. Maryon-Wilson (Hampstead and Charlton); above ¾ of a sq. m., Duke of Westminster (Picnic); above ½ sq. m., Lord Dartmouth (St. Pancras and Lewisham), Prudential Assurance Company (distributed), Mercers' Company (distributed), Magdalen College, Oxford (Wandsworth).

London Fire Brigade.

Since its establishment in 1866 the strength of the Brigade has increased six-fold, and the appliances, etc., have increased in proportion. There are now 1,373 officers and men, as well as a civil staff of about 111, engaged in the (a) inspection, (b) workshops, and (c) hydrant departments. The horsed fire-engines are gradually being replaced by motor fire-engines, of which there are 23. The area protected is about 17½ square miles, including the City and County of London, and extends roughly from Highgate in the North to Sydenham in the South, and from Roehampton in the West to Plumstead in the East. The estimated cost of maintaining the brigade during the financial year 1914-15 (including pensions) was £280,245. Towards this sum the fire insurance companies contribute £39,650, the Government £10,000, and miscellaneous receipts amount to £2,750. There is also a sum of £57,822 debt charges. The net expenditure in 1913-14 was £228,825. The report of the chief officer of the brigade for the year 1913 shows a decrease in the number of fires of 10 as compared with those in 1912. The number of calls for fires, or supposed fires, received during the year was 5,820. Of these 1,798 were false alarms, and 645 were calls for chimneys on fire. Chief Officer, Lieut. S. Sladen, R.N. (£1,000); Divisional Officers, Sidney G. Gamble, C.E. (£650), and A. R. Dyer (£500); Assistant Divisional Officers, C. C. B. Morris and Lieut. H. Spencer, R.N. (£400); Chief Clerk, W. G. Coles. Headquarters: 94, Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.

The causes of the 3,387 fires which occurred in 1913 were: structural defects, 209; lighting (electricity), 124; lighting (gas), 229; lighting (oil), 180; heating, 574; in the exercise of business or industry, 422; carelessness, 1,294; suspicious, 41; unknown, 304. The number of lives lost was 101. Of these 62 were injured and removed before the Brigade was called, and of the remaining 39, 21 were taken out alive from the buildings but subsequently died. Of the 101 persons whose lives were lost, 49 were children under 12 years of age.

London Salvage Corps.

Established in 1866 by the Fire Insurance Companies on the transfer of the London Fire Establishment to the Board of Works, when the Metropolitan (now London) Fire Brigade was organised. The Corps is maintained by contributions from the principal Insurance Companies. There are five stations, all in

connection by telephone, and also in communication with the Fire Brigade, in various parts of the Metropolis, and the men and plant are highly efficient. The number of fires attended by the Corps during 1913 was as follows: Inside the Metropolitan area, 2,634; outside, 140; total, 2,853. At nearly all of these, services of a valuable character were rendered on behalf of the Offices interested. The staff of the Corps consists of 1 chief officer, 5 superintendents, 12 foremen, 20 1st-class men, 19 2nd-class men, 50 3rd-class men, a number of auxiliaries in training, and 12 chauffeurs and

coachmen. Only men of the Royal Navy are taken. The following is a list of the stations: (East) Commercial Road, E., Supt. W. Sleat; (South) Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., Supt. R. E. Dobbing; (West) Shaftesbury Avenue, W., Supt. W. J. Blyth; (North) Upper Street, Islington, Supt. W. Haughton. (Central) Headquarters: 63-66, Watling Street. Supt. C. Allison is in charge, and the Chief Officer, Lieut.-Col. Fox, resides there.

Telegraphic Address: Salvific Cent., London.

Telephones: (Fires) 8000 City, (General) London Wall 2000.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY.

The Corporation of the City of London consists of the whole body of the citizens or freemen, under the style of "the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens." The small portion of this great Metropolis which is comprised within the City and its liberties is divided into 27 wards, including Bridge Without. There is an alderman for this ward, but no freemen and no common councillors. Each of the other wards, with the exception of the two wards of Cripplegate Within and Without (which return an alderman jointly), elects one alderman and a number of common councillors varying from 4 to 16, but amounting in all to a total of 232; or, in other words, 26 aldermen and 206 commoners. An alderman is elected when a vacancy occurs, and holds office for life; the councilmen are elected on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21), and hold office for one year, but are of course eligible for re-election. The electors must in each case be rated householders before they can vote at a ward-mote, as a meeting of the ward is termed. A liveryman is a freeman

who, by payment of a fee, has entered the livery of one of the ancient City companies or guilds, and was first so called because he was entitled to wear the livery of his company. He has the right to vote at the elections of Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and other Corporation officers, and also for M.P.'s for the City.

The Lord Mayor is elected on Sept. 29th by the liverymen of the several companies assembled together at the Guildhall, and as it is termed in Common Hall; to be eligible he must have served as Sheriff of London. The Livery may select any alderman thus qualified, but they almost invariably accept the names of the two senior aldermen who have not passed the civic chair. The Lord Mayor is styled "right honourable," and, although not actually of the Privy Council, he attends when, on the demise of the Crown, the new sovereign is proclaimed; and at the Coronation he is present as chief butler, receiving therefor a golden cup and cover.

Each alderman is a justice of the peace, and

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

	Ward.	Ald.	Shff.	Lord Mayor.
Lord Mayor, 1914-15.				
Sir Charles Johnston, Kt. (b. '48)	Aldersgate	1907	1910	1914
<i>Private Sec., Sir W. J. Soulsby, C.B., C.I.E.</i>				
Aldermen.				
Sir Hy. E. Knight, Kt.	Cripplegate	1874	1875	1882
Sir J. Savory, Bt.	Bridge Without	1883	1882	1890
Sir W. Wilkin, K.C.M.G.	Lime Street	1888	1892	1895
Sir A. J. Newton	Bassishaw	1890	1888	1899
Sir M. Samuel, Bt.	Portsoken	1891	1894	1902
Sir J. Pound, Bt.	Aldgate	1892	1895	1904
Sir W. V. Morgan, Bt.	Cordwainer	1892	1900	1905
Sir W. P. Treloar, Bt.	Farringdon Without	1892	1899	1906
Sir J. C. Bell, Bt.	Coleman Street	1894	1901	1907
Sir G. W. Fruscott, Bt.	Dowgate	1895	1902	1908
Sir J. Knill, Bt.	Bridge	1897	1903	1909
Rt. Hon. Sir T. Vezey Strong, K.C.V.O., P.C.	Queenhithe	1897	1904	1910
Sir T. B. Crosby, Kt., M.D.	Langbourn	1898	1906	1911
Sir D. Burnett, Bt.	Candlewick	1902	1907	1912
Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bt.	Castle Baynard	1907	1905	1913
The following have not yet served the office of Lord Mayor:—				
Col. Sir C. C. Wakefield, Kt.	Bread Street	1908	1907	—
Col. Sir W. H. Dunn, Kt.	Cheap	1909	1906	—
C. A. Hanson	Broad Street	1909	1911	—
Sir G. J. Woodman, Kt.	Walbrook	1909	1905	—
Sir H. B. Marshall, Kt.	Vintry	1909	1909	—
Sir E. E. Cooper, Kt.	Cornhill	1909	1912	—
J. Roll	Billingsgate	1910	1910	—
Sir J. J. Baddeley	Farringdon Within	1912	1908	—
Lt.-Col. Sir J. Humphery, Kt.	Tower	1912	1913	—
E. C. Moore	Bishopsgate	1912	1914	—

may preside at the Guildhall or Mansion House justice rooms. Each is a commissioner of the Central Criminal Court, which is held in the Sessions House on the site of the Old Bailey.

The Aldermen are the bench of magistrates for the City, the visiting justices to the prisons; they admit freemen, and decide disputes at ward elections. When a vacancy in the aldermanic representation of the ward of Bridge Without occurs, they choose one of their number, usually the senior alderman, to fill it, whose successor in the ward he retires from is elected in the usual manner. They sit in the Court of **Common Council**, the full title of which is "Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled," and no business can be done unless some of each body be present. Meetings are held at the Guildhall on alternate Thursdays.

The **Common Council** manages the financial and general affairs of the Corporation, has charge of its own police, lets its lands, has full power over its funds, and has charge of certain of the Thames bridges. There are 30 committees. The work until then done by the Commission of Sewers was given to the Corporation in '93, the Commission being dissolved.

Court of Common Council.

Aldersgate.—*Ald.*, Sir C. Johnston. *Dep.*, T. H. Ellis; *Dep.*, R. Smyth; D. Haydon, T. M. Janes, R. Green, R. N. Stollery, V. I. R. Longman, J. P. Dickson.

Aldgate.—*Ald.*, Sir J. Pound, Bt. *Dep.*, J. L. Pound; G. Hayson, G. C. H. Jennings, T. Ellis, H. E. Sparks, F. A. Lindsay-Smith, C. A. Batho.

Bassishaw.—*Ald.*, Sir A. J. Newton, Bt. *Dep.*, J. B. Pittman; H. E. Preen, C. Hayden, G. W. Young.

Billingsgate.—*Ald.*, J. Roll. *Dep.*, E. Ansted; H. Bird, S. W. Morris, J. G. Howell, C. J. Wilkinson-Pimbury, S. L. Odell, E. T. Wilks, J. Bennett.

Bishopsgate.—*Ald.*, E. C. Moore. *Dep.*, D. Greenaway; *Dep.*, A. Wagstaff; E. F. Fitch, W. Bull, C. J. Thomas, J. S. Robinson, T. Robinson, T. Freeman, J. Elkan, C. Farris, A. C. S. Stone, W. Lindley Jones, B. Johnson, E. J. Venner.

Bread Street.—*Ald.*, Sir C. C. Wakefield. *Dep.*, S. D. Coates; A. B. Smith, P. Alliston, S. A. Worskett, C. C. Hodges, E. R. Hitchins, H. G. Hughes, J. H. White.

Bridge Within.—*Ald.*, Sir J. Knill, Bt. *Dep.*, A. W. Timbrill; T. H. Deighton, F. D. Bowles, O. Berry, T. A. Skeate, C. H. Collett, H. D. Bailly, E. S. Beal.

Bridge Without.—*Ald.*, Sir J. Savory, Bt.

Broad Street.—*Ald.*, C. A. Hanson. *Dep.*, W. P. Neal; R. Davies, W. Hurst Brown, W. W. Hale, S. H. M. Killik, W. Spyer, F. E. Newson-Smith, L. G. Marcus.

Candlewick.—*Ald.*, Sir D. Burnett, Bt. *Dep.*, C. G. Algar; C. Game, W. Dennis, Sir. E. H. Lamb, C.M.G., M.P., A. Gill, G. R. Blades.

Castle Baynard.—*Ald.*, Sir T. V. Bowater, Bt. *Dep.*, J. R. Brough; A. B. Hudson, T. B. Callard, J. Wann, Rev. P. Clementi-Smith, J. Liddiard Evans, W. W. Jaggard, E. S. Jacob.

Cheap.—*Ald.*, Sir W. H. Dunn. *Dep.*, J. Tickle; A. W. Read, W. H. Thomas, J. R. Pakeman, Col. J. W. Benningfield, L. A. Newton, M. Jenks, E. J. Trustram.

Coleman Street.—*Ald.*, Sir J. C. Bell, Bt.

Dep., Sir F. G. Painter, Kt.; H. S. Dove, F. Brinsley-Harper, W. Camlden, J. Gunton, F. Walker, L. Taylor, G. Billings.

Cordwainer.—*Ald.*, Sir W. V. Morgan, Bt. *Dep.*, G. Edwards; J. F. Bennet, H. F. Hepburn, E. Hughes, C. P. Whiteley, F. Dean.

Cornhill.—*Ald.*, Sir E. E. Cooper. *Dep.*, M. Wilkinson; C. E. Atkins, M. R. Sewill, T. Goldney, A. C. Hays, W. A. Waterlow.

Cripplegate Within.—*Ald.*, Sir H. E. Knight. *Dep.*, Sir R. H. Rogers; Sir R. Stapley, G. Briggs, W. Oatley, T. H. Wye, T. F. Rider, J. Hicks, H. Taylor-Taylor.

Cripplegate Without.—*Ald.*, Sir H. E. Knight. *Dep.*, J. Lake; G. T. S. Franter, B. T. Swinestead, C. E. Scholes, F. H. Brundle, J. M. James, M. Samuel, W. J. Trice.

Dowgate.—*Ald.*, Sir G. W. Truscott, Bt. *Dep.*, J. D. Mathews, G. J. Berridge, E. H. Haywood, G. G. Stanham, A. T. Snell, A. E. L. Slazenger.

Farringdon Within.—*Ald.*, Sir J. J. Baddeley. *Dep.*, W. H. Pitman; *Dep.*, J. L. Grossmith; R. Peachey, D. G. Collins, J. B. Wild, S. J. Sandle, C. W. Whitaker, H. H. Wells, H. J. Dorée, B. F. Fletcher, F. Dewsbury, W. Fortescue, G. P. Botterill, M. J. Lindsey.

Farringdon Without.—*Ald.*, Sir W. F. Treloar, Bt. *Dep.*, B. Turner; *Dep.*, A. C. Morton, M.P.; T. A. Woodbridge, W. H. Key, N. Fortescue, Sir A. L. Bower, S. Alderton, C. Hentschel, G. Lavington, F. Link, A. Jerrold-Nathan, C. Wilkinson, H. Shirreff, T. Darrington, W. R. Smith, M.D., J. T. Hart.

Langbourn.—*Ald.*, Sir T. B. Crosby, M.D. *Dep.*, W. M. Cross; J. W. Domoney, L.C.C., Sir J. J. Runtz, H. D. Kimber, H. M. Gaydon, E. L. J. Durant, C. J. Smith, W. H. Savery.

Lime Street.—*Ald.*, Sir W. H. Wilkin, K.C.M.G. *Dep.*, J. K. Brown; H. D. Singer, A. Moore, H. R. Barrett.

Portoken.—*Ald.*, Sir M. Samuel, Bt. *Dep.*, L. M. Myers; B. Aarons, J. J. Redding, G. Fraenkel, A. J. Hollington, T. D. Metcalfe, I. N. Jacobs, J. L. Venables.

Queenhithe.—*Ald.*, Sir T. V. Strong, K.C.V.O. *Dep.*, W. R. Pryke; E. E. Bond, T. Pimm, A. Todd, T. H. Platt, A. H. Teuten.

Tower.—*Ald.*, Lt.-Col. Sir J. Humphery; *Dep.*, F. Farnan; Capt. R. G. Hall, W. W. Green, B. Corcoran, J. E. Layton, H. J. Newman, A. H. Heath, W. H. Pincock.

Vintry.—*Ald.*, Sir H. B. Marshall. *Dep.*, M. Wallace; Col. V. Dunfee, S. Spencer, F. G. Dray, W. J. B. Tippetts, J. S. Pollock.

Walbrook.—*Ald.*, Sir G. J. Woodman. *Dep.*, G. H. Heilbuth; C. F. J. Jennings, H. P. Monckton, C. G. Kekewich, J. M. R. Francis, H. S. A. Foy.

Sheriffs. Ald. E. C. Moore and Rev. Henry T. Cart de Lafontaine.

Under-Sheriffs. E. V. Huxtable and W. Sparks.

The Recorder (Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C., salary £4,000, and £50 as steward of Southwark) is principal adviser of the Lord Mayor, and attends him on all occasions of State ceremony. He tries cases in the Lord Mayor's Court, is one of the judges in the Central Criminal Court, and is chairman of quarter sessions for the City. This officer is appointed for life by the Court of Aldermen, but he may not exercise any judicial functions unless he is appointed by His Majesty to exercise such functions. Sir Forrest Fulton was so appointed in 1900.

The Chamberlain (Adrian D. W. Pollock, salary £2,000) is elected by the Livery on Midsummer Day, and comes up annually for re-

election. He receives the revenues of the Corporation or City cash, pays all salaries, charges, and outgoings, and has the custody of accounts, admits all duly qualified persons to the freedom, and is custodian of the records relating to freemen. He has also jurisdiction to punish refractory City apprentices, whom he sometimes commits to Bridewell. App. 1912.

The Common Serjeant (Sir F. A. Bosanquet, K.C., salary £3,000) is now appointed by the Crown; he attends the Lord Mayor on all state occasions, and is present at meetings of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council; he is a legal adviser of the Corporation, one of the commissioners at the Central Criminal Court, a judge of the Mayor's Court, and acts on certain occasions as Deputy Recorder. App. 1900.

The Town Clerk or Common Clerk (Sir James Bell, salary £3,000) has the special privilege of signing documents with his surname only. App. 1902.

The Remembrancer (H. S. Sankey, salary £1,500) is the Ceremonial Officer of the Corporation, attends the Parliament House during session, and watches the interests of the Corporation in all legislative matters. App. 1913.

Other officers include :—

Judges of City of London Court, L. A. Atherley-Jones, K.C. (£2,500); J. A. Rentoul, K.C. (£2,000). (Plaints issued, 1913, 35,742; fees received, £16,893).

Assist. Judge of the Mayor's Court, F. S. Jackson (£1,500).

Comptroller, E. A. Baylis (£2,000).

Solicitor, Sir Homewood Crawford (£2,500).

Secondary and High Bailiff of Southwark, Wm. Hayes (£1,300).

Surveyor, S. Perks (£1,250).

Engineer, F. Sumner (£1,250).

Medical Officer, City of London, Dr. W. J. Howarth (£1,250).

Medical Officer, Port of London, Dr. H. Williams (£1,000).

Registrar of Mayor's Court, D. Harrison (£1,000).

Registrar, City of London Court, J. Anstey Wild (£1,700); Assist. to do., E. B. Tattershall (£800); High Bailiff of do., R. Goodwin (£325).

Principal Clerk, Public Health Dept., H. M. Bates (£1,800).

Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain, G. H. Payne (£1,000).

Principal Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, A. Saunders (£1,000).

Sword Bearer, Lt.-Col. J. C. Ker-Fox (£400).

Common Crier and Sergeant-at-Arms, Col. T. J. Kearns, C.B. (£350).

Librarian, B. Kettle (£600).

Clerk to Sitting Justices, Guildhall, H. G. Savill (£1,000); Assist., S. Richards (£600).

Clerk to the Lord Mayor, C. G. Douglas (£1,150).

Keeper of the Guildhall, A. J. Glasspool (£350).

Marshal, Capt. A. E. Wood (£300).

The estimates of the "City's cash" for 1914 were: Income, £564,238; expenditure, £562,714. The rateable value of the City is £5,798,000.

London Livery Companies.

There have been 100 companies founded, but the latest return of the liverymen entitled to vote in elections in Common-hall only gives a total of 77. The liverymen of the Guilds who reside within twenty-five miles of the City borders have a vote in the parliamentary elections for the City. In '80 it was estimated that the trust and corporate income of the companies was between £750,000 and £800,000, and the capital value of their property £15,000,000. The value of their plate and furniture was returned at about £300,000. The total rent of the real property is about £600,000, and there is a further source of income exceeding £100,000 a year from investments.

CITY OF LONDON POLICE

This force is under the control of a Commissioner, who is appointed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, subject to the approval of His Majesty the King. The total strength of the force is 1,161, consisting of 1 Assistant-Commissioner, 1 chief clerk and superintendent, 1 superintendent Executive Department, 1 superintendent Detective Department, 6 chief inspectors, 25 inspectors, 17 sub-inspectors, 94 sergeants, and 1,015 constables.

In addition to the above, 50 constables and 1 sergeant are employed on private service duty at the expense of persons engaging their services, the charge being at the rate of £206 per annum for the sergeant and £160 per annum for each constable.

The Detective Department consists of 1 superintendent, 1 chief inspector, 7 inspectors, 3 sub-inspectors, and 60 constables.

There is a private hospital for members, under the care of the surgeon of the force.

The Police area is divided into four divisions (exclusive of the chief and detective offices) and under the immediate charge of a chief inspector, assisted by 4 inspectors and 5 sub-inspectors.

The total cost of the force is about £190,716 per annum, one-fourth of which is paid from the City's cash, the remainder by a rate of 6d. on the assessable rental of the City. The City Police, unlike the Metropolitan Police Force, is supported entirely by the citizens, without Imperial aid. The pay of the force is considerably in advance of any other similar body in the United Kingdom.

Commissioner, Sir William Nott-Bower, C.V.O. (£1,700).

Assist. do., Captain Donald Bremner (£900).

Chief Clerk and Sup., John Stark (£550).

Sup. Executive Depart., A. J. Nicholls.

Sup. Detective Depart., J. Ottaway.

Headquarters, Old Jewry, Cheapside.

LIVERY COMPANIES.

THE TWELVE GREAT COMPANIES.

Income.	Master or Prime Warden.	Clerk.
Mercers . . . 111,000	R. C. Palmer	L. W. E. Bicknell, 4, Ironmonger Lane.
Grocers . . . 38,000	M. W. Marshall	R. V. Somers-Smith, Princes Street.
Drapers . . . 78,000	Lt.-Col. J. L. Rutley, V.D.	E. H. Pooley, 27, Throgmorton Street.
Fishmongers . . . 50,000	George Evans	Sir J. W. Towse, London Bridge, E.C.
Goldsmiths . . . 58,000	Sir R. G. C. Mowbray, Bt.	Sir W. S. Prideaux, Foster Lane.
Skinners . . . 66,000	E. H. Cartwright	J. J. Lambert, Dowgate Hill.
Merchant Taylors . . . 50,000	Ernest Woolley	E. Nash, 30, Threadneedle Street.
Haberdashers . . . 6,000	J. A. Keen	J. Eagleton, 33, Gresham Street.
Salters . . . 22,000	J. H. T. Woodd	S. W. Luard, St. Swithin's Lane.
Ironmongers . . . 23,000	T. Goldney	J. F. A. Beck, 117½, Fenchurch Street.
Vintners . . . 11,000	Sir Homewood Crawford	C. Lomas, 68½, Upper Thames Street.
Clothworkers . . . 60,000	John Mews, LL.M. . . .	P. M. Evans, M.A., 41, Mincing Lane.
The other companies (with order of precedence in brackets) are:—		
Apothecaries (58)	Meredith Townsend	A. M. Upton, Water Lane.
Armourers and Brasiers (22)	Owen Parry	Sydney Pitt, 81, Coleman Street.
Bakers (19)	C. A. Bleckly	F. C. Lingard, 16, Harp Lane.
Barbers (17)	H. Times	F. C. Lingard, Monkwell Street.
Basketmakers (52)	R. Feesey	H. H. Bobart, Gresham College, E.C.
Blacksmiths (40)	D. Russell	W. H. Garrett, 65, Lower Thames Street.
Bowyers (38)	S. C. Arding	H. E. Griffith, 11, St. Bride's Avenue.
Brewers (14)	C. Lubbock	W. Higgins, Addle Street, E.C.
Broderers (48)	Col. Sir C. Allen	G. W. Barber, 13, St. Swithin's Lane.
Butchers (24)	J. Ashbridge	A. Pearce, 87, Bartholomew Close.
Carmen (89)	C. E. Scholes	H. W. Capper, Cripplegate Institute, Golden Lane, E.C.
Carpenters (26)	Minden Smith	J. H. Freeman, 68, London Wall.
Clockmakers (61)	F. B. Adams	H. C. Overall, 2, Basinghall Avenue, E.C.
Coachmakers (79)	C. J. Bennett	T. H. Gardner, Noble Street, E.C.
Cooks (35)	C. G. Algar	G. C. Sherrard, M.A., 34 & 36, Gresham Street.
Coopers (36)	Newton Dunn	E. L. Boyer, 71, Basinghall Street.
Cordwainers (27)	F. T. East	C. H. W. Mander, 7, Cannon Street.
Curriers (29)	H. A. Quin	E. H. Burkitt, 6, London Wall.
Cutlers (18)	W. P. Pepys	W. H. Beaumont, 4, Warwick Lane, E.C.
Distillers (74)	D. Malcolm Scott	T. G. Vickery, Guildhall, E.C.
Dyers (13)	M. W. Tidd	M. M. Merriman, 19, Dowgate Hill.
Fanmakers (84)	J. R. Pakeman	H. D. P. Francis, 19, Gt. Winchester St.
Farriers (55)	J. Duncan Best	B. F. Popham, 140, Leadenhall Street.
Feltmakers (64)	J. A. Boardman	A. Peachey, Arundel House, W.C.
Fletchers (39)	A. J. Shephard	P. B. Shephard, 6, Finsbury Circus.
Founders (33)	William Cooper	C. F. Corbould-Ellis, 13, St. Swithin's Lane.
Framework Knitters (65)	J. Woodhouse	P. Hedderwick, 18, Essex Street, W.C.
Fruiterers (45)	J. Duncan	J. Eagleton, 40, Chancery Lane.
Gardeners (66)	S. G. Shead	E. A. Ebbelwhite, 5, Essex Court, Temple.
Girdlers (23)	J. K. Bateman	W. D. Smythe, 39, Basinghall St.
Glass Sellers (77)	Wm. H. Locke	C. J. Leckie, 13, Queen Anne's Gate.
Glaziers (60)	Sydney Gilling	Percy Tippetts, 11, Maiden Lane.
Glovers (81)	Col. Sir J. Roper Parkinson	A. W. Burn, 2, Moorgate Street Buildings.
Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers (82)	Alfred C. Latter	W. E. Baxter, 9, Laurence Pountney Hill.
Gunmakers (80)	E. J. Rigby	D. Cameron Lee, 46, Queen Victoria St.
Horners (60)	G. Rowland Blades	T. H. Deighton, 90, Cannon St., E.C.
Innholders (32)	A. Richardson	F. Druce, 10, Billiter Square.
Joiners (41)	E. S. Rider	A. Bedford, 112, Wormwood Street.
Leathersellers (15)	F. B. Glover	G. F. Sutton, M.A., St. Helen's Place.
Loriners (57)	R. C. Sennett	C. F. J. Jennings, 27, Walbrook.
Masons (56)	A. W. Donne	R. Cecil Hunter, 9, New Sq., Lincoln's Inn.
Musicians (94)	Capt. A. C. Chamier	T. C. Fenwick, 16, Berners Street, W.
Needle Makers (53)	John Morgan	J. King Farlow, 3 & 4, Crooked Lane.
Painters (28)	John C. Nicholson	F. W. Englefield, 9, Little Trinity Lane.
Patten Makers (76)	Arthur C. Davidson	C. Fitch, Guildhall, E.C.
Paviors (56)	F. Griffiths	W. P. Neal, 62, London Wall.
Pewterers (16)	E. F. Barnes-Lawrence	C. W. Sawbridge, 15, Lime Street, E.C.
Plasterers (46)	F. Costello	A. F. Mott, 22, Bedford Row, W.C.
Playing Card Makers (83)	Wm. Hayes, M.A. . . .	Edwin Hayes (<i>acting</i>), 28, Basinghall St., E.C.
Plumbers (31)	W. D. Caroe	W. R. E. Coles, 28, Fish Street Hill, London Bridge.
Poulterers (34)	C. E. Brooke	C. R. Rutherford, M.A., 37, Bishopsgate.
Saddlers (25)	H. R. H. Duke of Connaught	H. Jenner-Fust, M.A., 141, Cheapside.

LONDON: BOROUGH COUNCILS—METROPOLITAN POLICE.

	Master or Prime Warden.	Clerk.
Scriveners (44) . . .	R. J. Freeman . . .	T. J. Wootton, 65, London Wall.
Shipwrights (59) . .	Ald. Sir W. H. Dunn . .	A. D. Hansell, 14, Gray's Inn Square.
Spectacle Makers (60) .	Sir M. Samuel, Bt. . .	Col. T. Davies Sewell, Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C.
Stationers (47) . . .	H. Good . . .	C. R. Rivington, Stationers' Hall, E.C.
Tallow Chandlers (21) .	W. D. Knight . . .	M. F. Monier-Williams, 4, Dowgate Hill.
Tin Plate Workers (67) .	E. Brown . . .	E. A. Ebbelwhite, 5, Essex Court, Temple.
Turners (51) . . .	Chas. Woolley . . .	W. M. Shirreff, 53, Gresham House, E.C.
Tylers and Bricklayers (37) . . .	Samuel Bird . . .	A. H. Bird, 6, Bedford Row, W.C.
Upholders (49) . . .	S. A. Godfree . . .	D. J. Crump, 17, Leadenhall Street.
Wax Chandlers (20) . .	C. S. Routh . . .	T. R. Bridgewater, Gresham Street, E.C.
Weavers (42) . . .	C. J. Fox . . .	J. Reynolds, 70, Basinghall Street.
Wheelwrights (73) . .	T. H. Openshaw, C.M.G. .	T. Harvey Hull, Guildhall, E.C.
Woolmen (43) . . .	R. T. Wragg . . .	E. S. H. Johnson, B.A., 19, Great Winchester St.

LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS.

The London Government Act, '99, divided the administrative county of London (with the exception of the City), which had formerly been under the rule of over 120 local authorities, including Vestries, District Boards, Burial Boards, etc., into 28 Municipal Boroughs, each under a Municipal Council.

All persons qualified to vote at a Parliamentary and County Council election in London can vote at an election of borough councillors, with certain "separate list" voters in addition. Women, if otherwise qualified, may vote. This franchise is the same as that in the case of the elections of guardians and vestries since '94. A woman is eligible for the office of councillor. The Mayor of a London Borough is by virtue of his office a justice of the peace for the County of London; he is not disqualified

by reason of being a solicitor practising or carrying on business in the County of London or the City, but he is not to practise as a solicitor before any justices of the County of London.

The first election of councillors took place on Nov. 1st, 1900; the second on Nov. 2nd, 1903; the third on Nov. 1st, 1906; the fourth on Nov. 1st, 1909; and the fifth on Nov. 1st, 1912.

The strength of parties on the Councils elected in 1906, 1909, and 1912 was as follows:—

	1906.	1909.	1912.
Moderates or Municipal Reformers . .	995	1,004	1,002
Progressives . . .	260	260	252
Independents . . .	72	57	60
Labour and Socialist . .	34	41	48

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE

Scotland Yard, S.W.

Established by Act of Parliament (1829), and the protection of the district by watchmen was discontinued by that statute and entirely entrusted to the then newly appointed force. The Metropolitan police area is 609·42 sq. miles, and embraces all places within a radius of fifteen miles of Charing Cross, except the City of London, which has its own police. The Metropolitan police have jurisdiction on the river Thames. The Thames police are selected principally from sailors, and patrol in boats and steam and motor launches. The Metropolitan police, to the number of over 1,000, are also employed in H.M. dockyards, and in the principal military stations of the War Department.

The strength of the force on the date November 3rd, 1914 (latest returns), was 22,048, consisting of 33 superintendents, 640 inspectors, 2,928 sergeants, and 18,447 constables.

The supreme government of the Metropolitan police is vested in the Commissioner appointed by and acting under the control of the Home Secretary.

Commissioner, Sir E. R. Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. (£2,500). Assistant Commissioners, Major Sir E. F. Wodehouse, K.C.V.O., C.B., Mr. B. H. Thomson, Hon. F. T. Bigham, and Mr. F. L. D. Elliott (each £1,200).

Chief Constables, Major E. H. T. Parsons; Major E. M. Lafone; G. L. Craik; Major Sholto W. Douglas, D.S.O.; Major M. Tomlin (£600-£800).

Chief Clerk, W. H. Kendall (£750-£850).

Senior Clerks, A. W. Hallward (£750); G. H.

Gardner, F. H. Underwood (£650); G. H. Edwards (£500-£600).

Clerks, 1st Class, D. H. North, B. T. Earle (acting senior), (£500); W. S. Mylins, H. Ravenscroft (£350-£450).

Registrar, H. W. Staples (£300-£400).

Surgeon-in-Chief, Chas. A. Ballance, M.V.O. (£300).

Solicitors to the Commissioner, Wontner & Sons.

The rateable value of the Metropolitan Police area for 1913-14 was £56,565,417. The police rate levied on the parishes in 1913-14 was 6½d. in the £, of which about 5½d. was required for ordinary police purposes and about 1½d. for the deficiency in the pension fund. The rate produced £1,386,653, while £386,307 was received as Exchequer contributions. The pay of the Metropolitan Police force for 1912-13 was £1,952,503.

London Burglaries.

Burglaries decreased by 70, the figures being 381 in 1912 and 311 in 1913. Apprehensions for burglary decreased by 65 and convictions by 51. Housebreakings increased by 97, the figures being 1,570 in 1912, as compared with 1,667 in 1913. Arrests for housebreaking decreased by 30 and convictions by 32. Violence to the person was used in 3 cases of burglary and 1 case of housebreaking; 712 of these offences were committed in houses left with no person in charge. In 135 cases of burglary and 517 cases of housebreaking the value of the property stolen was less than £5; 7 burglaries

LONDON: WATER SUPPLY.

and 29 housebreakings occurred in which the loss amounted to £100 and upwards. In 135 cases of burglary and 128 cases of housebreaking no loss was ultimately sustained. Shop-breakings decreased by 89; the apprehensions decreased by 12, but the convictions show an increase of 21.

London's Lost Property.

The property found in public carriages and deposited with police by drivers and conductors during 1913 is classified as under:—

Bags	9,340
Clothing (men's)	6,749
" (women's)	7,942
Jewellery	2,395
Miscellaneous articles	20,548
Opera glasses	723

Purses	4,340
Rugs	272
Sticks	2,134
Umbrellas	35,319
Watches	451
Total	90,214

Articles 39,361 in number and of the value of £39,859 were restored to their owners, the unclaimed residue (with a few exceptions) being, after three months, returned to the drivers and conductors who deposited them with police. The awards paid to drivers and conductors numbered 40,014.

During 1913 the number of new houses in the Metropolitan Police district was 8,579. In thirteen out of the last thirty years the number has exceeded 20,000 and in six of them 25,000.

METROPOLITAN WATER SUPPLY.

The Metropolitan Water Act, 1902, constituted a Water Board, called the "Metropolitan Water Board," for the purpose of purchasing and carrying on the undertakings of the eight Metropolitan water companies.

The Water Board consists of 66 members appointed, for 3 years ending June 1st, 1916, by the county councils and other authorities within the water area.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, D.L.

Vice-Chairman, G. S. Elliott, J.P.

Clerk, A. B. Pilling, F.C.I.S. (£1,750); Deputy do., W. J. G. Norris (£700).

Accountant and Registrar, Arthur Newton (£1,100); Deputy do., D. P. Hutchings (£700).

Chief Engineer (vacant), (£2,500); Deputy do., J. W. Restler (£1,827).

Solicitor, W. Moon (£1,200).

Director of Water Examination, A. C. Houston, M.B., D.Sc. (£1,100).

Supervisor, F. W. Drake (£800).

Central Office, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.

The Metropolitan Water Board (Charges) Act, 1907, provided for uniform scales of charges for water applicable throughout the limits of supply, but the yield was less than that obtained by the old companies, and there was a deficiency at the end of the year 1913-14 of £305,219. This was met by a levy on the boroughs and districts directly represented on the Board, the levy being sanctioned by the Metropolitan Water Board Act, 1913. The total water revenue for 1913-14 was £2,895,400.

The statutory area of supply covers nearly 559 miles, and comprises the whole of the administrative County of London, and parts of Essex, Hertford, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey.

The population supplied by the Board in 1913-14 was estimated at 6,721,207. Of this total

56.3 per cent. was supplied from the Thames; 25.1 per cent. from the Lee; and 18.5 per cent. from wells and springs. The Chingford reservoir (opened Mar. 15, 1913), with the existing ones, and two others to be constructed at Littleton and Stanwell, will enable the Board to face its obligations until some twenty years hence.

The total quantity of water supplied in 1913-14 was 88,518,100,000 gallons. The average daily supply was 242,500,000 gallons. The average supply per head per day in the Board's area was 86.16 gallons.

The Board's works include 49 subsidence and storage reservoirs for unfiltered water, area 1,982 acres, capacity 12,907,700,000 gallons, equal to the supply required for 52 days; 172 filters, area 170 acres, giving a capacity of .86 acre per 1,000,000 gallons daily supplied of filtered water; 84 service reservoirs, area 668.7 acres, capacity 314,024,000 gallons, or 1.28 day's supply; 54 wells and springs; 276 engines, with 42,937 h.p.; 6,411 miles of water-pipes, and 62,955 public fire hydrants and fire plugs. The Board's staff in 1914 numbered 4,188 officers and men; total salary list, £167,549.

The funded debt of the Board at April 1st, 1914, was:—

	Amount.	Interest.
(1) Metropolitan Water (A) Stock	£ 6,060,165	£ 181,805
(2) Metropolitan Water (B) Stock	35,250,928	1,057,528
(3) Redeemable Debenture Stocks	7,217,838	216,911
(4) Mortgage Loan	200,000	8,000
	£48,728,931	1,464,244

THE RIVER THAMES.

The Port of London Authority.

Under the provisions of the Port of London Act, 1908, the Port of London Authority was constituted by the Board of Trade, and came into being on March 31st, 1909. The Authority consists of a chairman, a vice-chairman, and other members, of whom the London County Council appoints 4; the Corporation of the City of London, 2; the Board of Trade, 2; the Admiralty, 1; and the Trinity House, 1; 18 members are elected by persons and bodies representative of the trading interests of the

port; the first election took place in March, 1913, the "elected" members having at the formation of the Authority been nominated by the Board of Trade. The election, however, did not result in any change in membership. It is provided that one of the two members appointed by the Board of Trade and one of the members appointed by the London County Council shall be appointed after consultation with organisations representative of the labour interests of the Port.

The Authority took over the London and India, Surrey Commercial, and Millwall docks,

LONDON: THE THAMES.

the net available income of which was estimated at £809,000 a year, as well as the rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators of the River Thames below the landward limit of the port, and certain powers and duties of the Watermen's Company. The purchase money was provided by the issue of **Port of London A and B stocks**, bearing interest at the rate of 3 and 4 per cent. respectively, to the total value of £22,363,000.

The Authority is self-supporting, its funds being provided by the tonnage dues on shipping and by dues on goods. The charging of goods dues for the upkeep and development of the Port is, indeed, one of the main features of the scheme under which the Authority has been constituted. The Authority has drawn up a schedule of maximum rates on goods, which has been embodied in the Port of London (Port Rates on Goods) Provisional Order Act, 1910.

The work of the Authority is divided among seven committees, as follows: Dock and Warehouse Committee, River Committee, Finance Committee, Staff Committee, Stores Committee, General Purposes Committee, and Law and Parliamentary Committee. **Chairman**, The Rt. Hon. Lord Devonport; **Vice-Chairman**, The Rt. Hon. Lord Ritchie; **Manager**, C. Lowndes; **Chief Engineer**, C. R. S. Kirkpatrick, M.I.C.E.; **Secretary**, F. Ayliffe; **Consulting Engineer**, F. Palmer, C.I.E.; **Offices**, 109, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

In the following table is shown the value of the total imports and exports (excluding coastwise goods) of the United Kingdom and the six leading ports:

	1912.	1913.
United Kingdom	£1,343,601,761	£1,403,555,065
London	383,629,052	411,792,149
Liverpool	373,365,515	370,779,413
Hull	86,346,407	84,624,417
Manchester	56,717,969	56,299,052
Southampton	52,110,062	53,599,213
Glasgow	50,785,181	54,756,626

The Port of London Authority handled 2,218,266 tons of import goods on its dock premises during the 12 months ended March 31st, 1914, as compared with 2,379,871 tons handled during the previous 12 months. These

figures do not include a considerable tonnage of goods warehoused in premises leased to merchants or goods temporarily landed in transit by shipowners.

The export traffic handled by the Authority in the same period was 823,865 tons.

The total amount of Port stock authorised to be issued at March 31st, 1914, under the Port of London Act, 1908, is £27,647,156, of which there has been issued £25,590,459. The expenditure and revenue for the year ending March 31st, 1914, were £3,342,549 and £3,434,453.

The Thames Conservancy.

The Conservators of the River Thames were constituted a body corporate by Act of Parliament in 1857, and their powers altered by various Acts from time to time. Under the Port of London Act, 1908 (see above), the number of Conservators was reduced from 38 to 28, and their responsibilities were confined to the non-tidal reaches of the river between Cricklade and Teddington. The Conservators are appointed by the Corporation of London, the London County Council, the Metropolitan Water Board, the Board of Trade, the Port Authority, and the Councils of the riverside counties, boroughs, and urban districts. The whole of the works on the upper river, the control of the navigation, the registration of vessels, the prevention of pollution of the whole of the Thames watershed, and the protection of the fisheries are entrusted to the Conservators. **Chairman**, Rt. Hon. Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O.; **Vice-Chairman**, Sir Robert Buckell; **Secretary** of the Conservancy, F. W. Geary; **Offices**, Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.

Metropolitan Asylums Board. This body is charged with the control of various institutions for mental defectives, fever and small-pox hospitals, hospitals for sick children, schools and homes for certain classes of children, a training-ship for boys, the metropolitan casual wards, land and river ambulance services, also, by arrangement with the L.C.C. and the London Insurance Committee, sanatoria for consumptives (under the National Insurance Act, 1911), etc. **Clerk to the Board**, T. Duncombe Mann. **Office**, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

SCOTLAND.

Scotland has an area of 29,796 square miles, nearly one-fourth of the area of the United Kingdom and about one-320th of the British Empire, exclusive of India. The population at the census of 1911 was 4,769,445—a little more than the population of London—constituting rather more than one-tenth of the population of the United Kingdom, and about one-twentieth of the population of the Empire, exclusive of India.

Population.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294
1871	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018
1881	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573
1891	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647
1901	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103
1911	2,307,603	2,451,842	4,759,445
Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1903	133,525	76,002	32,351
1905	131,410	74,536	31,270
1909	128,669	74,632	30,108
1911	121,850	71,732	31,844
1912	122,790	72,340	32,516
1913	120,549	73,073	33,689

Of the total population of Scotland 3,139,824 live in the burghs, and 1,619,621 in the extra-burghal portions of the country. The burghal population has increased since 1901 by 188,421, or 6·4 per cent.; the extra-burghal population being 98,921, or 6·5 per cent.

Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, M.P. (£2,000).

Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir James Miller Dodds, K.C.B. (£1,500).

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. R. Munro, K.C. (£5,000).

Solicitor-General, F. B. Morison, K.C. (£2,000).

SCOTLAND.

Population of Counties (with average).

County.	Acres.	Population.	Lord Lieutenant.
Aberdeen (Aberdeen)	1,261,521	312,177	Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.
Argyll (Inveraray)	1,990,472	70,902	(Vacant).
Ayr (Ayr)	724,523	268,337	Earl of Eglinton and Winton.
Banff (Banff)	403,953	61,402	Duke of Richmond & Gordon, K.G.
Berwick (Berwick)	292,535	29,643	Lord Binning.
Bute (Rothsay)	130,958	18,186	Marquess of Bute.
Caithness (Wick)	438,833	32,010	Duke of Portland, K.G.
Clackmannan (Alloa)	34,927	31,121	Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.
Dumbarton (Dumbarton) . . .	157,433	130,831	Lord Inverclyde.
Dumfries (Dumfries)	686,302	72,825	(Vacant)
Elgin or Moray (Elgin) . . .	304,931	43,427	Duke of Richmond & Gordon, K.G.
Fife (Cupar)	322,844	267,739	Earl of Elgin & Kincardine, K.G.
Forfar (Forfar)	550,937	281,417	Earl of Strathmore.
Haddington (Haddington) . .	170,971	43,254	Earl of Haddington.
Inverness (Inverness)	2,695,004	87,272	The Mackintosh of Mackintosh.
Kincardine (Stonehaven) . .	244,482	41,008	Sir Alex. Baird of Urie, Bt.
Kinross (Kinross)	52,410	7,527	J. J. Moubay.
Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbright)	575,832	38,367	Col. R. F. Dudgeon, C.B.
Lanark (Lanark)	562,821	1,447,934	Col. R. K. Stewart.
Linlithgow (Linlithgow) . . .	76,861	80,155	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.
Midlothian (Edinburgh) . . .	234,325	507,666	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.
Nairn (Nairn)	104,252	9,310	Brodie of Brodie.
Orkney (Kirkwall)	210,847	25,897	Malcolm, Capt. Laing of Crook.
Peebles (Peebles)	222,240	15,258	Lord Glenconner.
Perth (Perth)	1,595,802	124,342	Duke of Atholl, K.T.
Renfrew (Greenock)	153,322	314,552	Sir T. Glen Coats, Bt.
Ross and Cromarty (Dingwall)	1,977,248	77,364	Sir Hector Munro, Bt.
Roxburgh (Jedburgh)	426,028	47,192	Lord Reay, K.T.
Selkirk (Selkirk)	179,703	24,601	Lord Polworth.
Shetland (Lerwick)	352,319	37,911	Malcolm, Capt. Laing of Crook.
Stirling (Stirling)	288,842	169,991	Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Sutherland (Dornoch)	1,207,914	20,170	Duke of Sutherland.
Wigtown (Wigtown)	311,084	31,998	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Maxwell, Bt.

The Scottish Police.

H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland (Major Arthur G. Ferguson, £750-£850), appointed under the County and Burghs Police Act, '57, submits a report annually. According to that for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1913, the authorised strength of the force was 5,850, of which 2,040 belonged to county forces and 3,810 to city and burgh forces. There are also 250 additional police who are privately employed. The aggregate cost of the police, excluding the additional police, privately employed and paid for, was £522,881, of which sum £180,000 was the Exchequer contribution, the rest falling on the local rates.

Local Government Board.

125, George Street, Edinburgh.

* The Board consists of the following ex-officio Members: The Secretary for Scotland, President; The Solicitor-General for Scotland and the Permanent Under-Secretary for Scotland; and the following Appointed Members; Sir George McCrae (£1,200-£1,500), Vice-President; E. F. Macpherson, B.A., Legal Member (£1,000-£1,200); and W. Leslie Mackenzie, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., J.L.D., Medical Member (£1,000-£1,200). Secretary, John T. Maxwell (£700-£900); Assistants do., D. Brown, I.S.O., Arthur Grant (£500-£600). Medical Inspectors, F. Dittmar, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., T. F. Dewar, M.D., D.Sc., E. Watt, M.D. (£500-£800); Veterinary do., G. Leighton, M.D. (£500-£700); Engineering do., J. Walker Smith, M.Inst.C.E. (£700-£900); Assist. Engineering Insp., D. Ronald (£350-£450); Architectural do., J. Wilson, F.R.I.B.A. (£350-£450); Lady Medical do., Mary J. Menzies, M.B. (£200). Offices, 125, George Street, Edinburgh.

The Annual Report of the Local Government Board for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1913, shows that on May 15th, 1913, there were 103,574 (as compared with 107,408 in 1912) poor persons in receipt of relief, of whom 65,250 were paupers and 38,325 their dependants. Of the paupers 16,381 were lunatics. Male paupers numbered 25,619, and females 39,640. Of the sane poor, 73,953 received outdoor and 13,240 indoor relief. Of the sane paupers about 21 per cent. were 65 years of age or upwards, 17 per cent. children, and 60 per cent. between the ages of 14 and 65. The total number of persons in receipt of relief amounted to 22 per 1,000 of the population.

Local Taxation Statistics.

The expenditure of the Parish Councils for the year ended May 15th, 1913, for poor law purposes amounted to £1,576,116. Towards this £1,282,418 came from rates and £247,608 from grants and Local Taxation moneys.

The expenditure was divided as follows:—

Ordinary Poor—Outdoor . . .	£501,126
Indoor . . .	389,532
Lunatic Poor	439,247
General Administration Charges . . .	156,211

The average annual cost of maintenance of outdoor paupers was £7 19s. 10½d. per head, and of indoor paupers £20 8s. 5d.

The total payments to local taxation accounts in respect of duties assigned by various Acts to local purposes amounted for the year 1913-14 to £1,188,187, made up of £152,248 additional beer and spirit duties, £388,522 liquor and other licences, £361,866 under the Finance Act, 1894, and £182,020 under the Agricultural Rates Acts.

IRELAND.

Ireland has an area of 32,559 square miles (including 31,798 square miles land area, and 761 square miles of rivers, lakes, and tideways). This area, which is somewhat greater than that of Scotland, constitutes rather more than a quarter of the area of the United Kingdom, and about one-300th part of the British Empire, exclusive of India. The population at the 1911 census was 4,390,219.

Population by Counties and Religion (with Acreage).

County.	Acres.	Roman Catholic Pop.	Non-Roman Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Lord Lieutenant.
LEINSTER					
Carlow (Carlow)	221,485	32,317 (89'15%)	3,935	36,252	Lord Rathdonnell.
Dublin (Dublin)	218,873	122,372 (70'99%)	50,022	172,394	Earl of Meath, K.P.
Dublin Co. Borough	7,911	253,370 (83'13%)	51,432	304,802	
Kildare (Kildare)	418,645	54,684 (82'07%)	11,943	66,627	Sir A. Weldon, Bt.
Kilkenny (Kilkenny)	500,458	71,093 (94'97%)	3,769	74,992	Marquess of Ormonde.
King's (Tullamore)	493,263	51,178 (90'05%)	5,654	56,832	Earl of Rosse.
Longford (Longford)	257,770	40,297 (91'96%)	3,523	43,820	Earl of Longford.
Louth (Dundalk)	202,181	58,303 (91'58%)	5,362	63,665	Sir H. Bellingham, Bt.
Meath (Trim)	577,735	60,660 (93'19%)	4,431	65,091	Col. Sir N. T. Everard, Bt.
Queen's (Maryborough)	424,838	48,480 (88'74%)	6,149	54,629	Sir Algernon Coote, Bt.
Westmeath (Mullingar)	434,665	54,779 (91'32%)	5,207	59,986	Lord Castlemaine.
Wexford (Wexford)	580,950	94,413 (92'31%)	7,860	102,273	Viscount Stopford.
Wicklow (Wicklow)	499,957	47,999 (97'06%)	12,712	60,711	Viscount Powerscourt.
	4,847,731	990,045 (85'20%)	171,999	1,162,044	
MUNSTER					
Clare (Ennis)	788,336	102,300 (98'14%)	1,932	104,232	Sir M. O'Loughlen, Bt.
Cork (Cork)	1,841,035	288,455 (91'45%)	26,076	315,431	Earl of Bandon.
Cork Co. Borough	2,681	67,814 (88'44%)	8,859	76,673	
Kerry (Tralee)	1,161,752	155,322 (97'26%)	4,362	159,691	Earl of Kenmare.
Limerick (Limerick)	661,574	101,502 (97'08%)	3,049	104,551	Earl of Dunraven.
Limerick Co. Borough	2,385	34,865 (97'52%)	3,653	38,518	
Tipperary (Clonmel)	1,051,304	144,156 (94'57%)	8,277	152,433	Lord Dunalley.
Waterford (Waterford)	453,051	54,060 (95'68%)	2,442	56,502	Count de la Poer.
Waterford Co. Borough	1,438	25,331 (92'23%)	2,133	27,464	
	5,963,556	973,805 (94'04%)	61,690	1,035,495	
ULSTER					
Antrim (Carrickfergus)	702,654	39,751 (20'50%)	154,113	193,864	Earl of Shaftesbury.
Armagh (Armagh)	312,772	54,526 (45'33%)	65,765	120,291	Earl of Gosford.
Belfast Co. Borough	14,937	93,243 (24'10%)	293,704	386,947	Lord Pirrie.
Cavan (Cavan)	467,025	74,271 (81'46%)	16,902	91,173	Rt. Hon. T. Lough, M.P.
Donegal (Lifford)	1,193,641	133,021 (78'93%)	35,516	168,537	Sir John Olphert.
Down (Downpatrick)	608,862	64,485 (31'56%)	139,818	204,303	Marquess of Londonderry.
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	417,912	34,740 (56'18%)	27,006	61,836	Earl of Erne. [derry.
Londonderry (L'derry)	512,691	41,478 (41'54%)	58,367	99,845	Vacant.
L'derry Co. Borough	2,579	22,923 (56'21%)	17,857	40,780	
Monaghan (Monaghan)	318,990	53,303 (74'68%)	18,092	71,455	Lord Rossmore.
Tyrone (Omagh)	779,563	79,015 (51'39%)	63,650	142,665	Rt. Hon. E. Archdale.
	5,331,626	690,816 (43'67%)	890,880	1,581,696	
CONNAUGHT					
Galway (Galway)	1,467,850	177,920 (97'64%)	4,304	182,224	Lord Clonbrock.
Leitrim (Carrick)	376,510	58,159 (91'47%)	5,423	63,582	Lord Ilarlech.
Mayo (Castlebar)	1,333,356	188,069 (97'86%)	4,108	192,177	Marquess of Sligo.
Roscommon (Roscommon)	608,200	91,731 (97'63%)	2,225	93,956	The O'Connor Don.
Sligo (Sligo)	442,205	72,125 (91'24%)	6,920	79,045	Maj. C. K. O'Hara.
	4,228,211	588,004 (96'24%)	22,980	610,984	
Total of Ireland	20,371,124	3,242,670 (73'86%)	1,147,549	4,390,219	

IRELAND.

The population of Ireland has declined since 1841 as shown by the following figures :

Year of Census.	Population.	Population per sq. mile.
1801	5,395,456	166
1811	5,937,856	186
1821	6,801,827	209
1831	7,767,401	239
1841	8,175,124	251
1851	6,552,385	201
1861	5,798,564	178
1871	5,412,377	167
1881	5,174,836	159
1891	4,794,750	144
1901	4,458,775	137
1911	4,390,219	134

In 1911 the males numbered 2,192,048 and the females 2,198,171. Of the total population in

1911, 73·9 per cent. were returned as Roman Catholics, 13·1 per cent. as Protestant Episcopalians, 10·0 per cent. as Presbyterians, and 1·4 per cent. as Methodists. The number of families returned was 910,748. The number of inhabited houses was 861,879.

The Banking and Railway Statistics, Ireland, for the half-year ended Dec. 31st, 1913, supply some interesting figures as to the material condition of the country. The deposits and cash balances in Joint Stock Banks have steadily increased from £35,375,000 in December, 1892, to £62,142,000 on Dec. 31st, 1913. The estimated balances in Post Office Savings Banks increased from £4,204,000 in December 1892, to £13,167,000 in December 1913. In Trustee Savings Banks the amount of deposits increased from £1,967,000 in 1892, to £2,612,000 in 1913. The railway receipts for the 52 weeks of 1913 amounted to £1,618,508, an increase of £263,781 as compared with 1912.

Irish Revenue and Expenditure, 1911-12 to 1913-14.

	1911-12	1912-13	1913-14
Total tax revenue as contributed	£ 9,349,000	£ 9,273,000	£ 9,613,000
Post Office revenue	1,206,500	1,317,000	1,372,000
Other non-tax revenue	132,500	141,500	142,500
Total revenue as contributed	10,688,000	10,731,500	11,127,500
Local expenditure	11,533,500	12,137,000	12,357,000
Excess of local expenditure over revenue as contributed	845,500	1,405,500	1,224,500

The figures for 1913-14 are provisional.

Administration.

Lord-Lieutenant, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen, K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (£20,000).

Chief Secretary, Rt. Hon. Augustine Birrell, M.P. (£4,425).

Under-Secretary, The Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew Nathan, K.C.M.G. (£2,000).

Assist. do., E. O'Farrell, C.B. (£1,000-£1,200).

Prin. Clerks, W. P. J. Connally, I.S.O.; J. J. Taylor, C.B., I.S.O. (£700-£900).

Board of Public Works.

51, St. Stephen's Green, East, Dublin.

Chairman, Sir G. A. Stevenson, K.C.B., C.V.O. (£1,500). Commissioners, P. Hanson; T. P. Le Fanu (each £1,200). Sec, Hy. Williams, M.V.O., I.S.O. (£650-£800); Assist. do., G. E. Shanahan (£500-£600). Accountant, J. L. Collins (£600-£800). Engineer, T. M. Batchen (£750-£900); Assist. do., C. H. Olley (£400-£600). Solicitor and Treas. Sol. in Ireland, J. Donnelly (£1,000-£1,200).

Royal Irish Constabulary.

This is a semi-military force, consisting of, in 1914-15, 236 head constables, 1,691 sergeants, 382 acting sergeants, and 8,177 constables; total, 10,486. They are drilled and disciplined as soldiers, live in barracks, and are armed with rifles, swords, bayonets, and revolvers. It was established by Act of Parliament in '36, is paid for out of Im-

perial funds, and is directly controlled by the Irish Government. In '67 the title of Royal Irish Constabulary was conferred on the force by command of H.M. Queen Victoria. The force discharges numerous civil services not imposed upon police forces in the United Kingdom.

Inspector General, Col. Sir Neville F. F. Chamberlain, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (£1,500-£1,800).

Deputy Insp.-Gen., W. A. O'Connell (£1,000-£1,200).

Assist. do., W. M. Davies, E. H. Pearson, and H. D. Tyacke (£700-£800). Prin. Staff Officer, H. M. Metcalfe (£600-£800). Clerk in Charge of Acts, W. Campbell (£600-£800). Assist. do, G. McConkey (£350-£550). Staff Officers (1st Class Clerks), W. Kelly, J. Robb, W. J. Rundle (£350-£500); J. J. Moore (£300-£400).

Offices, Lower Castle Yard, Dublin.

Dublin Metropolitan Police.

The Dublin Metropolitan Police are under the immediate direction of a Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner, and the offices of Receiver and Secretary are consolidated. At the end of 1913 the effective strength of the force was 1,205.

Chief Commissioner, W. M. Davies.

Assistant Commissioner, (vacant).

Secretary and Accountant, W. A. Magill, B.A., Dublin Castle.

Local Government Board.

Custom House, Dublin.

The principal local authorities are the same as those in England and Wales—viz., county councils, municipal corporations, urban and rural district councils; but there are no parish councils.

President, Rt. Hon. the Chief Secretary.

Vice-President, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry A. Robinson, K.C.B. (£1,800).

Other Members, The Under-Sec. for Ireland (ex-officio); Sir T. J. Stafford, Bt., C.B. (Medical); E. Bourke (£1,000-£1,200).

Secretary, A. R. Barlas (£1,000); Assist. ditto (Labourers Acts), M. O'Sullivan (£800); Assist. ditto, J. E. Devlin (£800).

Senior Clerks, E. W. Leach; M. Gregg; J. L. S. Smith (£600-£700).

The receipts for the purposes of Local Government in Ireland—excluding loans and grants provided by statute—during the year 1912-13 amounted to £4,742,023. Of this amount 73 per cent. was raised directly by rates, 12 per cent. was derived from tolls, fees, stamps and dues, 6 per cent. from rents, and 9 per cent. from miscellaneous items. The amount produced by rates represents an average of 4s. 4½d. in the £ on the rateable value, and an average of 15s. 9½d. per head of the population. The rateable value of Ireland

for the year 1912-13 was £15,857,918. The local indebtedness for the year 1913 amounted to £24,975,570 (see Cd. 7289).

Poor Law Statistics.

The number of indoor paupers on the last Saturday of March 1914 was 37,881, and of outdoor paupers 38,212. These figures show a decrease of 23,514 as compared with March, 1910. The total poor relief expenditure amounted to £1,318,560.

Emigration.

The collection of emigration returns for Ireland commenced in 1851, and the total number of emigrants who left Ireland from that date to the end of December, 1913, amounts to 4,278,327, almost equally divided between males and females. The years of greatest emigration were 1851-4, 1863-5, and 1883, the total for each of these years being over 100,000. The total for 1913 (30,967) exceeds that for 1912 (29,344), which was the third lowest on record, that for 1908 (23,295) being the lowest. Of the 30,967 persons who emigrated in 1913, 3,994 came from Leinster, 7,807 from Munster, 12,392 from Ulster, and 6,774 from Connaught. The United States still takes the largest proportion, 21,758 making that country their destination in 1913; 6,673 emigrated to Canada, 915 to Australia, 220 to New Zealand, and 214 to South Africa.

ISLE OF MAN AND CHANNEL ISLANDS.

Isle of Man. Area, 220 sq. m.; pop. 52,016. The island came into possession of the Crown in the reign of Henry IV, by whom it was granted to the Stanley family. The sovereignty passed to the dukes of Atholl in 1736. The Crown purchased the rights of the Atholls in 1828 for £417,144. Divisions are 6 sheadings (or counties) and 17 civil parishes. **Castle-town** is the ancient capital, but Douglas (pop. 21,192) is the chief town and the seat of government. Government is "home rule" under a Governor, who, with Council and House of Keys of 24 members, makes up the Tynwald Court. Acts, after assent of the Crown, must be proclaimed on Tynwald Hill. The Deemsters are Judges of the Common Law Division of the High Court. The Manx people are mostly of Celtic nationality.

Revenue, 1912-13, £88,326; 1913-14, £92,108. Expenditure, 1912-13, £79,730; 1913-14, £80,440. Public Debt, 1912-13, £189,431; 1913-14, £180,731. Lieutenant-Governor, Lord Raglan, C.B. (£1,800, with house).—Clerk of the Rolls and Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, Thomas Kneen (£1,000).—First Deemster, Stewart Stevenson Moore (£1,000).—Second Deemster, C. T. C. Callow (£1,000).—Attorney-General, George Alfred Ring (£1,000).—Receiver-General, J. T. Cowell (£220).—Government Secretary and Treasurer, B. E. Sargeant (£500).

The Channel Islands lie in the southern part of the English Channel, 8½ to 30 miles from the French coast. Anciently an appanage of the Duchy of Normandy, they have belonged to England since the Conquest. Total area about 76 sq. m.; pop. 96,900. Divided into two separate governments, called Bailiwicks, that of Jersey (area 45 sq. m., pop. 51,903), and that of Guernsey (area, with Alderney, Sark, Herm, Jethou, etc., 31 sq. m., pop. 44,997). The capitals

are respectively St. Helier and St. Pierre. The Crown appoints a Lieutenant-Governor and a Bailiff to each, and each has its representative legislature called the States. The English Church is the established religion, and the islands are included in the see of Winchester. The people are an inter-mixture of French and English. French is the official language in Jersey. Agriculture is largely carried on, and the greenhouse culture of grapes, tomatoes, flowers and vegetables has increased considerably of late years. These islands are celebrated for their breed of cattle. The fisheries are important, embracing lobster and cod.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £1,779,006; 1913, £1,983,671.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £1,335,641; 1913, £1,351,456.

Jersey: Lieutenant-Governor, Major-Gen. Sir A. N. Rochfort, K.C.B., C.M.G. (£1,700).—Bailiff, Sir William H. Venables Vernon, Kt.—Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.—Attorney-General, H. Le V. dit Durell.—Vicomte, R. R. Lemprière.—Solicitor-General, C. Malet de Carteret.—Government Secretary, W. Whitaker Maitland.—H.M. Receiver-General, P. A. Aubin.—Greffier, E. Le Sueur.

Revenue, 1913, £97,718; Expenditure, £97,555. Public Debt, 1913, £214,836.

Guernsey, Sark, Alderney, etc.: Lieutenant-Governor and Commanding Troops, Gen. Sir R. C. Hart, V.C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (£1,700).—Bailiff, W. Carey.—Dean, Very Rev. Thos. Bell, M.A., Hon. Canon of Winchester.—H.M. Procureur, E. C. Ozanne.—H.M. Comptroller, A. Wm. Bell.—Gov. Secretary, Col. I. W. M. Macartney, C.B.—Receiver-General, Victor Cary.—H.M.'s Greffier, Q. le Pellev.

Revenue, 1912, £55,609; Expenditure, £50,892. Public Debt, 1912, £214,164.

STATISTICS OF THE EMPIRE.

The area of the British Empire and its Protectorates is about 11,500,000 square miles—more than one-fifth of the total land-surface of the world. The population exceeds 417,000,000—about one-fourth of the world's inhabitants.

The area and population of the British Empire are shown in the following table:

	Area in sq. m.	Popula- tion, 1911.	Popula- tion per sq. m.
United Kingdom	121,000	45,217,000	373
India	1,773,000	315,086,000	177
Other Colonies and Posses- sions	9,451,000	56,845,000	6
	11,345,000	417,148,000	37

The following table shows the increase per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom and the principal colonies as compared with those of other countries in three intercensal periods:

Countries.	Increase per cent. in		
	1881 to 1891	1891 to 1901	1901 to 1911
United Kingdom	8·2	9·9	9·1
England and Wales	11·7	12·2	10·9
Scotland	7·8	11·1	6·4
Ireland (<i>decrease</i>)	9·1	5·2	1·7
Australian Commonwealth	41·1	18·9	18·1
New Zealand	27·9	23·3	30·5
Dominion of Canada	11·8	11·1	34·1
Indian Empire	13·2	2·5	7·1
Ceylon	9·0	18·6	15·1
Union of South Africa	—	—	15·1
Denmark	10·3	12·8	12·6
Norway	10·3	12·0	6·8
Sweden	4·8	7·3	7·5
German Empire	9·3	14·0	15·2
Austria	7·9	9·4	9·3
Hungary	11·0	10·3	8·5
The Netherlands	12·4	13·1	14·8
Belgium	9·9	10·6	10·9
France	1·8	1·6	1·6
Switzerland	3·1	13·4	13·2
Italy	—	—	6·8
United States	25·5	20·7	21·0

The following table compares in "round numbers" the area and present population of the United Kingdom with the areas and populations of other countries forming the mother-lands or administrative centres of widespread dominion:

	Sq. miles (Thousands).	Pop. (Millions)
United Kingdom	121	45
China	1,532	407*
France	207	40
Germany	209	65
Russia	2,052	105
U.S.A.	2,974	92

The following table compares the area and present population of the over-sea dominions and dependencies of Great Britain with the

areas and populations of the provinces and dependencies of the countries named above:

	Sq. miles (Thousands).	Pop. (Millions).
British	11,254	372
Chinese	2,745	26
French	4,000	46
German	1,026	13
Russian	6,326	23
U.S.A.	716	10

The following table, combining the figures of the two tables which precede it, compares the area and population of the whole British Empire with the areas and populations of the countries above named and their provinces and dependencies:

	Sq. miles (Thousands).	Pop. (Millions).
British	11,375	417
Chinese	4,277	433*
French	4,207	86
German	1,235	78
Russian	8,378	128
U.S.A.	3,690	102

The total revenues of the Empire amounted to about £75,000,000 in 1837. In 1912 the revenues of the Empire amounted to over £400,000,000.

The total trade of the British Empire with Foreign Countries was

	1890	1911	1912
Imports	£ 408,053,000	£ 732,881,000	£ 822,957,000
Exports	£ 319,795,000	£ 619,358,000	£ 669,160,000

The trade of the United Kingdom with British Colonies and Possessions was

Imports	£ 101,080,000	£ 215,540,000	£ 236,316,000
Exports	£ 106,518,000	£ 192,374,000	£ 218,267,000

The Intercolonial Trade was

Imports	£ 34,697,000	£ 77,531,000	£ 83,585,000
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The percentage proportions were

Foreign trade	75·0	73·6	73·5
Inter-Imperial trade	25·0	26·4	26·5

The late Sir Robert Giffen, at the meeting of the British Association in 1903, put forward the following estimates as to the aggregate income and wealth of the people of the British Empire at that date:

	Aggregate Income.	£
United Kingdom	1,750,000,000	
Canada	270,000,000	
Australasia	210,000,000	
India	600,000,000	
South Africa	100,000,000	
Remainder of Empire	200,000,000	
Total	£3,130,000,000	

	Capital or Wealth.	£
United Kingdom	15,000,000,000	
Canada	1,350,000,000	
Australasia	1,100,000,000	
India	3,000,000,000	
South Africa	600,000,000	
Remainder of Empire	1,200,000,000	
Total	£22,250,000,000	

* The figures for China are official, but are believed by European authorities to be greatly exaggerated.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA.

The area of India, including the Native States and Burma, is 1,773,000 square miles, being nearly one-sixth of the total area of the British Empires. The population at the 1911 census was 315,086,000—seven times as great as the population of the United Kingdom—and constituted more than three-fourths of the entire population of the Empire.

India is a dependency of Great Britain, consisting partly of territory under the direct administration of British officials, and partly of native states, all subordinate, in varying degrees of relationship, to the sovereign power. The **ten great provinces** are Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, the Punjab, Burma, Assam, the Central Provinces, the North-Western Frontier Province, and the Province of Bihar and Orissa. The British territory in India was acquired by the **East India Company**, by conquest or treaty, in the course of one hundred years, dating from the battle of Plassey (1757). As a result of the mutiny of the Sepoy army (1857-8), the East India Company ceased to exist; and the direct sovereignty was vested by the Government of India Act, '58, in the Crown. In accordance with the Royal Titles Act of '76, the King of Great Britain and Ireland assumes the additional title of Emperor of India. The Parliament of the United Kingdom is supreme over India; but all the statutes relating to India are in the nature of either constitutional enactments or financial provisions.

The **Secretary of State for India** presides over a **Council** which consists of not fewer than 10 nor more than 14 members selected for seven years from among Indian ex-officials for the most part. Since 1907 two of the members have been natives of India. The Council controls the expenditure of the Indian revenues, both in India and elsewhere, and generally conducts the business done in England in regard to the government of India. In England every measure concerning India runs in the name of the Secretary of State; and he alone is responsible to Parliament. In practice he is always a Cabinet minister of the first rank.

In India the supreme authority, both executive and legislative, is vested in the **Governor-General in Council**. The Governor-General, or Viceroy, who generally holds office for five years, receives a salary of £16,720 a year, and has power to overrule his Council in cases of emergency. The Council is composed of six ordinary members, all appointed, like the Governor-General himself, by the Crown for a period of five years. Since 1909 one of the members has been a native of India. For *personal* of Governor-General's Council see p. 114. For purposes of legislation this Council is expanded into an Imperial Council of 68 members, of whom 36 are nominated and 32 elected by various native and commercial interests under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1909. No person is eligible if the Government is of opinion that his election would be contrary to public interest. The seat of the **Supreme Government of India** was in 1912 removed from Calcutta to Delhi, where new capital buildings are in course of construction, at present estimated to cost £2,800,000. The Government migrates to the hill-station of Simla for the hot season. It is anticipated that the Government city at Delhi, which is a separate province under a chief commissioner, will be completed in 1917. Meanwhile the staff is housed in temporary buildings. (See p. 114.)

1. As to the **Indian Army** see p. 178.

The Administration.

As regards the work of administration, Madras, Bombay, and Bengal are styled Presidencies, and enjoy a certain precedence, are each ruled by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with legislative and executive councils modelled on those of the Governor-General. The United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, and the Province of Bihar and Orissa are each under a Lieut.-Governor appointed by the Viceroy with the approval of the Crown, and have each a legislative council. Bihar and Orissa has also an executive council. The Central Provinces, the N.W. Frontier Province, and Assam are under Chief Commissioners appointed by the Viceroy in Council. A Chief Commissioner presides over each of the following: Coorg, Ajmer-Merwara, British Baluchistan, and the Andaman Islands. Powers to create legislative councils in districts under a Chief Commissioner were granted by the Government of India Act, 1912. In addition, there are some smaller tracts under the direct administration of the Governor-General. Within the provinces, and under the control of the secretariat, or central provincial bureau, the actual unit of administration is the **District**, which forms the charge of an officer, usually styled **Collector or Deputy-Commissioner**. His principal duties are executive, magisterial, and fiscal; but he also exercises supervision over police, jails, schools, public works, forests, etc. There are 267 Districts in British India. As to justice, the Collector in each District is usually judge both of first instance and appeal. Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Agra have each a High Court, from which there is an ultimate appeal to the Privy Council in England. The Punjab has a Chief Court, and Burma, the Central Provinces, Oudh and Sind have each a Judicial Commissioner's Court, Burma having also a Chief Court. For local government purposes there are 714 municipal bodies, appointed on the elective principle as to the majority, but with some Government members in all cases, and having charge of municipal business generally, including the care of roads, fairs and markets, open spaces, water supply, drainage, education, hospitals, etc. In the rural districts there are 1,124 district and local boards, and committees having charge of local roads, sanitation, education, hospitals, etc. Port Trustees have charge of harbour works, pilotage, etc.

The staff of administration consists of: (1) the covenanted civil service, appointed after competitive examination in England; (2) the statutory civil service, selected from among natives; (3) military officers of the staff corps in civil employ; (4) a miscellaneous class of uncovenanted civil servants of different grades, who may be either Europeans or natives.

Candidates for the covenanted Civil Service are required to pass a competitive examination in England—the examinations being as a rule held annually during August in London. Candidates must be above 22 and under 24 on Aug. 1st of the year in which the examination is held. Application for admission to the examination must be made on or

before July 1st in each year to the Secretary, Civil Service Commission, London, W. Applications for information as to the **India Forest Service and India Police Force** should be addressed to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, London, S.W.

History in 1914.

At the beginning of the year much anxiety was felt in India at the continuously growing manifestations of unrest fanned by a small but dangerously disaffected minority. When it is realised that of the 315 millions of population in India, some 295½ millions are totally illiterate, and therefore a fertile propagating ground for doctrines which easily appeal to the credulous and fanatical, it is not surprising that the material prosperity of India's recent years has produced a considerable crop of agitators. The deeply marked differences of races and religion have served to help the cause of the lawyer-politicians who have for the most part been at the bottom of the various movements. The persistent encouragement of primary and technical education, and the consequent enlightenment of these teeming millions, is a policy the Government of India has been steadily pursuing, and this policy, coupled with the unswerving support of law and order, will undoubtedly tend to weaken the effects of agitation. The outbreak of the great European War produced a surprising display of whole-hearted loyalty among all classes, and the delighted acceptance by the mother-country of the services of India's splendid troops, and of her other spontaneous offers of assistance, showed that, in spite of surface disturbances, the bond between the King-Emperor and his Indian subjects is very close.

The Final Report of the Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency (Cd. 7236) was issued in March. Some of the more important of the Commission's conclusions were: "The establishment of the exchange value of the rupee on a stable basis has been and is of the first importance to India; that the time has now arrived for a reconsideration of the ultimate goal of the Indian currency system. The belief of the Committee of 1898 was that a Gold Currency in active circulation is an essential condition of the maintenance of the gold standard in India, but the history of the last fifteen years shows that the gold standard has been firmly secured without this condition; it would not be to India's advantage to encourage an increased use of gold in the internal circulation; the people of India neither desire nor need any considerable amount of gold for circulation as currency, and the currency most generally suitable for the internal needs of India consists of rupees and notes; a mint for the coinage of gold is not needed for purposes of currency or exchange, but if Indian sentiment generally demands it, and the Government of India are prepared to incur the expense, there is no objection in principle to its establishment either from the Indian or from the Imperial standpoint; provided that the coin minted is the sovereign (or the half-sovereign), and it is pre-eminently a question in which Indian sentiment should prevail; the Government should continue to aim at giving the people the form of currency which they demand, whether rupees, notes, or gold, but the use of notes should be encouraged; the essential point is that this internal currency should be supported

for exchange purposes by a thoroughly adequate reserve of gold and sterling; the paper currency system of India should be made more elastic. The fiduciary portion of the note issue should be increased at once from 14 crores to 20 crores, and thereafter fixed at a maximum of the amount of notes held by Government in the Reserve Treasuries plus one-third of the net circulation, and the Government should take power to make temporary investments or loans from the fiduciary portion within this maximum in India and in London, as an alternative to investment in permanent securities; we recommend the immediate universalisation of the 500-rupee note and the increase of the facilities for the encashment of notes; caution is justifiable in framing Budgets in India, but has been carried rather further than was necessary in recent years; we recommend a continuance of a Finance Committee of Council as providing the machinery most suitable for the work required; the Finance Committee should, if possible, contain three members with financial experience, representing:

- (a) Indian Official Finance.
- (b) Indian Banking and Commerce.
- (c) The London Money Market.

In any case there should be at least one member with Indian financial experience. The absence of any representative of Indian finance on the Committee since 1911 has resulted in giving undue prominence to the representation of London city experience. We are not in a position to report either for or against the establishment of a State or Central Bank, but we regard the subject as one which deserves early and careful consideration, and suggest the appointment of a small expert Committee to examine the whole question in India, and either to pronounce against the proposal or to work out in full detail a concrete scheme capable of immediate adoption."

Sir W. S. Meyer presented the annual **Financial Statement** to the Viceroy's Council on March 1st. The failure of the rains, and the disturbance of commercial conditions owing to the banking crisis of the previous autumn, required the framing of a Budget on very cautious lines, but it was expected to have a surplus of £1,280,000. * After retaining an unallotted balance to assist the capital commitments, it was hoped to have an increase of £771,000 for disposal in various directions, notably education, sanitation, and the assistance of provincial governments. The opium question was still one of embarrassment. Although the Government had ceased to sell opium for export to China, over 12,000 chests, representing a large amount of locked-up capital, still remain. There was still in existence the less remunerative trade with other Far Eastern countries, such as the Straits Settlements Hong Kong, and the Dutch East Indies. The amount of non-China exports was reduced in 1913 from 13,200 chests to 9,000. This was done as a purely temporary measure, with special reference to the immediate situation in China—a situation which it did not seem to have affected in any real way, while it seriously disturbed the non-China markets. The original export is being reverted to, and the expectation is that the market will become more stable.

The introduction in the House of Lords in June of the **Council of India Bill** brought about a considerable division of opinion. General

approval was accorded to the first of the two clauses of which the Bill consisted, that which provided that at least two of the members of the Council should be chosen from a panel made up by the non-official members of the various legislative Councils in India, but it was feared that the second clause (enabling the Secretary for India to make orders setting aside the provisions of the Act of 1853 regulating his duty of consulting the Council) would have the effect of whittling away the powers of the Council. The debate in the House of Lords on the second reading was participated in by most of those who had had experience either of the India Office or of administration in the Dependency, and the Bill was finally rejected by a majority of 53.

Indians in the Empire.

This question was dealt with at length in the ANNUAL for 1913 (p. 150). Blue Books (Cd. 6940 and 7111) have been published giving correspondence regarding the South African Immigration Bill, which was introduced in March and became law in June 1913. The Bill followed in the main the proposals of 1912 (see 1913 ed. of the ANNUAL) with certain important exceptions. The first of these provided for the establishment of regular Boards of Appeal on the lines of the Canadian Boards. The Canadian method of exclusion of undesirable persons was also followed, while the ports were limited at which Asiatics might apply for admission. Another section provided for loss of domicile after an absence of three years. Specially selected educated entrants were exempted by special powers conferred under the Act.

Three or four of the provisions of the Act did not give satisfaction to the Indian community, who felt that the rights of Indians legally resident in the Union of South Africa should be respected. (See further SOUTH AFRICA, History in 1914.)

In June 1914 considerable feeling was raised by the endeavour of a party of Indians under the leadership of Gurdit Singh to obtain admission into British Columbia. The people of British Columbia were united in their determination to uphold the immigration laws, and the *Komagata Maru* had ultimately to return with the Indians on board.

Religion and Education.

The population of India, classified according to religions, was as follows at the 1911 census.

Hindus	217,587,000
Mohammedans	66,647,000
Buddhists (mostly in Burma)	10,721,000
Christians	3,876,000
Sikhs	3,014,000
Jains	1,247,000
Parsees	100,000
Animists and others	10,295,000
	<hr/> 313,488,000

The growth of Christianity is shown by the following table:

1881	1,862,634
1891	2,284,380
1901	2,923,241
1911	3,876,203

More than two-thirds of the native Christians are to be found in Southern India.

Educational institutions are of two kinds—public, which are under the Department of

Public Instruction, and private, which are not. There are five non-teaching universities (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, and Allahabad), and a sixth, with residential colleges, at Decca. In addition, there are 187 arts colleges, teaching 36,334 scholars; 6,392 secondary schools, teaching 928,183 scholars; 123,638 primary schools, teaching 4,990,668 scholars; 6,205 scholars for special instruction (training schools, art, law, medical, engineering, technical and industrial, commercial and agricultural schools), teaching 180,166 scholars; and 40,025 private institutions, teaching 656,504 scholars. The number of natives able to read and write rose in the last census decennium from 98 males and 7 females per 1,000 to 106 males and 11 females.

In order to assist Indian students in England, (of whom there are some 1,700) the Indian Government has leased 21, Cromwell Road, as a joint club-house for the National Indian Association and the Northbrook Society. The house is the headquarters of the Educational Adviser, Mr. T. W. Arnold, C.I.E. (£800). Bedrooms are reserved for the use of Indian students, and arrangements made for meeting them on their arrival in London, and, if they are willing to go there, taking them to Cromwell Road, where they can be given advice. The Secretary for Indian Students is C. E. Mallett (£1,000). The scheme was extended in 1913 outside London, and the following additional advisers appointed: Cambridge Univ., Mr. E. A. Benians; Oxford, Mr. S. M. Burrows; Manchester, Mr. J. W. Dulanthy at the School of Technology and Mr. G. Cook at Owens College; Glasgow, Mr. H. Bamford; and Edinburgh, Dr. J. Miller.

Industries.

The large majority of the population are engaged in agricultural pursuits, nearly 200,000,000 being either engaged in tilling the soil or dependent upon those so engaged; and the land-tax is, next to the income from railways, the chief source of Indian revenue. There is an Agricultural Department in every large province, for the purpose of improving agricultural methods and disseminating information, with an Inspector-General of Agriculture appointed by the Supreme Government. Metal and textile workers, glass and pottery workers, with their dependants, number close on 20,000,000, and there are large numbers employed in service. Great irrigation works have been carried out, the area irrigated being 42,436,724 acres. The principal crops cultivated are rice, wheat, millet, pulse, and other food grains, oil-seeds, tea, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and indigo. The area under rice, wheat, and other food grains is 195,007,434 acres; under sugar 2,565,770 acres. The area devoted to tea is 543,565 acres, chiefly in Assam and Bengal, and the production (1912) was 268,823,436 lb., the greater part of which was exported to the United Kingdom. There were 94,576 acres under coffee. The cultivation of opium is a Government monopoly. The area under cultivation is 220,164 acres, but is contracting as the result of an agreement with China to restrict the export. The Government receive the crop and manufacture it at the factories at Patna and Ghazipur for the foreign market. Malwa opium is grown in Baroda and in some of the Native States, and heavy duties are levied on the exports of this opium, a duty

being also paid to the Indian Treasury. All salt imported into or manufactured in India has to pay duty. There are 14,568,189 acres under cotton.

There are two kinds of tenure under which the land is held. The first, the *Zamindari* tenure, prevails principally in Bengal, the Punjab, and the United Provinces, while it also exists in the Central Provinces, Madras, and Assam. Under this system the land is held in large estates, averaging about 800 acres, by zamindars and by village communities, and the state revenue is assessed and paid on each estate as a whole for stated periods. About 318,000,000 acres are held under this system. The *raiyatwari* system prevails in Bombay, Madras, Sind, Burma, Assam, and to some extent in the Central Provinces. Under this system the land is held by petty proprietors direct from the Government, and the revenue is assessed with each holding, and is paid directly to the State. About 273,000,000 acres are held under this system.

Special attention is paid to afforestation, and huge forest tracts have been demarcated and reserved in recent years, while the Forest Department has a less complete control over the "protected" and "unclassed" forests. The forest area in 1910-11 was 80,613,076 acres. The country is rich in coal, though little mining has as yet been done. The production in 1911 was 12,715,534 tons, of which more than four-fifths came from Bengal. The railways of India have been constructed either by private companies to which the State guarantees interest, or directly by the State. The chief exports are wheat, rice, jute, cotton, hides and skins, opium, tea, and oil-seeds.

The principal Indian journals are largely the organs representative of the services or the English trading classes living at the centres of government. There are a large number of vernacular papers published in India. The total number of newspapers is 659, and of periodicals 2,269.

Indian National Congress.

The Chairman of the British Committee is Sir W. Wedderburn. The official report of the various sessions of the Congress may be obtained from the British Committee, 84 and 85, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. A weekly journal, named *India*, is published at the same address.

All-India Moslem League.

- The League is established to promote concord and harmony among the different nationalities of India, to work in the furtherance of the general interests of the country so far as possible in concert with other communities, and to safeguard and prosecute by all constitutional and loyal methods the special interests of the Moslems of India. Headquarters, Lucknow. President of the London Moslem League, Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali, P.C., C.I.E.; Vice-President, C. A. Latif. Hon. Sec., M. Kazim Hosain. Offices, 41, Sloane Street, S.W.

Statistics.

The area of British territory alone (excluding native states) is 1,097,901 sq. m., and the population (1911) 244,267,542. The total area of India, including Burma and the native states, is given as 1,773,168 sq. m., and the total population,

according to the census taken in 1911, numbers 315,132,537. The population of Calcutta is 1,222,313, Bombay 979,445, Madras 518,660, Hyderabad 500,623, Rangoon 293,316, Lucknow 259,798, Delhi 232,837, Lahore 228,687, Ahmedabad 215,835, Benares 203,804.

Budget, 1914-15.

The Budget of 1914-15 introduced no changes in taxation. The net revenue and expenditure were estimated at: Revenue, £57,274,800; expenditure, £56,018,300. The most striking items in the Budget were an increase in revenue under the head of opium of £615,300, due partly to the larger sales on markets other than China, and to decreased purchases of Malwa opium, and payments to cultivators, and a decrease under the head of railways of £728,800, the previous year having been an exceptional year. The expenditure showed an increase of £759,000 for education, but a decrease of £2,604,200, under the head of Provincial Adjustments.

Burden of Taxation.—On the assumption that the whole of the taxation, including that on salt, excise, and customs, is paid by the inhabitants of British India, the payment per head works out at: 1912-13, 2s. 1¹/₄d.; 1913-14, 2s. 2¹/₄d.; 1914-15, 2s. 2¹/₄d.

Debts and Assets.—On March 31st, 1914, the debt of India amounted to £274,525,112 (viz. rupee debt, converted into sterling at 1s. 4d. the rupee, £97,127,119, and sterling debt, £177,397,993). Other obligations (savings bank balances, etc.) amounted to £32,926,552, as well as the annual charge on railway annuities of £898,775. Up to the same date the Government of India had devoted £153,859,195 to the construction of railways, and £39,447,500 to the construction of irrigation works. It had purchased nine railways, on which, at the time of purchase, £108,092,386 had been spent from capital raised by the companies. It had advanced to railway companies £8,554,713, and had lent £11,549,716 to native states, etc. Other assets were the gold standard reserve, consisting of £4,000,000 held in rupees in India, sterling securities of a market value of £17,165,070, £4,320,000 in gold at the Bank of England, and £24,962 in cash at short notice in London, cash balances in India of £15,626,667, and cash balances in England, £8,132,517.

Railways.—The total length of railways in India open for traffic on March 31st, 1913, was 33,599 miles, of which 557 miles were opened in the preceding year. The total mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction was 2,572 miles. Although increased gross receipts are expected, the net receipts are £700,000 less, due to increased working expenses partly due to increased traffic, and also to an increase in the price of coal, and provisions for renewals.

Irrigation.—The capital outlay on irrigation works up to March 31st, 1914, amounted to £39,447,500. The net earnings in 1912-13 gave a return of 8¹/₂ per cent. on the capital expenditure.

Home Charges.—The net expenditure in England charged on the revenue of the year amounted in 1912-13 to £19,302,292, the principal items being: Interest on debt, £1,828,966; railway revenue account, £3,922,109; non-effective charges (including India Office pensions), civil £1,449,313, army and marine £3,069,365; furlough, £994,479; and India Office, £192,894.

FINANCES.

The following statement shows the revised estimated Revenue and Expenditure for 1913-14, compared with the results of 1912-13.

Revenue.		Expenditure.			
	1912-13.	1913-14.			
Principal Heads of Revenue:	£	£	Direct Demands on the Revenues:		
Land Revenue	21,282,468	21,250,700	Refunds and Drawbacks	324,795	336,100
Opium	5,124,592	1,638,300	Assignments and Compensation	1,214,623	1,254,100
Salt	3,334,374	3,419,700	Collection Charges, viz.:		
Stamps	5,060,115	5,237,500	Land Revenue	3,868,029	3,983,629
Excise	8,277,919	8,890,100	Opium	599,729	1,070,644
Provincial Rates	552,149	179,500	Salt	374,008	368,592
Customs	7,107,243	7,368,400	Stamps	153,898	177,145
Assessed Taxes	1,742,397	1,914,000	Excise	428,571	439,605
Forest	2,153,009	2,219,600	Provincial Rates	4,850	—
Registration	482,002	508,900	Customs	257,288	263,234
Tributes (Native States)	623,542	628,000	Assessed Taxes	28,387	30,800
Total	£55,838,830	53,254,700	Forest	1,152,585	1,176,013
Interest	1,473,708	1,382,965	Registration	246,532	254,200
Post Office	2,262,436	2,400,800	Total	£8,653,304	9,354,152
Telegraph	1,174,124	1,178,284	Interest	1,810,535	1,554,900
Mint	487,359	404,564	Post Office	2,026,567	2,108,887
Receipts by Civil Depts.:			Telegraph	1,105,946	1,174,141
Law and Justice	622,113	666,200	Mint	142,343	134,764
Police	135,553	128,800	Exp. on Civil Depts.:		
Ports and Pilotage	150,746	150,500	Gen. Administration	1,944,082	1,983,535
Education	226,126	244,000	Law and Justice	3,864,990	4,065,316
Medical	82,505	77,376	Police	4,658,000	4,866,330
Other Departments	111,804	127,262	Ports and Pilotage	181,082	198,300
Total	£1,334,847	1,394,138	Education	2,610,132	3,229,183
Miscellaneous	765,207	741,560	Ecclesiastical	126,003	128,549
Railways (Net Receipts).	17,294,635	17,424,630	Medical	1,327,218	1,360,820
Guaranteed Railways	3,980	—	Political	1,005,923	1,160,646
Subsidised Cos.	73,174	94,771	Other Departments	972,325	1,012,586
Total	£17,371,789	17,519,401	Total	£16,688,755	18,005,265
Irrigation:			Miscellaneous Civil Charges:		
Major Works, Direct Receipts	2,607,478	2,689,300	Territ. & Pol. Pensions	219,409	223,988
Major Works, Portion of Land Revenues due to Irrigation	1,538,245	1,602,700	Furlough & Absentee Allowances	412,184	451,626
Minor Works	265,494	261,100	Superannuation	3,284,319	3,403,259
Total	£4,411,217	4,553,100	Stationery & Printing	679,542	720,107
Other Public Works	365,447	279,900	Miscellaneous	330,778	598,838
Military Services	1,387,634	1,371,888	Total	£4,926,232	5,397,818
Total Revenue	£86,862,598	84,481,300	Famine Relief & Insrnce.	1,000,000	998,297
			Railway Rev. Account	12,568,435	12,869,399
			Irrigation	3,301,928	3,546,144
			Other Public Works	6,063,769	7,023,384
			Military Services	20,953,100	21,311,231
			Excess or Deficiency on Provincial Adjustments	4,514,050	601,700
			Total Expenditure	£83,754,964	82,876,772

The figures in the foregoing statement are of gross revenue, and include the net receipts of railways without any deduction on account of interest charges, the total receipts (without any deduction on account of interest charges, working expenses, etc.) derived from the other commercial undertakings of the Government of India, i.e. irrigation works, post-office and telegraphs, and from the sale of opium, and the receipts of certain spending departments; while

the figures of expenditure are also gross, and include refunds and assignments, the interest charges of railways, the working expenses and interest charges of other commercial undertakings, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. The revenue and expenditure available for administrative purposes appear, therefore, much greater than they really are. The following figures give the net revenue and expenditure:

Revenue.		Net.		Expenditure.			
	1912-13.		1913-14.		1912-13.		1913-14.
I. Land Revenue, etc. :	£		£	I. Debt Services (ex-	£		£
1. Land Revenue . . .	20,519,247		20,469,900	cluding interest			
2. Forest . . .	2,146,667		2,210,300	on railways and			
3. Tributes . . .	419,367		424,100	irrigation) . . .	336,827		176,700
Total . . .	£23,085,281		23,104,300	II. Military Services :			
II. Opium . . .	4,515,685		561,800	1. Army . . .	18,348,723		18,701,500
III. Taxation :				2. Marine . . .	392,259		414,400
1. Salt . . .	3,077,118		3,156,300	3. Works . . .	824,484		903,500
2. Stamps . . .	5,009,774		5,179,500	Total . . .	£19,565,466		20,019,400
3. Excise . . .	8,199,349		8,786,600	III. Collection of Rev. . .	6,514,157		6,693,800
4. Provincial Rates . . .	551,071		179,400	IV. Civil Services :			
5. Customs . . .	7,049,254		7,218,600	1. Civil Depts. . .	15,353,908		16,621,000
6. Assessed Taxes . . .	1,731,167		1,899,500	2. Miscellaneous . . .	4,261,904		4,771,300
7. Registration . . .	480,984		508,000	3. Works . . .	5,708,322		6,752,200
Total . . .	£26,098,717		26,927,900	Total . . .	£25,324,134		28,144,500
IV. Commercial Under-				V. Famine Relief . . .	1,000,000		1,000,000
takings :				VI. Adjustments . . .	4,514,050		601,709*
1. Post Office . . .	235,869		291,600				
2. Telegraph . . .	68,178		41,400*				
3. Rly. Rev. Acc. . .	4,803,354		4,649,500				
4. Irrigation . . .	1,109,289		1,006,800				
Total . . .	£6,216,680		5,943,500				
V. Mint . . .	345,016		268,000				
VI. Exchange . . .	100,879		113,900				
Total Net Revenue	£60,362,268		56,919,400	Total Net Expenditure	£57,254,634		55,432,700
				Surplus . . .	£3,107,634		1,486 7

* Deficit.

Trade.—The following table gives a summary of the sea-borne trade of India for the years 1911-12, 1912-13, and 1913-14 :

		Imports.		
		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Merchandise :	£	£	£	£
Private . . .	92,383,200	107,132,400	122,167,100	
Government . . .	3,653,700	3,754,000	5,347,600	
	96,036,900	111,086,400	127,514,700	
Treasure :				
Gold . . .	27,662,400	27,527,200	18,817,600	
Silver . . .	7,984,800	13,694,000	10,142,100	
	35,647,200	41,221,200	28,959,700	
Grand Total of Imports)	131,684,100	152,307,600	156,474,400	
		Exports.		
		1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.
Ind. Produce . . .	147,879,000	160,899,300	162,923,200	
Foreign goods, etc., exported . . .	4,018,100	3,160,000	3,118,200	
Govt. Stores . . .	96,000	86,200	89,700	
	151,992,100	164,145,500	166,131,100	
Treasure :				
Gold . . .	2,489,200	4,850,600	3,628,400	
Silver . . .	4,420,700	2,228,200	1,453,500	
Grand Total of Exports)	158,909,000	171,233,300	170,853,600	

The following were the principal items imported and exported in 1913-14 :

		Imports.	
		£	£
Fruits and Vegetables . . .		753,600	
Liquors . . .		1,251,600	
Provisions . . .		1,649,100	
Spices . . .		1,154,900	
Sugar . . .		9,971,200	
Raw Materials :			
Metallic Ores . . .		2,934,600	
Textile Materials . . .		1,204,500	
Manufactured Articles :			
Apparel . . .		1,669,400	
Carriages and Carts . . .		1,422,600	
Chemicals and Drugs . . .		1,605,700	
Cutlery and Hardware . . .		4,291,200	
Dyes and Colours . . .		1,510,900	
Glass and Earthenware . . .		1,728,700	
Machinery . . .		5,508,400	
Metals . . .		14,674,100	
Yarns and Textile Fabrics . . .		50,361,800	
Food :			
Grain . . .		30,112,300	
Tea . . .		10,957,800	
Raw Materials :			
Gums and Resins . . .		1,376,600	
Hides and Skins . . .		7,816,800	
Seeds . . .		17,116,500	
Textile Materials . . .		50,458,300	
Manufactures :			
Chemicals and Drugs . . .		2,637,100	
Hides and Skins . . .		2,834,000	
Yarns and Textile Fabrics . . .		27,145,500	

Of the total imports £78,333,100 came from the U.K., £8,452,000 from Germany, £7,773,900 from

the Dutch East Indies, £3,186,100 from the U.S., £1,685,100 from the Mauritius and dependencies, £2,293,200 from the Straits Settlements, and £3,187,700 from Japan. Of the total exports, £38,234,300 went to the U.K., £16,867,800 to Germany, £14,518,100 to the U.S., £15,124,400 to Japan, £11,711,500 to France, and £3,181,800 to South America.

Office of the Secretary of State in Council.

Whitehall, S.W.

Principal Secretary of State, The Most Hon. the Marquess of Crewe, K.G. (£5,000).

Private Sec., F. H. Lucas, C.B. (£300); *Assist. Secs.*, J. C. Walton (£150), C. T. Clay (unpaid).

Political A.D.C. to the Sec. of State, Lt.-Col. Sir J. R. Dunlop-Smith, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (£800).

Permanent Under-Sec., Sir Thomas W. Holderness, K.C.S.I., K.C.B., (£2,000).

Private Sec., R. H. W. Brinsley-Richards (£150).

Parliamentary Under-Sec., C. H. Roberts, M.P. (£1,500).

Private Sec., S. K. Brown (£150).

Assistant Under-Sec. of State, Lionel Abrahams, C.B. (£1,500).

Council: Sir Krishna Gobinda Gupta, K.C.S.I. (£1,000) (*Vice-Pres.*); Lt.-Col. Sir D. W. K. Barr, K.C.S.I.; Sir Felix O. Schuster, Bt.; Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.I.E.; Gen. Sir C. C. Egerton, G.C.B., D.S.O. (each £1,200); Sir James Thomson, K.C.S.I.; Sir S. W. Edgerley, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Abbas Ali Baig, C.S.I.; Laurence Currie; Sir Frederick Wm. Duke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (each £1,000).

Clerk of the Council, Lionel Abrahams, C.B.

Deputy Clerk, James H. Seabrooke, C.I.E.

Reading Clerk to the Council, R. H. A. Carter (£50).

Resident Clerks, D. T. Monteath and W. Gould (each £50).

Correspondence Departments.

Financial Sec., F. W. Newmarch (£1,200); *Sec. in the Finance Dept.*, W. Robinson (£1,200).

Judicial and Public Sec., M. C. C. Seton (£1,200); *Assist. Sec.*, J. E. Ferard (£800-£1,000).

Military Sec., Gen. Sir E. G. Barrow, G.C.B., (£1,200); *Assist. Sec.*, J. H. Seabrooke, C.I.E. (£1,100).

Political and Secret Sec., Sir F. A. Hirtzel, K.C.B. (£1,200); *Assist. Sec.*, J. E. Shuckburgh (£800-£1,000).

Public Works Sec., H. A. Haines (£1,200); *Assist. Sec.*, W. Stautiall (£800-£1,000).

Revenue and Statistics Sec., F. C. Drake (£1,200); *Assist. Sec.*, E. J. Turner (£800-£1,000).

Senior Clerks, F. H. Lucas, C.B., W. H. Swain, L. D. Wakely, P. H. Dumbell, C. E. Baines, S. F. Stewart, H. J. Tozer, H. Peel and C. H. Kisch (£600-£800).

Junior Clerks, J. C. Walton, F. W. H. Smith, S. K. Brown, H. W. Garrett, R. H. W. Brinsley-Richards, R. H. A. Carter, D. T. Monteath, E. S. Hopkins, W. H. Morant, P. J. Patrick and G. E. Shepherd (£200-£600).

Staff Clerks, G. Ashtou, E. W. Sutton and G. E. Young (£350-£500).

Director in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph, Public Works Dept., R. C. Barker, C.I.E. (1,000).

Clerks, C. E. J. Twisaday (£320-£700), C. Parratt (£250-£500), and A. I. Keys (£150-£350).

Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General, Director of Funds and Official Agent to Administrators-General in India, W. Badock, C.S.I. (£1,200); *Deputy do.*,

R. G. Jaquet (£800-£1,000); *Assist. do.*, W. S. Durrant (£850).

Senior Clerks, F. Perrott, S. George Smith, J. H. F. Reed, G. H. Stoker, R. Mowbray, and A. J. Pattle (£550-£750).

Junior Clerks, T. R. Ellenor, S. Turner, W. Kelley, H. McD. Ellercamp, A. J. C. Edwards and F. G. Hill, I.S.O. (£200-£500).

Staff Clerks, J. J. Wootton, H. R. White, H. J. Riley, W. Andrews, P. Putnam, C. Biggs, A. Charlton, and E. Ancott (£350-£500).

Store Department.

Director-General, H. J. W. Fry, C.I.E. (£1,200); *Deputy do.*, George H. Collier (£800-£1,000).

Senior Clerks, R. R. Howlett, F. T. Eades, J. P. Forsyth, and A. C. McDowall (£550-£750).

Junior Clerks, W. F. West, P. J. Hume, A. J. Petty, and C. W. G. Eady (£200-£500).

Staff Clerks, G. J. B. Fox (£350-£500) and M. Alexander (£350-£450).

Surveyor of Shipping, Capt. T. G. Segrave.

India Store Depot, Belvedere Road, Lambeth, S.E.

Superintendent, Capt. G. T. Wingfield, R.N. (£800-£1,000); *Deputy do.*, W. E. Phelps, I.S.O. (£600-£800).

Assist. to Supt., B. H. G. Street (£550).

Supervisors, J. Bvatt, Capt. W. A. Wickham, H. C. Card, G. Cuttle, F. W. Sharp, S. A. Collins, H. J. Shurlock, and T. W. Smith (£250-£500).

Inspector of Machinery, J. Hitchcock (£400-£500); *Assist. Insp. Mac.*, A. S. Ellis (£250-£400); *Chemist*, J. R. Acton (£250-£400).

Inspectors of Stores, J. W. Greenwood, R. S. Amsden, V. H. Kirby, F. T. J. Tatton, G. C. Black, W. Walker, J. D. Willoughby, W. J. Seal, F. Hewitt, F. P. Caird, P. Cross, J. G. Shaw, and J. Dicks (£250-£350).

Inspector of Scientific Supplies, F. E. Benest (£300-£500).

Examiner, Medical Stores, Lt.-Col. J. L. van Geysel, M.B. (£300).

Registry and Record Department.

Registrar and Supt. of Records, W. Foster, C.I.E. (£1,000); *Assist.*, H. Mitchell (£550-£700).

Staff Clerks, M. S. Hall, T. C. Fenton, I.S.O., C. T. Thompson, G. F. Tinney, and E. W. Jolliffe (£350-£500).

Miscellaneous Appointments.

Government Director of Railway Companies, Sir T. R. Wynne, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (£1,000); *Assist. do.*, G. V. Martyn (£300).

Librarian, F. W. Thomas (£600); *Assist. do.*, A. G. Ellis (£400).

Sec. for Indian Students (see p. 97).

Educational Adviser to Indian Students (see p. 96).

Inspector Military Equipment and Clothing, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Steevens, K.C.B. (£500); *Assist.*, W. J. Bowden (£250-£450).

Medical Board for Examination of Officers (Tuesday, at 11 o'clock), *President*, Sir R. H. Charles, G.C.V.O. (£800); *Member*, Lt.-Col. J. Anderson, C.I.E. (£300).

Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Sec. of State, Sir S. G. Sale, K.C.I.E. (£1,200); *Assist.*, F. R. Marten (£450-£600).

Surveyor and Clerk of the Works, T. H. Winny (£300-£400).

Ordnance Consulting Officer, Lt.-Col. M. S. C. Campbell, C.I.E. (£1,000).

India Audit Office.

Auditor, H. W. Harding (£1,200); *Assist.*, S. H. Everett (£800-£1,000).

Senior Clerks, H. D. Poulton, H. A. Cooper, and W. A. Sturdy (£550-£750).

Junior Clerks, E. L. Ball and A. Jackson (£150-£500).

Staff Clerks, A. H. J. Neatham (£350-£500); C. S. Body and A. F. T. Campbell (£200-£400).

Supreme Government, Delhi.

Viceroy and Governor-General, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, P.C., G.C.B., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O. (assumed charge of office, Nov. 23rd, 1910) (*per mensem* Rs.20,833).

Private Sec., Sir J. H. Du Boulay, K.C.I.E. (Rs. 2,250); *Military Sec.*, Lt.-Col. F. A. Maxwell, V.C., C.S.I., D.S.O. (Rs. 1,500); *Assist. Private Sec.*, H. A. F. Metcalfe (Rs. 800).

Aides-de-Camp, Capt. W. W. Muir, Capt. A. A. Tod, Capt. G. K. Molineux, Capt. R. Stephens.

Indian A.D.C.'s, Mit Singh, Subadar Major, Sardar Bahadur, 53rd Sikhs; Muhi-ud-din Khan, Risaldar Major, Bahadur, 31st Lancers.

Surgeon, Lt.-Col. Sir J. R. Roberts, Kt., C.I.E., M.B. (Rs. 1,200).

Council of the Governor-General.—Ordinary Members, Sir W. S. Meyer, K.C.I.E. (*Finance*); Sir R. W. Carlyle, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Revenue*); Sir R. H. Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*Education*); Sir Syed Ali Iman, K.C.S.I. (*Law*); W. H. Clark, C.S.I., C.M.G. (*Commerce, Industry, and Railways*); Sir R. H. Craddock, K.C.S.I. (*Home*) (each Rs. 6,667). *Extraordinary Member*, Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., Commander-in-Chief in India (Rs. 8,333).

SECRETARIAT.

Revenue and Agriculture Department.

Secretary, L. J. Kershaw, C.I.E. (Rs. 4,000); *Under do.*, F. Noyce (Rs. 1,500); *Insp.-Gen. of Forests*, G. S. Hart, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,650); *Assist. do.*, G. E. S. Cubitt (Rs. 1,200).

Finance Department.

Secretary, J. B. Brunyate (Rs. 4,000); *Deputy do.*, G. B. H. Fell, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,250); *Under do.*, E. Burdon (Rs. 1,300); *Assist. do.*, B. N. Mitra (Rs. 800).

Financial Adviser (Military Finance), W. H. Michael (Rs. 3,000); *Deputy do.*, W. C. Ashmore, C.I.E. (Rs. 1,700) (*on leave*); *Officialing*, Maj. E. B. Peacock, I.A.; *Assist. do.*, R. H. Rolfe (Rs. 1,000-1,300).

Foreign and Political Department.

Foreign Secretary, Lieut.-Col. Sir P. Cox, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Rs. 4,000); *Political Sec.*, Hon. J. B. Wood, C.I.E. (Rs. 4,000); *Deputy dos.*, A. H. Grant, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,250), R. E. Holland (Rs. 2,000); *Under Sec.*, Maj. R. H. Chenevix-Trench; *Assist. do.*, Maj. H. B. St. John.

Home Department.

Secretary, H. Wheeler, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 4,000); *Deputy do.*, C. W. E. Cotton (Rs. 2,000); *Under Sec.*, W. Booth-Gravely (Rs. 1,300).

Education Department.

Secretary, L. C. Porter, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,000); *Joint do.*, H. Sharp, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,500); *Assist. do.*, Kunwar Maharaj Singh (Rs. 1,000).

Legislative Department.

Secretary, Sir W. H. H. Vincent (Rs. 3,000); *Deputy do.*, A. P. Muddiman (Rs. 2,000); *Legal Assist.*, S. C. Gupta (Rs. 1,200-1,500).

Army Department.

Secretary, Maj.-Gen. W. R. Birdwood, C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., D.S.O. (Rs. 3,500); *Deputy do.*, Col. B. Holloway (Rs. 1,700); *Assist. Secs.*, Maj. A. H. O. Spence, Maj. R. B. Graham, Maj. A. W. Chitty; *Additional Assist. do.*, Lt.-Col. H. F. Cooke; *Attached*, Capt. W. B. White.

Public Works Department.

Secretary (Irrigation, Roads and Buildings), R. P. Russell (Rs. 3,500); *Deputy do.*, P. Hawkins; *Under do.*, Capt. H. de L. Pollard-Lowsley, C.I.E.; *Assist. do.*, J. E. Lacey, I.S.O.; *Insp.-Gen. of Irrigation*, M. Netherlands, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,500); *Consulting Architect*, J. Begg (Rs. 2,000).

Commerce and Industry Department.

Secretary, R. E. Enthoven, C.I.E. (Rs. 4,000); *Under dos.*, H. A. F. Lindsay (Rs. 1,300); S. H. Slater (Rs. 1,300).

Railway Board.

President, Sir H. P. Burt, K.C.I.E. (Rs. 5,000); *Members*, R. W. Gillan and A. R. Anderson (Rs. 4,750).

High Court of Judicature, Calcutta.

Chief Justice, Sir L. H. Jenkins, K.C.I.E. (Rs. 6,000); *Puisne Judges*, J. G. Woodroffe; Sir A. Mukharji, Kt., C.S.I.; H. Holmwood; C. W. Chitty; E. E. Fletcher, Saiyid Sharf-ud-din, H. R. H. Cox; Sir H. W. C. Carnduff, Kt., C.I.E.; Digambar Chatarji; Nalini Ranjan Chatarji; W. Teunon; T. W. Richardson, and Asutosh Chanduri (each Rs. 4,000).

Advocate-Gen., G. H. B. Kenrick (Rs. 4,000); *Govt. Solicitor*, C. H. Kesteven (Rs. 5,000).

Director-Gen. of Posts and Telegraphs, W. Maxwell, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,500-4,000).

Mint Master, Calcutta, Lt.-Col. W. G. R. Cardue, R.E. (Rs. 3,000).

Mint Master, Bombay, Maj. A. L. C. McCormick, R.E. (Rs. 2,000).

Surveyor-Gen. of India, Col. Sir S. G. Burrard, K.C.S.I. (Rs. 3,000).

Director, Geological Survey, H. H. Hayden, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,000).

Director, Botanical Survey, Maj. A. T. Gage (Rs. 1,850).

Director-Gen. of Archaeology, J. H. Marshall, C.I.E., Litt.D. (Rs. 1,700).

Agricultural Adviser, B. Coventry, C.I.E. (Rs. 1,750).

Director-Gen. Indian Medical Service, Surg.-Gen. Sir C. P. Lukis, K.C.S.I., M.D. (Rs. 3,000).

Sanitary Commissioner, Maj. J. C. Robertson, C.I.E., M.B. (Rs. 2,000).

Chief Insp. of Mines, G. F. Adams (Rs. 1,800).

Controller of Patents and Designs, H. G. Graves (Rs. 1,400-1,800).

Comm. N.I.S.R., R. A. Gamble (Rs. 2,500).

Off. Dir.-Gen. of Commercial Intelligence, A. H. Ley.

Chief Insp. of Explosives, Lt.-Col. C. A. Muspratt-Williams, R.A. (Rs. 2,000).

Control of Printing, Stationery, and Stamps, M. J. Cogswell (Rs. 2,250).

Actuary to the Govt. of India, H. G. W. Meikle (Rs. 1,750-2,000).

Director of Statistics, G. Findlay-Shirres, M.A. (Rs. 1,200-1,400).

Provinces of India.

Delhi, proclaimed the capital of India in 1911, was constituted a province in 1912. It has an area of 528 sq. miles, and a population

of 397,000, the population of Delhi city being 232,837.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. William Malcolm Hailey, C.I.E.

Madras, with the native states of Mysore, Travancore, Banganapalle, and Pudukkotal, occupies the entire south of the Indian peninsula. The seat of government is Madras city (pop. 518,660), on the east coast. The **Laccadive Islands** (pop. 10,274) for administrative purposes form a part of the Presidency. There are few manufactures, but the sea coast has helped to create a widely diffused trade. **Area**, 142,330 sq. m.; **pop.** 41,405,404.

Governor, Lord Pentland, G.C.I.E. (Rs. 10,000). **Private Sec.**, C. B. Catterell; **Military Sec.**, Capt. Cecil Allanson, 6th Gurkha Rifles; **A.D.C.'s**, Capt. R. B. Butler, 30th Lancers; Lt. R. H. V. Cavendish, M.V.O., Gren. Guards.

Governor's Council: Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.; P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, C.S.I., C.I.E.; A. G. Cardew, C.S.I. (Rs. 5,333).

Secretaries to the Government: **Chief Secretary**, A. Butterworth (Rs. 3,750). **Revenue Department**, L. Davidson, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,125). **Local, etc., Departments**, W. Francis (Rs. 2,500). **Public Works**, Col. W. M. Ellis, R.E. (Rs. 2,750). **Public Work (Joint Sec.)**, S. B. Murray (Rs. 2,750). **Judicial Dept.**, P. Rajagopala Achariyar. **Board of Revenue**, R. C. C. Carr, N. S. Brodie, L. E. Buckley, H. F. W. Gillman (Rs. 3,750).

Bombay is the western Presidency: capital Bombay (pop. 979,445). It is the home of the Mahrattas and of the Mohammedans of Gujarat and Sind. Manufactures include cotton cloth, silk weaving, pottery and brass ware. **Area**, including Sind and Aden, 123,059 sq. m.; **pop.** 19,672,642.

Governor, Rt. Hon. Lord Willingdon, G.C.I.E. (Rs. 10,000). **Private Sec.**, C. C. Watson, C.I.E. (Rs. 1,500). **Military Sec.**, Maj. J. G. Greig, (Rs. 1,000). **A.D.C.**, Lt. M. H. Jackson, 29th Lancers.

Council of the Governor: Sir Richard A. Lamb, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E.; P. Pattani, C.I.E. (each Rs. 5,333).

Secretaries to the Government: **Chief Secretary**, **Revenue**, **Financial and Separate Departments**, George Carmichael, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,750). **Under Secretary**, C. W. A. Turner. **Political and Judicial**, L. Robertson (Rs. 3,125). **Under Secretary**, A. F. Kindersley. **Legal Remembrancer**, P. E. Percival. **Assistant Remembrancer**, J. Nissim. **General, Educational, Marine, and Ecclesiastical**, J. L. Rieu (Rs. 2,500). **Public Works**, H. F. Beale (Rs. 2,750) and Lt. Col. W. V. Scudamore, R.E. (Rs. 2,500).

Bengal comprises the deltas and lower valleys of the Ganges. The capital is Calcutta (pop. 1,222,313), but the Government migrates in the hot season to Darjeeling and to Dacca in the rainy season. The soil is very fertile, and the staple crops are rice, jute, indigo, and tea. There are flourishing manufactures, and trade and commerce prosper. **Area**, 78,699 sq. m.; **pop.** 45,483,977.

Governor: Lord Carmichael, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. (Rs. 10,000). **Private Sec.**, W. R. Gourlay (Rs. 1,500). **Military Sec.**, Maj. H. F. Bateman-Champain (Rs. 1,000).

Council of the Governor: Sir Wm. Duke, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; P. C. Lyon, C.S.I.; Nawab Shamsul Huda (each Rs. 5,333).

Secretaries to Government: **Chief Secretary**, J. G. Cumming, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,333). **Financial**,

H. L. Stephenson, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,750). **Revenue**, J. H. Kerr, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,750). **General and Municipal**, H. F. Samman (Rs. 2,750). **Public Works**, H. H. Green (Rs. 2,500). **Irrigation and Marine**, Lt.-Col. A. C. de L. Joly de Lotbiniere, R.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh occupy the upper basin of the Ganges and the Jumna. Capital, Allahabad (pop. 171,697). It is the richest wheat-growing country in India, and the natural fertility has been increased by a magnificent series of irrigation works. Millet, rice, indigo, cotton, sugar, tobacco, etc., are also grown. Manufactures include sugar, indigo, and cotton cloth. **Area**, 107,267 sq. m.; **pop.** 47,182,044.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I. (Rs. 8,333).—**Private Sec.**, Capt. C. A. Watson Smyth (Rs. 991); **A.D.C.**, Capt. G. C. S. Black.

Secretaries to the Government: **Chief Secretary**, R. Burn (Rs. 3,000).—**Financial Secretary**, A. W. Pim (Rs. 2,250).—**Judicial Secretary**, S. P. O'Donnell (Rs. 1,833).—**Secretary and Chief Engineer in the Public Works Department, Buildings and Railway Branches**, W. G. Wood, C.S.I. (Rs. 2,500).—**Secretary and Chief Engineer in the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch**, C. H. Hutton (Rs. 2,500).

Punjab. Together with the North-West Frontier province and Kashmir, which lies to its north, the Punjab occupies the extreme north-western corner of the Indian Empire, and with the exception of the above-named province comprises all of British India north of Sind to Rajputana, and west of the river Jumna. Inclusive of the 34 feudatory states which form part of the administration, most of them of small importance, the Punjab includes an area of 136,330 sq. miles, and a population at the census of 1911 of 24,187,750. The main elements of the population are Mohammedans, who comprise one half; Hindus three-eighths, and Sikhs one-eighth, the last-named forming a distinctive feature of the province. The British portion of the Punjab is divided into 28 districts with an area of 97,213 sq. miles and a population of 19,946,360. The capital is Lahore (pop. 228,687), but during part of the year Simla is shared with the Supreme Government as the summer headquarters. Other large towns are Amritsar and Multan. Agriculture is the main industry, artificial irrigation being very general. There are rich deposits of rock-salt. The town and surrounding area of Delhi were separated from the Punjab and constitution on Oct. 1st, 1912, and formed into a separate administration, reducing the area and population of the province as given above by some 450 sq. miles and 380,000 souls respectively.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir M. F. O'Dwyer, K.C.S.I. (Rs. 8,333).

Secretaries to the Government: **Chief Secretary**, C. A. Barron, C.I.E. (Rs. 3,000).—**Revenue Secretary**, J. P. Thompson (Rs. 1,500).—**Financial Secretary**, R. A. Mant (Rs. 2,500).—**Secretaries Irrigation Branch**, R. E. Purves, F. E. Gwyther, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,750).—**Secretary Buildings and Roads Branch**, Col. R. S. MacLagan, C.B., C.S.I.—**Financial Commissioners**, A. H. Diack, C.V.O., Sir M. W. Fenton, K.C.S.I. (Rs. 3,500).

Burma comprises a vast tract of country in southern Asia, bounded on the north and north-west by the mountainous ranges of Tibet,

Assam, and Manipur, on the west and south by the Indian Ocean, on the east by Chinese territory, and on the south-east by Siam. There are nine main racial groups in the country, the chief being the Burman, which, with its allied groups, is derived from the great prehistoric invasion of Burma by the Tibeto-Burman family of tribes which probably started originally from the interior of Tibetan China. The Chin, Kachin, and numerous other tribes inhabit the outlying highlands that skirt Upper Burma. The Shan States lie on the east between Burma and China. Rice is grown largely in the delta region of Burma, being milled at Rangoon. There are extensive forests of teak, and the minerals include petroleum, rubies, and jade-stone. Capital, Lower Burma, Rangoon (pop. 293,316); Upper Burma, Mandalay (pop. 138,299). Area, 230,839 sq. m.; pop. (census 1911) 12,115,217.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Harvey Adamson, K.C.S.I. (Rs. 8,333).—*Private Sec.*, Capt. E. C. Lentaigne (Rs. 833).

Secretaries to Government: *Chief Secretary*, R. E. V. Arbuthnot (Rs. 3,000).—*Revenue Secretary*, W. J. Keith (Rs. 1,800).—*Secretary Public Works Department*, H. W. James (Rs. 2,750).—*Joint Secretary Public Works Department*, G. C. Stawell (Rs. 2,750).—*Financial Commissioner*, H. Thompson, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,500).

The Province of Bihar and Orissa, which was constituted in 1912, with an executive council, comprises the Patna, Tirhut, Bhagalpur, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa divisions. The crops include rice, wheat, oil seeds, tobacco, and sugar. Minerals mostly coal and mica. Capital, Patna (pop. 135,153). Area, 83,181 sq. m.; pop. 34,490,084.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Stuart Bayley, K.C.S.I. (Rs. 8,333).—*Private Sec.*, C. B. Bayley, C.V.O.

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary*, H. Le Mesurier, C.I.E., C.S.I. (Rs. 3,000).—*Revenue and General*, H. McPherson (Rs. 2,250).—*Financial and Municipal*, E. L. L. Hammond (Rs. 2,250).—*Public Works*: *Irrigation*, C. A. White (Rs. 2,750); *Buildings and Roads*, E. R. Gardiner (Rs. 2,500).

The Central Provinces contain much wasteland and jungle. Coal is found at Ballarpur, Mohpani, in the Narsinghpur district, Chandameta, Barkuhi, and several other districts. The only important manufactures are cotton spinning and weaving, while pottery and cement are manufactured on a small scale in Jabalpur; but the industry of extracting and exporting manganese ore is of some importance, and industries connected with cotton are rapidly expanding. Area, 130,997 sq. m., of which 99,823 are British territory and the remainder held by Feudatory Chiefs. Berar, permanently leased to the British Government by the Nizam of Hyderabad, is attached to the Central Provinces for administrative purposes. Pop. of Central Provinces and Berar, 16,033,310. Capital, Nagpur (pop. 101,415).

Chief Commissioner, Sir Benjamin Robertson, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E. (Rs. 5,167).

Secretaries to the Government: *Chief Secretary*, Sir A. Blennerhassett, Bart. (Rs. 2,250).—*Second Secretary*, J. T. Marten.—*Third Secretary*, C. G. Lefturch.—*Secretary Public Works Department*, R. H. Tickell, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,750).—*Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records*, H. E. Hemingway.—*Judicial*

Commissioners, Sir H. V. Drake-Brockman, Kt. (Rs. 3,500), J. K. Batten (Rs. 3,000), H. J. Stanyon, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,750).—*Financial Commissioner*, H. A. Crump, C.S.I. (Rs. 3,500).

The North-West Frontier Province was created in November 1901 out of four trans-Indus districts of the Punjab, namely, the districts of Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, with the tribal country beyond them, the district of Hazara, and the political agencies of Dir, Swat, Chitral, the Khyber, the Kurram, Tochi and Wana. The province was put under a Chief Commissioner resident at Peshawar (pop. 97,935), aided by a Revenue Commissioner and a Judicial Commissioner. Wheat, barley, oil seeds, cotton, etc., are largely grown. Area, 38,918 sq. m.; pop. 2,105,933.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. Lieut.-Col. Sir George Roos-Keppel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. (*on leave*) (Rs. 4,000), Hon. J. S. Donald, C.S.I., C.I.E. (acting).—*Judicial Commissioner*, H. R. C. Dodds, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,750).—*Revenue Commissioner*, Lieut.-Col. C. B. Rawlinson, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,750).—*Inspector-General of Police*, H. A. Close, C.I.E. (*on leave*), A. C. Stewart (acting), (Rs. 1,900).—*Sec. to Commissioner*, Hon. Maj. D. B. Blakeway, C.I.E. (Rs. 2,350).

Assam, which in 1905 was united with Eastern Bengal to form a Lieutenant-Governorship, was in 1912 again made a separate province under a Chief Commissioner. Capital, Shillong (pop. 13,639). The cultivation and manufacture of tea is the great commercial industry of the province. Area, 53,015 sq. m.; pop. 6,713,635.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. Sir Archdale Earle, K.C.I.E. (Rs. 5,000).—*Chief Secretary*, Hon. B. C. Allen (Rs. 2,250 & Lo. A. 400).—*Second Sec.*, Hon. A. W. Botham (Rs. 1,800).—*Offg. Sec. Public Works*, Hon. W. McM. Sweet (Rs. 2,750).

The Andaman and Nicobar Islands (area, 1,143 sq. m., pop. (1914) 24,801, including 1,882 Andamanese, 6,310 Nicobarese, and 16,600 resident in the convict settlement) lie in the Bay of Bengal. They are administered by a Chief Commissioner. The Andamans contain valuable forests, and the Nicobars produce coconuts. The convict settlement is in the Andaman Islands.

Chief Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. M. W. Douglas, C.I.E. I.A. (Rs. 3,000); J. Hope Simpson, C.I.E. (acting), (Rs. 2,500).

Ajmer-Merwara (area, 2,711 sq. m., pop. 501,395) (a British district in Rajputana) has a population consisting mainly of Hindus, though there are 81,000 Mohammedans.

Chief Commissioner, Sir Elliot G. Colvin, K.C.S.I. (Rs. 4,000).

Coorg (area, 1,582 sq. m., pop. 174,976) is another minor province. **Chief Commissioner**, Lieut.-Col. Sir Hugh Daly, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Rs. 4,000).

Baluchistan is a country in southern Central Asia, lying to the south of Afghanistan, and extending to the Persian Gulf. Persia on the west and British India on the east. It includes (1) **British Baluchistan**, consisting of the tahsils of Shahrig, Sibi, Duki, Pishin with Shorarud, and the Chaman sub-division; (2) the **Agency territories**, consisting of the Quetta, Loralai (excluding Duki tahsil), Zhob and Chagai districts, the Nasirabad sub-division, the Kohlu sub-tahsil, and the Bolan Pass; (3) the tribal areas, inhabited by the Marri and Bugti tribes;

and (4) the **Native States of Kalat and Las Bela**. The districts of Sibi and Pishin were assigned to Britain by the Treaty of Gundamak. Quetta, the Bolan, the Nasirabad sub-division, including the Manjuthi lands and Nushki, are held on a perpetual lease from the Khan of Kalat. The total area is about 134,638 sq. m.; population 834,703. The British territory is administered from Quetta, the headquarters of the Province, by a Chief Commissioner, and the Agency territories and other portions of Baluchistan by the same officer as Agent to the Governor-General. This administered territory has an area of 54,228 sq. m.; pop. 414,412. There are six administrative districts under Political Agents, one of whom is also Agent for Kalat. The principal chief of the native states is H.H. Sir Mir Mahmoud Khan, G.C.I.E., Khan of Kalat, who receives an annual subsidy from the Indian Government of 100,000 rupees, and enjoys a salute of 19 guns. He succeeded his father in '93. The ruling chief of Las Bela is Jam Mir Kamal Khan, who succeeded in '96 (personal salute of 9 guns). Kalat has an area of 73,278 sq. m.; pop. 359,886. Area of **Las Bela** 7,132 sq. m.; pop. 61,205. Baluchistan is of great strategic importance, commanding the numerous passes to the south of the great caravan route through the Gomal to Ghazni, Kabul, and Kandahar. The railways include the Quetta-Nushki line (82 miles), and their total length is 481 miles.

Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Lieut.-Col. J. Ramsay, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 4,000).—*Judicial and Rev. Commr.*, Lt.-Col. C. Archer, C.S.I., C.I.E. (Rs. 2,750).

Bhutan is a state in the Eastern Himalayas, whose external relations are controlled by the Government of India. It is bounded on the north-east and north-west by Tibet and on the south by British India. The population is mostly Buddhist. Part of Tibet runs between Sikkim and Bhutan, and forms the valley of Chumbi, through which is the best route from India to Tibet. The Indian Government pay to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Bhutan, a subsidy of £6,666. Area, 18,000 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 400,000.

Nepal. A kingdom in the Himalayas, with Tibet on the north, Sikkim on the east, and British India on the south and west, which is independent, but maintains friendly relations with the Indian Government, who have a Resident at the capital, Katmandu (pop. 50,000).

The population is of mixed character, but the Ghoorkas predominate. The titular ruler is the Maharajadhiraja, but the real power is in the hands of the Prime Minister. Area about 54,000 sq. miles; pop. estimated at 5,630,092.

Resident (at *Katmandu*), Lieut.-Col. J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.V.O., C.I.E. (Rs. 2,750).

Sikkim is an independent state in the Himalayas, bounded on the north and east by Tibet, on the south by Darjiling, and on the west by Nepal. It is under the protection of Great Britain, which controls both its foreign relations and internal affairs, a **Political Officer** advising the Maharaja and his Council. Trade with Tibet is carried on through Sikkim. Area, 2,818 sq. m.; pop. 87,020.

Political Officer: C. A. Bell, I.C.S.

The Native States. The native or feudatory states occupy more than one-third of the country. The British Government has control over them, but not of the direct character which it exercises over the wholly British territory. Some, but not all, of these states pay tribute to the supreme Government. The nature of British control over these states varies, and is exerted chiefly through a **Political Resident**, who assists the native prince. These princes can manage their internal affairs, but have no power to make war or peace. Their external relations are in the hands of the Supreme Government, and they can only maintain a limited military force. The population of these states is as follows:—

	Pop. 1911.
Assam State (Manipur)	345,222
Baluchistan (Agency Tracts)	396,432
Baroda State	2,032,798
Bengal States	822,565
Bihar and Orissa States	3,945,209
Bombay States	7,411,675
Central India Agency	9,356,980
Central Provinces States	2,117,002
Hyderabad State	13,374,676
Kashmir State	3,158,126
Madras States	4,811,841
Mysore State	5,806,193
North-West Frontier Province (Agencies and Tribal Areas)	1,622,094
Punjab States	4,212,794
Rajputana Agency	10,530,432
Sikkim	87,020
United Provinces States	832,036
Total	70,864,993

BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS.

The area of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, exclusive of India, is 9,451,000 square miles—seventy-eight times the area of the United Kingdom. The population at the 1911 census was 55,845,000, the population of the United Kingdom being then 45,217,000.

COLONIES IN EUROPE.

Gibraltar. Ruled as a Crown colony by the military Governor. The name is a corruption of *Jebel el Tarik*, the Mount of Tarik. A rocky promontory, 2½ miles long and with an extreme breadth of ¾ mile, on the south of Spain, connected with Andalusia by a low isthmus, and is a British fortress. Area, 1½ sq. m.; pop. 19,586, excluding the navy and garrison (5,542). The rock rises to 1,430 feet, and is strongly fortified. The town lies within the bay, on the western side. There are small port and harbour dues (maximum £4), and a small duty is paid on wines, spirits, and tobacco

imported otherwise. The port is free, and is the *entrepôt* of a considerable trade between North Africa and the United Kingdom. It is also an important coaling station. The customs, post office, and rents of Crown property are the principal sources of revenue. Revenue, 1912, £105,738; 1913, £104,624. Expenditure, 1912, £81,613; 1913, £82,077. Exports to U.K., 1912, £24,485; 1913, £27,209. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £736,166; 1913, £827,806.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Herbert Miles, G.C.B., C.V.O. (salary £4,500 from civil sources and £500 military).—*Assist.*

Mil. Sec., (vacant) (£292).—*A.D.C.*, Lieut. C. H. Greville, Gren. Guards (£192).—*A.A.* and *Q.M.G.*, Col. C. G. Morrison (£529).—*Chief Engineer*, Col. A. Grant, R.E. (£748).—*Assist. Director of Ordnance Stores*, Col. J. F. Angell. —*Admiral Superintendent*, Rear-Ad. F. E. E. Brock, C.B.—*Colonial Secretary*, H. A. Byatt, C.M.G. (£1,000 and house).—*Treasurer and Collector*, A. C. Greenwood (£400-£600).—*Chief Justice*, B. H. T. Frere, LL.B., (£1,000).—*Attorney-General*, C. J. Griffin (£800).—*Captain of the Port and Shipping Master*, Commander W. H. Niles (£560).—*Government Engineer*, J. R. Crook (£500-£600).—*Police Magistrate*, W. P. Michelin (£500-£600).—*Postmaster-General*, C. W. Hill (£400-£500).—*Registrar, Supreme Court*, J. Discombe (£400-£500).

Steamship lines: see p. 298. Mail transit: 4 days.

Malta. A Crown colony. Anciently *Melita*. Situated in the Mediterranean, about 58 miles south of Sicily. Area (including two smaller islands) 117 sq. m. Pop. (1914) 219,311, excluding the garrison. Malta alone contains about 188,000 inhabitants. Capital, *Valletta*; pop. (with suburb of *Florina*) 45,000. A fine city, commanding two noble harbours, and surrounded by massive fortifications which are picturesque, but antiquated. Malta is the chief coaling station of the British Mediterranean Fleet, and is provided with extensive dockyard accommodation. Government is administered by a Governor (military), advised and assisted by an Executive Council. Legislation is carried on by a Council of Government, consisting of the Governor (President), a Vice-President, the Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, the Crown Advocate, with other official and elected members. Language: The vernacular is a dialect of Semitic origin derived from the Carthaginian and Arabic tongues, but contains a large admixture of Italian terms. Generally, the upper classes can speak English and Italian. Italian is the official language of the law-courts. Religion: Roman Catholic. Education: Free in the day and night elementary schools (1913-14 enrolment, 23,870), while secondary education is provided at a very moderate rate. The Lyceum is attended by about 500 boys, and the University by about 220 students. There are also many private schools. Products: Potatoes, onions, cumminseed, and oranges are the principal products that are exported. Revenue, 1912-13, £442,035; 1913-14, £423,108. Expenditure, 1912-13, £427,581; 1913-14, £402,521. Imports, 1912-13, £2,614,566; 1913-14, £2,589,272. Exports, 1912-13, £977,656; 1913-14, £1,154,363. Exports to U.K., 1912, £33,399; 1913, £31,364. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £903,349; 1913, £1,105,109.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Leslie Rundle, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (salary £3,000, and £2,000 from the War Office); residences, *Valletta*, *Verdala*, and *Sant Antonio Palaces*.—*Lieut.-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government*, Major Sir J. E. Clauson, K.C.M.G., C.V.O.—*Assist. Sec.*, E. L. Bonavia (£400).—*Crown Advocate*, Sir V. Frenzo Azopardi, C.M.G. (£600).—*Superintendent Public Works Dept.*, L. Gatt (£500).—*Director of Public Instruction*, Prof. E. Magro, M.D.—*Collector of Customs and Superintendent of Ports*, R. J. Briffa (£500).—*Treasurer*, T. Vella

(£500).—*Chief Govt. Med. Off.*, G. Caruana Scicluna (£500).—*Auditor*, J. C. Fisher.—*Supt. of Posts*, Lt.-Col. H. W. Engender.—*Chief Justice and Pres. of Court of Appeal* (vacant) (£1,000).—*Judges*, G. Pullicino, A. Micallef, Z. Roncalli, S. Micallef, A. Parnis (£600).—*Superintendent of Police*, T. Curmi, M.V.O. (£500).—*Chief Military and Naval Officers: Major-Gen.*, J. S. S. Barker, C.B., Commanding R.A.—*A.A.* and *Q.M.G.*, Col. H. P. Shekleton, C.B.—*D.A.A.G.*, Capt. C. Ogston.—*Chief Engineer*, Col. F. H. Hornblow.—*Prin. Med. Off.*, Col. W. Russell.—*Assist. Dir. Ord. Stores*, Col. F. W. M. Bunny.—*Assist. Dir. S. and T.*, Col. E. A. Bramhall.—*Adm. Superintendent*, Vice-Ad. S. H. Carden.—*King's Harbour Master*, Commr. F. A. L. Andrews.—*Chief Eng.*, Eng.-Commr. J. G. Liversidge.—*Naval Chap.*, Rev. M. Longridge, M.A.—*Fleet Surg.*, J. McElwee.

Steamship lines: see p. 298. Fares: £9 to £14. Mail transit: 4 days.

Cyprus. An island in the Levant, 60 miles south of Asia Minor and 40 west of Syria, occupied by Great Britain under the Convention with Turkey of June 4th, 1878. Area, 3,584 sq. m.; pop. (1911) 274,108, of whom 214,480 are Greek Christians and 56,428 Mohammedans, and 144 military. Divided into six districts. Capital, *Nicosia*, pop. 16,052, inland. Chief products, cotton, wine, carubbs, wheat, barley, wool, silk, spirits, sponges, raisins. The island is administered by a High Commissioner, with an Executive Council of 6 and a Legislative Council of 18, of whom 12 are elected (3 by Moslems and 9 by non-Moslems, on separate registers). Under the Convention of '78 an annual tribute of £92,800 was payable to the Sultan, but on the outbreak of war with Turkey the island was formally annexed by proclamation (Nov. 5th). A new harbour has been made at *Famagusta* and a railway runs from *Famagusta* through *Nicosia* to *Morphou*, a distance of 60 miles, and is being extended another 15 miles to *Errychou*. The island receives an annual grant of £50,000 from the Imperial Exchequer. Revenue, 1912-13, £334,685; 1913-14, £391,816. Expenditure, 1912-13, £258,661; 1913-14, £388,965. Total imports, 1912, £602,345; 1913, £619,338; total exports, 1912, £728,988; 1913, £620,591. Exports to U.K., 1912, £318,613; 1913, £138,785. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £154,920; 1913, £147,488.

High Commissioner (vacant), (salary £3,000).—*Chief Secretary*, Captain C. W. J. Orr (£870).—*Chief Assist. Sec.*, J. C. D. Fenn (£450).—*Treasurer*, W. A. Bowring (£660).—*Chief Collector of Customs*, W. J. D. Ansell, I.S.O. (£550).—*Registrar-Gen.*, F. O. J. Ongley (£610).—*Auditor*, E. du Boulay (£575).—*Commissioners*, C. S. Cade, *Nicosia* (£600); C. B. Wodehouse, *Larnaca* (£650); Maj. W. N. Bolton, *Limassol* (£580); F. R. S. Baxendale, *Famagusta* (£550); Maj. G. C. Bayly, *Paphos* (£500); E. E. McDonald, *Kyrenia* (£450).—*Chief Justice*, Sir C. K. Tyser (£1,080); *Puisne Judge*, S. Fisher (£820); *Presidents of District Courts*, J. R. Holmes, *Nicosia* (£580); W. H. H. Thorne, *Larnaca* (£540); A. L. C. Stuart, *Limassol* (£580); J. C. Macaskie, *Famagusta* (£550); W. I. Porter, *Paphos* (£500); H. A. Bros, *Kyrenia* (£500).—*King's Advocate*, W. A. Russell (£820).—*Chief Comdt. of Police*, Maj. W. Durham Hall (£550).—*Chief Med. Off.*, Dr. R. A. Cleveland (£550).—*Principal Forest*

Officer, A. K. Bovill (£600).—Gen. Man. Ry. Depart., G. A. Day (£600 and house).—Director, Public Works, E. H. D. Nicolls (£600).—Director of Agriculture, W. Bevan (£450).—Inland Postmaster, E. H. Hore (£475).—Chief

Inspector of Schools, Canon F. D. Newham (£390).

Steamship lines: see p. 298. Mail transit: 7 days. Port Said to Cyprus, 1st class, £2 5s.; 2nd class, £1.

COLONIES IN ASIA.

Aden. A town and territory on the south coast of Yemen, Arabia, 100 miles east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. Total area, 75 sq. m.; pop. 46,165. A Resident acts as military and civil governor, subject to the Government of Bombay. The harbour is the *entrepôt* of trade between Europe and America on the one hand, and India, Southern Arabia and the east coast of Africa on the other. It is a coaling station for the British Navy, and as such is strongly fortified. The islands of Perim and Kuria-Muria off the coast of Arabia, and Socotra off the coast of Africa, are dependencies of Aden. Perim has an area of about 5 sq. m., and is used as a coaling dépôt for the Mercantile Marine. Socotra has an area of 1,382 sq. m., and a population of 12,000 of Arab descent. Capital, Hadibo. Products, aloes, dates, figs, etc.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £325,938; 1913, £309,120. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £445,933; 1913, £483,171.

Political Resident, Major-Gen. Sir James A. Bell, K.C.V.O. (*per mensem*, Rs. 3,000, plus Rs. 500 allowance).

First Assistant, Lt.-Col. H. F. Jacob, I.A.

Steamship lines: see p. 298. Fares: £21 to £38. Mail transit: 10 days.

Bahrein Islands. These islands in the Persian Gulf have been under British protection since 1847. Pop. about 100,000. The chief town is Muharrak, on the island of that name, pop. 20,000; but the commercial capital is Manama, pop. 25,000. The ruling chief is Sheikh Esa bin Ali Al Khalifa, C.S.I. Since 1904 a British officer has resided at Manama, as Political Agent of the Government of India, working under the Resident in the Persian Gulf. The chief industry is pearl fishing, but there is a large transit trade with Arabia. Total imports, 1912, £2,065,222; 1913, £2,233,527. Total exports, 1912, £2,285,156; 1913, £2,295,136. Exports to U.K., £1,807. Imports from (and of) U.K., £17,156.

Resident in the Persian Gulf (Bushire): Major S. G. Knox, C.I.E., I.A. (*per mensem*, Rs. 2,750).

Political Agent: Capt. T. H. Keyes (Rs. 1,650).

British North Borneo (area 31,106 sq. m., pop. 208,183) is not an official dependency, but is the property of the British North Borneo Company, to whom a royal charter was granted in 1881. In '88 a formal protectorate was proclaimed over British North Borneo. The administration of the territory is in the hands of a Governor, acting under the instructions of the Court of Directors, assisted by a Council, and by Residents appointed to preside over provinces and districts; the machinery being similar to that in Crown colonies. The rubber, tobacco, coconut, and timber trade is extending, and the cultivation of cotton is being encouraged. The chief town and seat of the administration is Sandakan; pop. 8,256. A railway 125 miles long, inclusive of sidings, runs from Jesselton, Gaya Bay, on the west coast, to Melalap in the in-

terior. A branch some 20 miles long runs from Beaufort Junction to Weston, Brunei Bay.

Revenue, 1912, \$1,510,877. Expenditure, 1912, \$909,379. Imports, 1912, £638,892. Exports, 1912, £660,673.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £69,963; 1913, £94,041. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £27,661; 1913, £63,616.

Court of Directors: Chairman, The Right Hon. Sir West Ridgeway, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I. — Vice-Chairman, E. Dent: Rear-Admiral Sir Bouverie Clark, K.C.B.; the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone; J. A. Maitland; Major-General Sir Alfred Turner, K.C.B.; Sir Montagu Ommamey, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. — Secretary, Harrington G. Forbes. — London Office, 37, Threadneedle Street, E.C.

Establishment: Governor, C. W. C. Parr (£2,000). — Government Sec., F. W. Fraser (\$5,400). — Assist. do., R. G. L. Horton (\$3,900).

— Finance Commissioner, B. McEnroe (\$5,400). — Commissioner of Lands, G. C. Woolley (\$4,800). — Chief Surveyor, E. A. Pavitt (\$5,700).

— Judicial Commissioner, S. Sawrey-Cookson (\$5,600). — Auditor, C. P. Van Kinschot (\$4,200).

— Commandant, C. H. Harrington (\$5,850). — Protector of Labour Contracts, H. C. Ridges (\$4,800). — Principal Med. Off., W. B. Orme (£800). — Super. of Ports and Telegraphs, R. Scott-Atkinson (\$4,800). — Super. Public Works, F. S. Budden (\$6,000). — Residents, A. R. Dunlop, Sandakan (\$5,600); (vacant), Kudat (\$4,540); H. W. L. Bunbury, East Coast (\$4,500); E. H. Barratt (\$5,600); A. B. C. Francis, Interior (\$4,800). — Super. of Customs, M. M. Clark (\$4,800). — Eng. Manager of Railways, J. W. Watson (£1,000).

British Agents (Singapore), Messrs. Guthrie & Co. Mail transit, 24 days.

Brunei, or Borneo Proper, is a state in the island of Borneo lying north-east of Sarawak. Area 4,000 sq. m., pop. 30,000. Capital, Brunei, with a population of about 12,000. It is ruled by a Sultan, Mohamed Jemalulalem, C.M.G. A protectorate was proclaimed over Brunei by England in '88, and in 1905 a British Resident was appointed with powers to control the general administration of the state. The Governor of the Straits Settlements is High Commissioner. Resident, F. W. Douglas.

Revenue, 1913, £21,000; expenditure, 1913, £18,000; debt, 1913, £50,000.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £1,003; 1913, £510.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £758; 1913, £562.

Ceylon. An island almost joined to the southern extremity of India by a chain of reefs and sandbanks which is called Adam's Bridge, now surmounted by a viaduct. Its extreme length is 266 miles, and its width 140 miles. It is a Crown colony. Area, 25,332 sq. m.; pop. (1913) 4,262,100. Divided into nine administrative provinces. Capital, Colombo, pop. 226,969. Bulk of population Singhalese, then Tamil, Moormen (Arabs), Burghers, Eurasians, and Malays. Europeans about 9,000. An aboriginal nomadic race, the Veddahs, occupy the interior,

and number about 5,000. The Government is in the hands of a Governor nominated by the Crown, an Executive Council of 6, and a Legislative Council of 21 members, which is composed of the Executive Council, 5 other official members, and 10 non-official members, of whom 6 are nominated and 4 elected. Colombo, Kandy, and Galle have municipal government, and there are 21 local boards. The basis of the law is Roman-Dutch, but the criminal law has been remodelled from the Indian Penal Code. There is an Imperial garrison of about 1,800 men. Colombo harbour is strongly fortified. The chief newspapers are the *Observer*, the *Times*, the *Independent*, the *Morning Leader*, and the *Ceylonese*. More than half of the population are Buddhists. The Hindus number 939,701, and the Mohammedans and Christians number about 284,482 and 410,525 respectively. Education is unsectarian, and in the case of vernacular schools free. Coffee was formerly Ceylon's principal product for export; but tea (1913 exports, 191,599,414 lb.), rubber (1913 exports, 226,491 cwt.), and the cocoanut palm are now the chief staples. Other products are plumbago, cocoa, grain, rice, and cinnamon. Experiments are being made with cotton in the dry zones. Railways, owned and worked by the Government, extend 604½ miles. The Maldivé Archipelago is tributary to Ceylon. It consists of groups of islets 400 miles west of Ceylon, inhabited by a Mohammedan population estimated at 72,237. Malé is the chief island. The produce consists of millet, fruit, and cocoanuts.

Public revenue, 1912, Rs. 47,246,222; 1913, Rs. 51,172,535. Public expenditure, 1912, Rs. 44,637,100; 1913, Rs. 47,670,928. Public debt, 1913, £5,076,959. Total imports, 1912, Rs. 175,322,979; 1913, Rs. 199,640,797. Total exports, 1912, Rs. 198,954,902; 1913, Rs. 234,863,554. (Only 3·3 per cent. of the total imports in 1913 came from Germany.) Exports to U.K., 1912, £7,450,547; 1913, £7,797,000. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £2,861,168; 1913, £4,185,172.

Governor, Sir Robert Chalmers, K.C.B. (salary £6,400).—*Colonial Sec.*, R. E. Stubbs, C.M.G. (£2,000).—*Principal Assist. do.*, E. B. Denham (£850).—*Second Assist.*, A. N. Galbraith (£800).—*Third Assist.*, M. A. Young (£475).—*Fourth Assist.*, H. M. M. Moore (£450).—*Controllor of Revenue*, A. S. Pagden (Rs. 23,250).—*Colonial Auditor*, D. S. McGregor (£1,000).—*Treasurer*, B. Senior, I.S.O. (£1,450).—*Government Agents*, J. G. Fraser, C.M.G., West Prov. (Rs. 18,000); C. R. Cumberland, North Prov. (Rs. 16,875); R. B. Hellings, South Prov. (Rs. 18,562); W. E. Thorpe, East Prov. (Rs. 15,750); W. L. Kendersley, N.W. Prov. (Rs. 18,562); B. Constantine, N.C. Prov. (Rs. 15,750); F. Bartlett, Uva (Rs. 15,750); R. N. Thaine, Sabaragamuwa (£900).—*Chief Justice*, A. Wood Renton (£2,250).—*Senior Puisne Judge*, J. C. W. Pereira, (£1,400).—*Junior Puisne Judges*, G. F. M. Ennis, T. de Sampayo, W. S. Shaw (£1,400).—*Att.-Gen.*, A. Bertram, K.C. (£1,450).—*Sol.-Gen.*, J. Van Langenberg, K.C. (£1,200).—*District Judges*, G. Schneider, Colombo (£1,200); F. R. Dias, Kandy (£1,200); P. E. Pieris, Galle (£900); C. V. Brayne, Jaffna (£830).—*Prin. Collector, Customs*, F. Bowes (Rs. 16,312).—*Dir. Pub. Works*, T. H. Chapman (£1,250).—*Surveyor-Gen.*, R. S. Templeton (Rs. 15,187).—*Settlement Officer*, H. O. Fox (Rs. 13,000).—*Reg.-Gen.*, Bertram Hill (Rs. 20,250).—*Postmaster-*

Gen., F. J. Smith (Rs. 13,750).—*Director of Pub. Instruction*, J. Harward; E. Evans (acting) (£1,000).—*Dir. of Agriculture*, R. N. Lyne (£1,000).—*Conservator of Forests*, F. J. S. Turner (£425).—*Prin. Med. Off.*, Maj. Sir Allan Perry (£1,400).—*Insp.-Gen. Police*, H. L. Dowbiggin (£1,050).—*Prisons*, Maj. A. W. de Wilton (£1,200); W. H. Robinson (acting) (£475).—*Manager, Ryhs.*, G. F. Greene (£1,400); D. Macmillan (acting) (£750).

Steamship lines: Practically every line sailing to India, China, Japan, and Australia calls at Colombo. For list, see p. 298. Fares: £14 to £52. Mail transit: 16 days.

Hong Kong. An island and Crown colony, situated close to the mouth of the Canton river, and divided from the southern coast of China by the Ly-ee-moon pass. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1841, at the close of the opium war. The peninsula of Kowloon, opposite the island, and the small adjacent Stonecutter's Island, now strongly fortified, with other islets, appertain to the colony. Capital, Victoria (commonly called Hong Kong, pop. 240,000). Area, 48 sq. m.; pop. 370,827. In '98 a portion of territory adjacent to Kowloon, together with Mirs Bay and Deep Bay and the island of Ian-tao, were leased to Great Britain by the Chinese Government for ninety-nine years. The area leased is 340 sq. miles, and is administered as part of the colony: pop. 119,287. Total population of the whole colony, including leased territories, 489,114. Total area, 390 sq. miles. Government is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils, the latter including 7 official and 6 unofficial members, 4 of whom are nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of the Governor (two being usually Chinese); one is nominated by the Justices of the Peace from their body, and one by the Chamber of Commerce. The island is a military and naval station, with an Imperial garrison of about 4,500 officers and men. It is also the great emporium for the European trade with China, and for the local coast trade, and is a free port. The Hong Kong University was opened in 1912. Imports, chiefly goods for China, cottons, opium, coals, iron and steel, and other manufactured articles; exports, tea, silk, and other Chinese produce.

Revenue, 1912, \$8,180,694; 1913, \$8,512,308; expenditure, \$7,202,553; 1913, \$8,638,012.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £811,616; 1913, £675,276.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £3,530,762; 1913, £4,354,128.

Governor, Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G. (salary £6,000).—*Private Sec.*, Lt. R. B. Hatfield (£300).—*Commanding the Forces*, Maj.-Gen. F. H. Kelly, C.B.—*Colonial Sec.*, C. Severn (£1,600).—*Sec. for Chinese Affairs*, E. R. Hallifax (\$7,200).—*Auditor*, H. R. Phelps (£950).—*Treas.*, A. M. Thomson (\$7,200).—*Director of Public Works*, W. Chatham, C.M.G. (\$7,800).—*Postmaster-Gen.*, E. D. C. Wolfe (\$5,400).—*Harbour Master*, Commr. B. R. H. Taylor (£900).—*Chief Justice*, Sir W. R. Davies (£2,000).—*Puisne Judge*, H. H. J. Gompertz (\$3,400).—*Police Mag. and Cor.*, F. A. Hazeld (\$7,200).—*Att.-Gen.* (vacant) (£1,500).—*Crown Solicitor*, J. H. Kemp (£900).—*Super. Police*, C. McI. Messer (\$7,200).—*Principal Civil Med. Off.*, J. T. C. Johnson (\$7,800).

Steamship lines: see p. 298. Fares: £30 to £65. Mail transit: 27-30 days.

Sarawak lies on the north-west coast of Borneo. Its area is about 50,000 sq. m., and pop. 500,000; and in '88, while remaining an independent state, it came by treaty under the protection of Great Britain, all its foreign relations being conducted by H.M. Government. Capital, Kuching; pop. 25,000. Sea-board extends 500 miles. The government was handed over by the Sultan of Brunei in '42 to Sir James Brooke, who ruled as Rajah till '68, when he was succeeded by his nephew, His Highness the Rajah Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G. The Rajah married, in '69, Margaret Alice Lily de Windt, and his heir is Charles Vyner Brooke, b. Sept. 26th, '74. Under the just and equitable rule of the Brookes, Sarawak has been reclaimed from barbarism. The chief exports are rubber, pepper, and sago flour. Coal is mined on a considerable scale, and gold is also worked. In 1912 a Government agency was established in London, and an Advisory Council of four members: Bertram Brooke (Tuan Muda of Sarawak), C. A. Bampfyde, H. F. Deshon, C. H. Willes Johnson. **Offices**, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W. **Revenue**, 1912, \$1,521,839; 1913, \$1,462,032; **expenditure**, 1912, \$1,251,239; 1913, \$1,399,431; **debt**, nil. **Imports**, 1912, \$8,572,264; 1913, \$8,299,458; **exports**, 1912, \$9,583,488; 1913, \$8,865,153.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £1,761; 1913, £1,428.
Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £28,003; 1913, £35,450.

Residents, Hon. I. Kirkpatrick-Caldecot (\$6,600); Hon. R. Stair Douglas (\$6,000).—**Treasurer**, Hon. F. H. Dallas (\$6,000).—**Commissioner of Works**, E. L. Grove (\$6,960).—**Postmaster-Gen.**, C. C. Robison (\$5,100).—**Principal Med. Off.**, D. L. Greene, M.B. (\$5,220).—**Police**, H. A. Adams (\$4,200).

Mail transit: 25-30 days.

Wei-hai-wei, which was leased to Great Britain by China by a Convention signed at Peking, July 1st, '98, is a territory on the Shantung promontory, about 40 miles east of Chefoo, and lies nearly opposite Port Arthur. Wei-hai-wei Harbour is sheltered, and can accommodate a large number of vessels. With the town and harbour there passed under British jurisdiction the island of **Liu-Kung**, on the north side of the bay, and all other islands and waters in the bay, together with a belt of land 10 miles wide along the entire coast-line of the bay. The area is 285 sq. m., and the Chinese population is about 150,000, while the sphere of influence over which the British Government holds military rights has an area of 1,500 sq. m. Gold and other minerals exist, but have not yet been worked to any extent. The territory is administered by a **Commissioner** under the Colonial Office, residing at Port Edward, on the mainland.

Revenue, 1912-13, \$79,582; 1913-14, \$93,780.
Expenditure, 1912-13, \$146,146; 1913-14, \$166,960.

Imports from U.K., 1912, £14,844; 1913, £18,937.
Commissioner, Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G. (£1,650 and house).—**Government Sec.**, E. G. Jamieson.—**District Officer and Magistrate** (South Div.), R. F. Johnston (£550 and quarters).—**Medical Officers**, H. J. Hickin; W. M. Muat (£400 and quarters).—**District Officer and Magistrate** (North Div.), G. S. Moss (£500 and quarters).—**Financial Assist.**, F. Crudge.—**Inspectors of Police**, A. Whittaker, F. Forcey, P. D. Crawley.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

A Crown colony in the Malay Peninsula, deriving its name from the Straits of Malacca, which form the great trade route between India and China. **Area** about 1,600 sq. m.; **pop.** 714,069, including 369,843 Chinese, 240,207 Malays, and 82,055 natives of India. The capital of the colony and seat of government is Singapore. The Governor is assisted by **Executive and Legislative Councils**, the first consisting of seven official members, and the second of ten official and eight non-official members, two of whom are nominated by the Chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang. There are municipal boards nominated by the Government at Singapore, Penang, and Malacca. The strength of the Imperial garrison is about 2,380. The chief exports are tin, gums, spices, gambier, sago and tapioca, gutta, para rubber, rattans, hides, phosphates of lime, and pine-apples. A railway through the Peninsula connects Singapore with Penang. The shipping which entered and cleared the ports of the Colony in 1913 aggregated 64,929 vessels of all kinds, of a total tonnage of 29,587,634.

The constituent parts are as follows:—**Singapore**, an island off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, area 206 sq. m., pop. 303,321. It is hilly and forested, fertile, and not unhealthy for Europeans. The city of Singapore is a great commercial centre for the East. It has a commodious harbour, protected by fortifications. It is the headquarters of H.M. military forces in these regions. The garrison consists of two battalions of infantry and two garrison companies of artillery, one company of Royal Engineers, a few details of departmental corps, and a volunteer corps. The colony also maintains an armed police force of 2,646 officers and men.—**Penang**, or **Prince of Wales' Island**, lies 360 miles north of Singapore, and about two miles off the coast of Province Wellesley. Area 107 sq. m., pop., including Province Wellesley and the Dindings, 278,003. The port and capital is Georgetown, better known as Penang. A Resident Councillor controls the administration. **Province Wellesley** is politically one with Penang. It stretches 45 miles along the coast of the mainland. Area 288 sq. m., pop. 128,978. The **Dindings**, about 80 miles south of Penang, consist of the island of Pangkor and a small strip of territory on the mainland, where is Lumut, the headquarters, with a fine harbour. Politically this settlement is a part of Penang. Area about 265 sq. m.—**Malacca** is a town and territory 240 miles south of Penang. Its coast extends 42 miles. Area 659 sq. m., pop. 124,081. It is administered by a Resident, subject to the Governor of the colony. The chief exports are tapioca, rubber, copra, and gambier. Included in the administration of the Straits Settlements are the **Cocos (or Keeling) Islands**, a small coral group lying some 700 miles S.W. of Java (area 9 sq. m., pop. 749), annexed to Singapore in 1903, and **Christmas Island**, which lies 200 miles S.W. of Java, and was annexed to Singapore in 1900. The principal export is phosphates of lime.

Labuan, an island situated in a bay on the north-west coast of Borneo. Was administered by the British North Borneo Company for the British Government from '89 till Dec. 31st, 1905. It was then put under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and by Letters Patent dated Oct. 30th, 1906, the colony

was made part of the Straits Settlements. Area 31 sq. m.; pop. 6,546, mostly Malays. Port and town, Victoria, pop. 1,579. Extensive coal beds exist in the island.

Revenue, 1912, \$12,912,577; 1913, \$12,397,747; expenditure, 1912, \$9,295,102; 1913, \$10,468,618; debt, £6,913,352.

Imports, 1912, £52,504,551; 1913, £56,484,305; exports, 1912, £43,765,022; 1913, £45,358,465.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £14,972,300; 1913, £15,799,502.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £5,038,746; 1913, £5,836,346.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief: Captain Sir A. H. Young, K.C.M.G. (£5,000; duty allowance, £1,500).—A.D.C., Lt. R. Crofton (£450).

Singapore.

Colonial Sec., R. J. Wilkinson, C.M.G. (£1,500).—*Assist. do.*, M. S. H. McArthur (£800-£1,000).—*Sec. for Chinese Affairs*, C. J. Saunders (£1,050-£1,200).—*Treasurer*, A. M. Pountney (£1,050-£1,200).—*Engineer and Sur. Gen.*, F. J. Pigott (£1,050-£1,200).—*Master Attendant*, Commr. C. A. Radcliffe (£750-£900).—*Chief Justice*, J. A. S. Bucknill (£2,000).—*Puisne Judges*, L. P. Ebdon, P. J. Sproule (£1,200).—*District Judge and First Magistrate*, G. A. Hall (\$6,000).—*Attorney-Gen.*, G. A. Goodman (£1,500).—*Director of Education*, J. B. Elcum (£1,050-£1,200).—*Principal Civil Med. Off.*, W. G. Ellis (£1,050-£1,200).—*Insp.-Gen. Police*, A. R. Chancellor (£1,050-£1,200).

Penang.

Resident Councillor, A. T. Bryant (\$9,600).—*Senior Puisne Judge*, T. Sercombe Smith (£1,300).—*Puisne Judges*, A. Earnshaw; (vacant) (\$8,400).—*Solicitor-Gen.*, A. B. Voules (£800-£1,000).—*District Judge and First Magistrate*, W. C. Michell (£1,175).

Malacca.

Resident, L. E. P. Wolferstan (£800-£1,000).

Mail transit: Singapore, 22 days; Penang, 20 days; Malacca, 23 days.

The Federated Malay States.

On the mainland there are several protected Malay States, which, though not part of the colony, are subject to the supervision of a **High Commissioner** (the Governor of the Straits Settlements), which is exercised through British Residents, who assist the native rulers in the administration of the States. Perak, Selangor, Pahang and Negri Sembilan agreed to form one administrative federation under a British Resident-General in July '96. A Federal Council was constituted in 1909. Each native State is represented on the Council, and special representation has also been arranged for the rubber and tin interests. The Council deals with matters of general concern to the States. Care has been taken to preserve the autonomy of the chiefs in local affairs. These countries are exceptionally rich in natural resources, and for several years have exported the greater part of the Straits tin. In 1913 the exports of tin and tin ore amounted to 50,131 tons (value £9,758,422). The tin output of the States is smelted locally, and is exported to Europe and America. The soil is fertile, and there are vast areas of forest land available for plantations. Rubber and cocoanuts are most cultivated at present. In 1913 23,710 tons (value £6,683,926) of rubber of various kinds were

exported. There are (1913) 771 miles of railway, chiefly in Perak and Selangor, all owned and managed by the Government. At present considerable railway extension is in progress, which will result in the eventual linking-up of Singapore, Penang, and Bangkok.

Perak, on the western coast of the peninsula; area 7,800 sq. m., pop. 494,057. Capital, Taiping. The ports are Teluk Anson and Port Weld. Ipoh is the chief commercial centre.

Selangor adjoins Perak along its southern frontier; area 3,156 sq. m., pop. 294,035. The capital is Kuala Lumpur (pop. 46,718), the largest town on the mainland and the seat of the Federal Government. Port Swettenham provides accommodation for ocean steamers.

Negri Sembilan is the name given to a federation of small states lying between Selangor, Malacca, Pahang, and Johore. They are administered by one Resident, who resides at Seremban. Area 2,550 sq. m., pop. 130,199. The port is Port Dickson.

Pahang is less opened up, but contains much mineral and agricultural wealth. Area 14,000 sq. m., pop. 118,708.

By the Treaty of 1909 the Siamese Government transferred to the British Government all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration, and control which they possessed over the States of Kelantan, Trengganu, Kedah, Perlis, and adjacent islands.

Kelantan is situated on the east coast of the Malay Peninsula. Area 5,500 sq. m., pop. 287,000. The State is flat and fertile in the north, but mountainous and uncultivated in the south. The chief industry is agriculture; exports include live stock, rice, copra, betel nuts, and rubber. Gold, pyrites, and tin are mined. Capital, Kota Bharu, pop. 12,000. In 1914 the inhabitants of all classes presented a petition to the Sultan for inclusion in the Federated Malay States.

British Adviser (acting), W. Langham-Carter.

Trengganu lies south of Kelantan on the east coast. Area 6,000 sq. m., pop. 155,000. Industries similar to those of Kelantan. Capital, Trengganu, pop. 14,000.

British Agent, W. D. Scott.

Kedah lies on the west coast, and has an area of 3,800 sq. m., Pop. 255,000. Principal products, rice, rubber, coconut, and tapioca. Capital, Alor Star, pop. 12,000.

British Adviser, W. George Maxwell.

Perlis lies to the north of Kedah on the west coast. Area 305 sq. m., pop. 32,796. Principal product, rice. There are tin and guano deposits. Capital, Kangar.

British Adviser, G. M. Laidlaw (acting).

Revenue, 1912, \$42,647,687; 1913, \$44,332,711. Expenditure, 1912, \$30,990,488; 1913, \$47,287,581. Public Debt, nil.

Total Imports, 1912, \$76,122,679; 1913, \$86,409,157. Total Exports, 1912, \$154,974,195; 1913, \$148,669,408.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £3,265,539; 1913, £3,573,644. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £872,572; 1913, £1,338,529.

Johore is an independent Malay State, under a Sultan (H. H. Ibrahim, K.C.M.G., b. '73), at the southern extremity of the peninsula. The foreign relations of the State, however, are in the hands of the British Government. Area 9,000 sq. m., pop. 250,000. Capital, Johore Bharu.

High Commissioner, Captain Sir Arthur Young, K.C.M.G.—*Chief Sec.*, Sir E. L. Brockman, K.C.M.G. (£2,500).—*Chief Judicial Commissioner*, Sir T. de M. L. Braddell (£1,800).—*Judicial Commissioners*, L. M. Woodward (£1,400); J. R. Innes (£1,400); P. J. Ebdon (£1,400).—*Under-Sec.*, C. W. C. Parr; J. F. Owen (acting) (£1,400).—*Legal Adviser*, F. Belfield (£1,400).—*Commandant, Malay States Guides*, Lt.-Col. C. H. B. Lees (£1,320).—*Treasurer*, H. G. B. Vane (£1,400).—*Auditor-General*, F. W. Talbot (£1,175).—*Gen. Man. Rlys.*, P. A. Anthony (£1,600).—*Chief. Res. Eng.*, G. H. Fox (£1,325).—*Surveyor-Gen.*, Col. H. M. Jackson, R.E. (£1,400).—*Assist. ditto* (vacant), (£1,750-£900).—*Com. of Police*, W. W. Douglas (£1,400).—*Sec. for Chinese Affairs*, D. Beatty (acting) (£1,400).—*Conservator of Forests*, B. H. F. Barnard (acting) (£1,400).—*Director Posts and Telegraphs*, C. H. Allin (£1,175).—*Director of Education*, J. B. Elcum (£1,400).

THE UNION OF

By the South Africa Act, 1909, the Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony were united in a Legislative Union under one Government under the name of The Union of South Africa. Provision was made for other territories, such as the British South Africa Co.'s territory, joining the Union later. The Governor-General of the Union of South Africa is appointed by the King at a salary of £10,000 a year. There is an Executive Council to advise the Governor-General in the government of the Union. The members of the Council are chosen and summoned by the Governor-General and sworn as Executive Councillors, and hold office during his pleasure. The Parliament consists of a Senate and House of Assembly. Cape Town is the seat of Legislature, Pretoria the seat of the Executive Government. The English and Dutch languages are official languages of the Union, and are treated on a footing of equality and possess and enjoy equal freedom, rights, and privileges. The Senate consists of 8 members elected by the legislature of each province and 8 members nominated for 10 years by the Governor. The membership of the Union House of Assembly (as adjusted in accordance with the census of 1911) is: Cape, 51; Natal, 17; the Transvaal 45; and the Orange Free State, 17. The membership of either House is limited to persons of European descent. Parliament may by law prescribe the qualifications of voters; but no such law shall disqualify any person in the province of the Cape of Good Hope who, under the laws existing in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope at the establishment of the Union, is or may become qualified to vote, by reason of his race or colour only, unless the Bill be passed by both Houses of Parliament sitting together and at the third reading be agreed to by not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of both Houses. No person who, at the passing of any such law, is registered as a voter in any province shall be removed from the register by reason only of any disqualification based on race or colour. The control and administration of native affairs and matters affecting Asiatics in the Union is vested in the Governor-General in Council.

The command in chief of the naval and military forces within the Union is vested in the King or in the Governor-General as his representative. Bills passed by the Union Parliament

—*Commissioner of Trade and Customs*, W. J. P. Hume; H. W. Firmstone (acting) (£1,400).—*Director of Public Works*, R. O. N. Anderson (£1,050-£1,200).—*Sen. Warden of Mines*, W. E. Kenny (£800-£1,000).—*Cont. of Labour*, J. R. O. Aldworthy; E. S. Hose (acting) (£1,050-£1,200).—*Prin. Med. Off.*, C. L. Sansom (£1,400).—*Residents*, R. G. Watson, C.M.G., Perak (£1,900); E. G. Broadrick, Selangor (£1,600); A. H. Lemon, Negri Sembilan (£1,500); E. J. Brewster, Pahang (£1,500).—*Dir. Institute Med. Research*, H. Fraser (£800-£1,000).—*Dir. of Agriculture*, L. Lewton-Brain (£800-£1,000).—*Geologist*, J. B. Scrivenor (£650-£800).—*Dir. of Museums*, H. C. Robinson (£540-£660).—*Supl. Printing Dept.*, J. Brown (£450-£600).

Steamship lines: see p. 298. Fares: £26 to £60. Mail transit: 21 days (via Penang).

(Consult "Illustrated Guide to the Federated Malay States." Price 2s. 6d. 88, Cornhill.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

require the assent of the Governor-General and may be disallowed within one year by the King. The four original Colonies became provinces of the Union, all, except the Orange River Colony—which became the Orange Free State—retaining their names. There is to be Free Trade within the Union as soon as the Parliament shall have made provision for it. The Union assumed the Colonial debts and the control of railways, ports, and harbours. In each of the provinces an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General in Council, represents the executive authority. There is a Council for each province, consisting of twenty-five members or as many more as the number of members the province is entitled to send to the Union Parliament. Four members are elected by each Provincial Council to form, with the Administrator of the province, an executive committee. The election of senators and of members of the executive committees of the Provincial Councils is according to the principle of proportional representation, each voter having one transferable vote.

Statistics, etc.

Area, 473,100 sq. miles. Population (Census 1911), 5,973,394, of whom 1,276,242 are Europeans, 4,019,006 natives, and 678,146 other coloured inhabitants.

Chief towns, with white population: Johannesburg (119,953), Durban (31,783), Cape Town (29,863), Pretoria (29,618), Port Elizabeth (18,190), Woodstock (17,957), Germiston (15,579), Bloemfontein (14,720), Maritzburg (14,737), Kimberley (13,598), Krugersdorp (13,132), East London (12,279).

Agriculture.

The development of agriculture in South Africa has been overshadowed by the extraordinary progress of mining. Agriculture, however, suffers from lack of rainfall, and the problems of the future are water conservation and irrigation. Of the exporting agricultural industries, wool and mohair are the most considerable, the export of mohair in 1913 being 17,400,000 lb., valued at £876,000. South Africa is the chief source of supply of mohair to the British market, its main rival being European Turkey. Of wool the export is increasing; in 1913 it amounted to 177,000,000 lb., valued at £5,719,000. Ostrich-farming is carried on suc-

cessfully, feathers to the value of £2,954,000 being exported in 1913 (£2,610,000 in 1912).

Mining.

The coal deposits are enormous, but comparatively undeveloped; total output in 1913, 8,800,000 tons. The diamond industry, which is of great importance, producing, as it does, about 80 per cent. of the world's supply, is centred principally in Kimberley, Magersfontein, and the Premier Mine. The value of the output of diamonds in 1913 was £11,389,000 (in 1912, £10,061,000). The mines employ some 43,400 persons, of whom 4,900 are white and 38,500 natives and coloured. The total wages paid to white employees in 1912 amounted to £1,245,000, and to natives £1,599,000. The gold-mining industry is centred in the Transvaal (*q.v.*), and since its rise, less than 30 years ago, has contributed £400,000,000 to the world's stock, and its output is nearly 40 per cent. of the world's total annual output of gold. The employees of the Rand numbered in 1912, 216,400—23,800 being white and 192,600 natives and coloured. Wages paid in 1913 amounted to £7,537,101 to white employees, and £5,601,688 to natives.

Revenue, 1911-12, £17,033,000; 1912-13, £17,278,937; 1913-14, £15,970,000; 1914-15 (est.), £15,897,000. **Expenditure**, 1911-12, £16,587,000; 1912-13, £17,104,125; 1913-14, £16,489,264; 1914-15 (est.), £16,813,612. **Public Debt**, 1914, £117,828,993.

Imports, 1911, £38,035,000; 1912, £39,845,000; 1913, £42,797,000. **Exports**, 1911, £54,907,000; 1912, £60,997,000; 1913, £64,565,000.

Imports from U.K., 1913, £23,861,000; **exports to U.K.**, 1913, £59,033,000. The imports from the U.K. in 1913 were 55·8 per cent. of the total imports; imports from Germany were only 8 per cent. Of the total export, 88·5 per cent. went to the U.K.

Railways, 8,784 miles.

Governor-General and High Commissioner, Rt. Hon. Viscount Buxton, G.C.M.G. (salary of Governor-General, £10,000; of High Commissioner, £3,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Minister for Native Affairs*, General the Rt. Hon. Louis Botha. — *Finance and Defence*, General the Hon. J. C. Smuts. — *Education and Mines and Industries*, Hon. F. S. Malan. — *Railways and Harbours*, Hon. H. Burton. — *Public Works and Posts and Telegraphs*, Sir T. Watt, K.C.M.G. — *Lands*, Hon. H. S. Theron. — *Agriculture*, Hon. H. C. van Heerden. — *Justice*, Hon. N. J. de Wet. — *Minister without portfolio*, Senator Hon. J. A. C. Graaff.

Chief Justice, Sir J. Rose Innes, K.C.M.G. (£4,000).

H.M. Trade Commissioner, Sir R. Sothorn Holland, P.O. Box 1246, Cape Town.

General Manager of Railways, W. W. Hoy.

High Commissioner in London, Hon. W. P. Schreiner, C.M.G. Sec., F. Slingsby Nightingale. Office, 32, Victoria Street, S.W.

Trades Commissioner for the Union of S. Africa, C. du P. Chiappini, 90, Cannon St., E.C.

Politics and Parties.

At the formation of the Union the Nationalist Party, led by General Botha, enlisted the support of the Dutch organisations, Het Volk, Orangia Unie, and the Afrikaner Bond, since dissolved and absorbed in the South African Party. The chief element of the Opposition was the Unionist Party, led by Sir Starr Jameson,

and absorbing the Unionist Party of the Cape, the Progressives of the Transvaal, and the Constitutionalists of the Orange Free State. The first elections to the Union House of Assembly resulted in the return of 67 Nationalists, 37 Unionists, 4 Labour members, and 13 Independents. Among the Independents were 11 of the 17 representatives of Natal, a province suspicious alike of the racial ties of the Nationalists and the mining interests represented by the Unionists. Generally speaking, it may be said that hitherto the Natal Independents have inclined to the support of General Botha's Government. Sir Starr Jameson retired in 1912, being succeeded in the leadership of the Unionist Party by Sir Thomas Smartt.

History in 1914.

Following on the Alien Immigration Act passed in 1913, and the subsequent passive resistance movement of Indian residents against the Act, considerable disturbances took place in Natal, necessitating the employment of force to suppress them. Feeling was provoked in India in consequence, but friendly negotiations between the Imperial and Union Governments resulted in the appointment by the Union Government of a Commission of Inquiry, consisting of Sir W. H. Solomon, Hon. E. A. Esselen, K.C., and J. S. Wylie, K.C. The Commissioners were materially helped in their work by the presence of Sir Benjamin Robertson, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces of India, who was sent to South Africa to represent the views of the Indian Government. The recommendations of the Commission [Cd. 7265] included: an amendment of the Act of 1913 so as to bring the law into conformity with the practice of the Immigration Department, which is "to admit one wife and the minor children by her of an Indian now entitled to reside in any Province, or who may in future be permitted to enter the Union, irrespective of the fact that his marriage to such wife may have been solemnised according to tenets that recognise polygamy, or that she is one of several wives married abroad, so long as she is his only wife in South Africa"; there should be legislation for the validation by means of registration of existing *de facto* monogamous marriages, by which are understood marriages of one man with one woman under a system which recognises the right of the husband to marry one or more other wives; the repeal of the £3 a year licence, and certain restrictions under the Immigration Act. A Bill was subsequently introduced following much on the lines of these recommendations, and passed into law.

The year opened with serious labour troubles. The employees of the railways declared a general strike on Jan. 14th, owing to the policy of retrenchment which, it was said, was being carried out not so much from the point of view of reducing staffs as for forcing men out and taking them on again at lower wages. Some 80,000 men of the Citizen Defence Force had in the meantime been mobilised, martial law proclaimed, and a press censorship established. Several strike leaders, including Mr. Poutsma, had been arrested on Jan. 9th, and 40 other leaders, who had barricaded themselves in the Trades Hall, Johannesburg, were compelled to surrender on Jan. 15th by the threat of bombarding the hall with field guns. On the same day heavy sentences were inflicted upon

men who disobeyed the regulations issued by the military commandants. On Jan. 17th Mr. Cresswell, a prominent labour leader and a member of the Legislative Assembly, was arrested. The steps taken by the Government speedily produced a good effect, and by Jan. 20th it was possible to relax martial law. Mr. Cresswell was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and a fine of £20 for advising the men to stand firm, but on the 27th he was released. On Jan. 22nd the strike was for all practical purposes at an end, and on Jan. 27th the labour leaders, who had been seized at Johannesburg, were forcibly deported to Great Britain. On their arrival in London they were welcomed by the English Labour party, but little interest was taken in them subsequently. Certain doubts having been expressed as to the complete legality of the steps taken by the Government to suppress the strike, an Indemnity Act was passed (Mar. 21st), which provided, *inter alia*, that the persons who had, under martial law, been removed from the Union, should be liable, if they returned thereto, to be again removed as prohibited immigrants. In connection with the labour question in South Africa, a Commission had been appointed to inquire into the cost of living, labour, wages, and economic conditions generally. The Commission found that the cost of living on the Witwatersrand was 40 per cent. higher than in America, and 80 per cent. higher than in any European country. On the other hand, wages were 40 per cent. higher than in America, and 225 per cent. higher than in any European country. The Commission recommended periodical inquiries into the cost of living in the different parts of the Union, the establishment of a non-political Advisory Council to deal with native questions, the appointment of an Industrial Council to administer legislation relating to trade unions and industrial disputes, the provision of Conciliation Boards, and also arrangements for the voluntary registration of trade unions. The close of the legislative session in July saw some effect given to the findings of the Commission, and there were placed on the Statute Book a Compensation Act and a Workmen's Wages Protection Act. An Industrial Disputes Bill was dropped at the last moment, but will probably be reintroduced in the next session.

General Hertzog continued throughout the year to ventilate his anti-imperial and anti-Botha ideas, but it was obvious that he has practically no support outside the Orange Free State, and his new party can be of little danger in the future, unless it chooses to support the growing Labour party.

General Smuts' Budget, introduced on April 24th, was important in that the cessations of contributions from the railway, coupled with the increase in expenditure caused by defence and the expansion of other services, rendered recourse to fresh taxation inevitable. The figures of revenue and expenditure showed a deficit of some £700,000, and General Smuts proposed to meet this by raising some £200,000 more out of the customs, £450,000 out of an income tax, and £50,000 out of a land tax. The income tax, as outlined by General Smuts, was to have an exemption limit of £1,000. Farmers were to be taxed on their incomes, and not on the value of their land. The land tax, which was subsequently dropped, was to fall on owners of undeveloped land worth

more than £10,000, or extending over more than 20,000 acres. The Income Tax Bill passed its second reading on June 4th by 56 votes to 40. On the Bill going into Committee, an amendment was moved on the question of the exemption from the operation of the income tax of the Premier Diamond Mine, for which the Bill provided. The exemption was urged by the Finance Minister on the ground that when the Premier Company was constituted the Government had made something in the nature of a contract by retaining part ownership, and that when the Union Parliament dealt with the taxation of mining profits in 1910 the Premier Mine was exempted. On the other hand, it was pointed out that in 1910 a mistake had been made which ought not to be repeated; that 40 per cent. of the profits was retained by the company, which on the £400,000 profit of 1913, would give a revenue of £30,000. On a division the Government found itself in a minority of 7 in a House of 93. The Cabinet subsequently considered the question of resignation, but decided to remain in office in view of the fact that much useful labour completed in Parliament would have to be abandoned. The Income Tax Bill was placed on the statute book before the end of the session in July.

On Sept. 16th General Delarey, the famous general, was accidentally shot near Johannesburg. A gang, known as the Jackson gang, had been terrorising the Witwatersrand for several days. They had shot dead two police sergeants and a detective inspector, and escaped in a motor-car, the description of which was known to the police. General Delarey and General Bevers were motoring home to the former's farm at night, in a car similar to that used by the Jackson gang. The police, who had orders to stop and examine all motor-cars going up and down the Reef, and also to fire if motor-cars ignored their challenge, challenged the General's car. The driver disregarded the repeated challenges and the retreating car was fired on, with the tragic consequence. Almost at the same hour, Dr. Grace, a well-known medical man, was shot dead at the other end of the Reef in identical circumstances. The Jackson gang were afterwards traced to a retreat in a cave, where they were shot by a comrade, who afterwards committed suicide.

The reception of the news of the declaration of war by England is described in the general article on the war, as well as the splendid loyalty shown by the South African Union in conjunction with the other Oversea Dominions, and the sacrifices made by them. The expeditionary force led by General Botha against German South-west Africa is also referred to in the general article.

(See also INDIANS IN THE EMPIRE, p. 109.)

THE CAPE.

The Cape of Good Hope Province occupies the extreme southern portion of Africa. Its boundaries are: west, the Atlantic Ocean; north, the Orange river and the Bechuanaland Protectorate; east, the Orange Free State Province, Basutoland, and Natal; south, the Indian Ocean. The area of the province is 276,995 sq. m., and the pop. (1911), 2,564,965. Whites number 582,377, and those of other than European or white races 1,982,588. Capital, Cape Town, pop. white and coloured, 67,150, with suburbs, 161,579; other chief towns, Port

Elizabeth, pop. 30,688, the chief commercial port; Grahamstown, pop. 13,830, the capital of the eastern province; Kimberley, pop. 29,525, the seat of the diamond trade; Beaconsfield (14,294), King Williamstown (9,028), and Panmure, or East London (21,292). Simon's Bay is an Imperial naval station 22 miles south of Cape Town. The Transkeian Territories and Walfisch Bay (area, 430 sq. m.; pop. 1,638 Europeans), a port on the coast of Damaraland, are administered by resident magistrates. Under the South Africa Act, 1909, Cape Town became the seat of the Legislature of the Union.

The Provincial Council consists of 51 members. The electors are qualified, whether white men, Indians, or natives, as occupiers of property worth £75, or receiving a salary equivalent to £50. The province possesses a complete system of local self-government, 82 elective councils maintaining the roads, and having powers as to public works, licensing and police in all the 82 divisions. There are also 123 municipal councils and 86 village management boards.

There is a University at Cape Town empowered to grant degrees, but with no attached teaching institutions (Registrar, W. Thomson, LL.D.). There are also the South African College at Cape Town, Victoria College at Stellenbosch, and the Rhodes' University College at Grahamstown. There are 4,312 State-aided elementary schools, besides private and religious institutions. The principal religious denominations are the Dutch Reformed, Episcopalian, Independent, Presbyterian, Wesleyan, and Roman Catholic. The province contains 3,813 miles of railway. The chief minerals worked are copper, coal, and gold. The chief diamond fields are at and near Kimberley, in Griqualand West. Agricultural operations include the production of wool, wine, wheat, and other cereals, and the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, and ostriches. There are valuable forests. The principal exports are gold, diamonds, wool, mohair, ostrich feathers, hides and skins, copper ore, and aloes.

Revenue, 1913-14, £1,203,956; expenditure, £1,213,913. Exports to U.K., 1912, £8,660,222; 1913, £9,380,716. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £9,883,606; 1913, £10,812,259.

Steamship lines: see p. 298. Fares: 9 to 47 guineas.

Administrator, Hon. Sir Nicolas F. de Waal, K.C.M.G. (£2,740); Provincial Sec., N. Janisch, C.M.G. (£1,200).

NATAL.

Natal is situated on the south-east coast of Africa, discovered by Vasco da Gama on Christmas Day 1497, and hence named *Terra Natalis*. Seaboard extends a distance of about 376 miles. Portuguese East Africa and the Transvaal border the province on the north, Orange Free State Province and Basutoland on the west, and the Cape Province on the south-west. Area, including Zululand, Amatongaland, and the Vryheid, Utrecht and Paulpietersburg districts transferred from the Transvaal in 1902, 35,290 sq. m.; pop. (1911) 1,194,043, including 98,114 whites, 142,531 Indians, Asiatics, and coloured persons of mixed race, and 953,398 natives. Capital, Pietermaritzburg, pop. 30,555; the only port is Durban, with a pop. of 70,710 (with suburbs, 89,998).

The Provincial Council consists of 25 members elected by voters having a property qualification

of £50, or paying £10 rent per annum, or having an income of £96. For local government there are municipal corporations at Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Newcastle, Ladysmith, Dundee, Vryheid, and Estcourt, and there are also 9 local boards in the province.

Many natives live apart in locations provided for them by the Government, about 2,250,000 acres of land being vested for this purpose in the Native Trust. A Native High Court administers civil justice, and deals with all political crimes and crimes arising out of native law and custom—ordinary crimes falling under the ordinary criminal law. Natives can acquire the franchise under certain conditions.

The chief products of the province are wool, wattle bark, fruit, cereals, coal (a rapidly growing industry), iron, and sugar. The coal deposits are in the northern portion of the colony, the Dundee district being the best developed area. The output in 1913 was 2,922,549 tons. There are 1,140 miles of railways in the province.

Revenue, 1914, £465,111; expenditure, £464,807. Exports to U.K., 1912, £2,477,511; 1913, £2,724,265. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £4,878,994; 1913, £5,053,173.

Administrator, The Hon. C. J. Smythe (£2,240); Provincial Sec., G. T. Plowman, C.M.G. (£1,200).

Steamship lines: see p. 298. Fares: 12 to 50 guineas.

ORANGE FREE STATE.

Founded by Boers who trekked from Cape Colony in 1836, and recognised in '54 as an independent Dutch republic under the title of the Orange Free State. The Government of the Free State threw in their lot with the Transvaal Government in Oct. '99, and the first act of hostility in the Boer war was committed by Free State forces. The country was, on May 28th, 1900, formally annexed by Great Britain after its occupation by Lord Roberts, proclaimed as the Orange River Colony, and put under military rule. Executive and Legislative Councils were also established, the latter containing 6 official and 8 unofficial members. Letters Patent establishing a new Constitution were published at Bloemfontein (June 10th, 1907). By the provisions of the South Africa Act, 1909, the Colony became a province of the Union, under the name of the Orange Free State Province. The Provincial Council consists of 25 members.

The predominant religion is that of the Dutch Reformed Church. In 1914 there were about 30,000 children of European parentage under instruction in the schools of the Province. The country is not well suited for agriculture, but good grazing is afforded by the rolling plains, of which it chiefly consists, and stock and sheep farming are extensively carried on. Coal is abundant in the north of the province. There are about 1,000 miles of railways.

Area, 50,392 sq. m.; pop. (1911 census), 528,174, 175,189 being Europeans and 352,985 coloured persons. Capital, Bloemfontein, pop. 26,029. Other chief towns are Harrismith (5,306), Kroonstad (5,797), Jagersfontein (5,650), and Ladybrand (3,207).

Revenue, 1914, £482,000; expenditure, £481,967. Exports to U.K., 1912, £1,150. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £580,193; 1913, £567,371.

Administrator, Dr. A. E. W. Ramsbottom (£2,000); Provincial Sec., A. M. N. de Villiers (£1,000).

THE TRANSVAAL.

The Transvaal was founded in 1831 by Boers, who journeyed thither from Cape Colony, and gradually formed a settled Government, whose independence was acknowledged by Great Britain by the Sand River Convention in 1852. Serious difficulties with the natives arose from time to time, and in 1877 the country was annexed by the British Government. In 1880 the Boers took up arms to regain their independence. Majuba and the 1881 Convention followed, giving the Transvaal complete self-government subject to the suzerainty of Great Britain. Another Convention was signed in 1884, under which the country was renamed the South African Republic, the control over foreign relations, except with the Orange Free State, being reserved to the British Crown. In '86 gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand range of hills, and these have since, after the first rush and the inevitable collapse, proved to be of immense value. The centre of the gold fields is Johannesburg. Gold production, 1911, £34,991,620; 1912, £38,757,560; 1913, £37,358,040. It was the discontent amongst the "Outlanders" of Johannesburg which ultimately led to the war between the Transvaal and Great Britain. Fighting began in Oct. '99, and after some initial successes the Boers were driven back, Lord Roberts reaching Bloemfontein March 13th, and Pretoria June 5th, 1900. On Sept. 1st, 1900, the country was formally annexed to the British Empire, though terms of peace were not signed till May 31st, 1902. Lord Milner then assumed office as Governor of the Transvaal, and Executive and Legislative Councils were constituted. In 1905 Letters Patent were issued providing for representative government, but in 1906 the Liberal Government announced their intention to set up responsible government.

Under the Constitution promulgated Dec. 12th, 1906, by Letters Patent, the Legislature consisted of a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. Under the South Africa Act, 1909, the Provincial Government consists of an Executive Committee of 5 members, and a Provincial Council of 36 members.

The country offers great facilities for agriculture and stock-rearing, but wants developing. The chief exports are gold, wool, cattle, hides, grain, and ostrich feathers. Coal is found of fair quality, and the output is steadily rising.

Area, 110,426 sq. m.; pop. (1911) 1,686,212, of whom 420,562 were whites, 1,219,845 aboriginal natives, and 45,805 of other coloured races. The Johannesburg municipality in 1911 had a population of 237,220; that of Pretoria municipality was 48,609.

Revenue, 1914, £1,266,000; expenditure, £1,266,000. Exports to U.K., 1912, £136,738; 1913, £196,448. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £6,078,119; 1913, £5,751,926.

Administrator, The Hon. J. F. B. Rissik (£2,740); Provincial Sec., A. B. Roberts (£1,200 and house).

Basutoland. A native territory of British South Africa, lying between Natal, the Orange Free State Province, and the Cape Province. Basutoland was disannexed from Cape Colony in '84, and has since been administered by a Resident Commissioner, under the High Commissioner for South Africa. A National Council was established in 1910. The chiefs adjudicate on cases between natives, appeals

lying to the Magistrates' Courts, in which all cases between natives and Europeans are heard. A native tax of £1 on every adult male native is levied, and should the native have more than one wife, by native custom a further £1 per wife for each additional wife is levied, provided that the total payment is not to exceed £3. The amount produced by the native tax in 1913-14 was £96,393.

Capital, Maseru; pop. 1,300. There are 274 schools, with 17,070 scholars. The country includes the finest grain-producing land in South Africa, and the climate is magnificent. The chief products are wool, wheat, mealies, and Kaffir corn. The natives are intelligent, and when instructed are capable of the supervision of machinery. They keep large herds of cattle. The territory is included in the South African Customs Union.

Area, 11,716 sq. m.

Pop. (1911), natives, 403,111; European, 1,396; total, 404,507.

Paramount Chief, Griffith Lerotholi, elected in 1913 on the death of Letsie.

Revenue, 1913, £161,512; 1914, £161,417; expenditure, 1913, £171,765; 1914, £203,461. Imports of U.K. produce, 1912, £26,964; 1913, £21,074.

Resident Commissioner, Sir H. C. Sloley, K.C.M.G. (salary £1,500).—Deputy Commissioner and Treasurer, Barry May (£925).—Govt. Sec., C. E. Boyes (£800).—Accountant, T. A. Williams (£460).—Assist. Commissioners, J. P. Murray (Mafeking) (£653); E. D'U. Blyth (Mohale's Hoek) (£690); W. D. P. Mansel (Leribe) (£640); A. T. Bond (Berea) (£500); R. M. B. Smith (Qacha's Nek) (£570); C. E. Boyes (Maseru) (Govt. Sec.).—L. Griffiths (Quthing) (£500).—Chief Vet. Off., F. A. Verney (£700).—Director of Public Works, H. W. Gibson (£550).—Director of Education, F. H. Dutton (£500).—Prin. Med. Off., E. C. Long (£800).—Cont. of Stores, S. B. Dutton (£420).

Bechuanaland Protectorate. The Protectorate (area about 275,000 sq. m., pop. 125,000, including 1,692 whites, in 1911) extends from the Molopo river in the south northwards to the Zambesi, and is bounded on the east by the Transvaal Province and Matabeleland, and on the west by German South-West Africa. The country is essentially pastoral and not agricultural. The natives, where possible, raise scanty crops of Kaffir corn and maize, but these are liable to failure, owing to the drought. The administration is carried on by a Resident Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Mafeking, under the High Commissioner, with two Assistant Commissioners, one at Francistown and another at Gaborones. A mounted police force maintains order. There is also a small force of mounted native police. A hut tax of £1 per annum is levied. Cattle form the chief wealth of the country. Revenue, 1912-13, £62,114; 1913-14, £65,139; expenditure, 1912-13, £62,393; 1913-14, £66,749. There is no public debt, the deficiency in revenue being met in past years by an Imperial grant-in-aid. Imports of U.K. produce, 1912, £12,646; 1913, £11,667.

Resident Commissioner, Lieut.-Col. Panzera, C.M.G. (salary £1,200 and allowances).—Govt. Sec., J. C. Macgregor (£975).—Assistant Commissioners, J. Ellenberger (£800); R. M. Daniel (£750).—Accountant, Vernon Eason (£500).—Magistrate, Ngamiland, A. G. Stigand (£604).

Swaziland was transferred to the High Commissioner for South Africa by Order in Council of Dec. 1st, 1906. The Paramount Chief Sobhuza, son of the late Paramount Chief Bunu, is a minor about 17 years of age, and the regency is in the hands of his grandmother, Nabotsibeni, widow of Mbandini. The numerous mineral and land concessions and monopolies granted by Mbandini, many of which carried exemption from customs dues or invested private individuals with powers properly exercisable by the Crown, rendered any satisfactory form of government difficult. A Proclamation, therefore, provided for the constitution of a Commission to inquire into the question of the concessions. The High Commissioner has, under this Proclamation, exercised the power to expropriate monopolies rights, compensation for which has been made out of loans raised for the purpose. Gold is subject to a tax of 10 per cent. on profits, base metals to a royalty of 2½ per cent. on output in addition to any rentals now payable. The rights of natives have been delimited; a general survey of the territory in connection with concession claims and partition of native reserves has been carried out. By Proclamation certain laws of the Transvaal have been extended to Swaziland; other laws are promulgated by High Commissioner's Proclamations. A Special Court, having the full jurisdiction of a Superior Court, and Courts of Assistant Commissioners with a limited jurisdiction have been established. Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and customs in all civil matters between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner. A local Swaziland police force was created in 1907. The present seat of the administration is at Mbabane; altitude, 4,300 ft. Area, 6,536 sq. m.; pop. (1911), 99,959, of whom 98,733 are natives (of Zulu type), 143 other coloured persons, and 1,083 whites. There are six primary schools provided by Government, five for European children and one for natives. There are also numerous schools under the charge of the various missions to which the Government contribute annual grants.

Revenue, 1912-13, £58,437; 1913-14, £64,248; expenditure, 1912-13, £58,543; 1913-14, £63,967. Imports of U.K. produce, 1912, £1,322; 1913, £839.

The public debt incurred in connection with the Concessions Commission, the partition of concessions, and the expropriation of monopolies, amounts (1914) to £100,000.

The agricultural products are maize, millet, pumpkins, ground nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown only in sufficient quantities for local supply. Tobacco is grown in parts, and experiments in cotton growing have met with success. Mining is carried on under the authority of concessions granted by Mbandini, the late King of Swaziland, and a Proclamation has been issued to enable the Government to throw open certain Crown mineral areas. Alluvial tin and gold are being mined and shipped. For the year ended March 31st, 1914, 493 tons of tin, valued at £51,220, and 11,325 oz. of fine gold, valued at £48,105, were exported. By arrangement with the Union of South Africa, Swaziland is treated for customs purposes as part of the Union, and receives a *pro rata* share of customs revenue. There is bi-weekly communication by coach between

Mbabane and Breyten on the Springs-Ermelo Extension. Elsewhere communication is by runners. There are telegraph offices at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, and Ezulweni.

Resident Commissioner, R. T. Coryndon, C.M.G. (£1,200 and £380 allowance).

Deputy do. and Government Sec., D. Honey.

RHODESIA.

On Oct. 20th, '89, a Royal Charter was granted to the British South Africa Company, conferring upon it large administrative powers in the region north of the Transvaal, now known as Rhodesia, authorising it to promote trade and commerce and to work mineral and other concessions in those regions. The authorised share capital of the Company amounts to £9,000,000, of which £8,937,559 has been issued. Rhodesia is divided into two portions by the river Zambesi.

Northern Rhodesia is the British sphere lying between the Portuguese settlements, German East Africa and the Congo Free State, excepting the Nyasaland Protectorate. It has an area of about 290,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 826,000, of whom only 1,497 are Europeans. The exports include ivory and rubber, also tobacco and cotton, which are being grown with considerable success. This territory was previously divided into the two provinces of North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia; but by the Order in Council of May 4th, 1911, they were amalgamated under the title of "Northern Rhodesia." The amalgamation took effect from Aug. 17th, 1911.

Southern Rhodesia includes the two provinces of Matabeleland and Mashonaland (area 148,575 sq. m., pop. 744,559). The Europeans (census 1911) number 23,606. It lies between the northern boundary of the Transvaal on the south, and the Zambesi on the north, with the Portuguese provinces of Manica and Sofala as the eastern boundary. The seat of government is Salisbury (pop. 3,479), which is also the capital of Mashonaland; the chief town of Matabeleland is Bulawayo (pop. 5,200). The Rhodesia Railways include the following sections: Vryburg to Bulawayo, 588 miles, Bulawayo to Salisbury, 301 miles, Bulawayo to Victoria Falls, 280 miles, Victoria Falls to Kalomo, 94 miles, Bulawayo to West Nicholson (from whence there is through communications to Lourenço Marques), 103 miles, and Gwelo to Selukwe, 24 miles—total with sidings, 1,393 miles. The Mashonaland Railway includes the following sections: Umtali to Salisbury, 170 miles, Kalomo to Broken Hill, 281 miles, Salisbury to Eldorado, 78 miles, Banket Junction to Ayrshire, 16 miles—total, 547 miles. Branch lines from Lyndhurst Halt to Umyuma, 50 miles, and Westacre Junction to Matopos, 9 miles, are owned by the Blinkwater Railway Co. and the Rhodes Trustees respectively. A further branch line from a point on the Eldorado Line to the Shianva District, a distance of 75 miles, has been constructed by the Blinkwater Railway Co. A line has been constructed from Broken Hill to the Congo Border, a distance of 112 miles, by the Rhodesia Katanga Junction Railway and Mineral Co., Ltd., and a further extension in the Belgian Congo has been built by the Compagnie du Chemin de fer du Katanga to Kambove, a distance of about 405 miles north of Broken Hill. The output of gold from the mines amounted in 1911 to

£2,647,894, in 1912 to £2,707,368, in 1913 to £2,993,207. Other mineral exports include silver, lead, copper, coal, chrome ore, and asbestos.

The Government is conducted by the Executive Council of Southern Rhodesia, consisting of the Administrator of Southern Rhodesia and not less than three members appointed by the Company, with the approval of a Secretary of State, and by a Legislative Council consisting of the Administrator, the Resident Commissioner, and eighteen other members, of whom six are appointed by the Company with the approval of a Secretary of State and twelve elected by the registered voters of Mashonaland and Matabeleland. The Resident Commissioner is a member of both the Executive and Legislative Councils, but without a vote. The duration of each Legislative Council is for three years. The ordinances of the latter are subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner and to disallowance by the Secretary of State. Native affairs are administered, under the Administrator, by a Chief Native Commissioner, assisted in each case by Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners. Land has been reserved for tribal settlements, and an annual poll tax of £1 is imposed. The Judicial Establishment consists of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia with two judges, the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and local magistrates. The territory is divided into magisterial districts, and appeal lies from the magistrate to the judges, from the High Court to the Supreme Court of the Union of South Africa, and thence to the Privy Council. There are magistrates at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Hartley, Victoria, Umtali, Gwanda, Gwelo, Charter, and Melsetter. Civil cases between native and native are tried in accordance with native law, with certain restrictions. High schools have been opened at Salisbury, Bulawayo, and other centres, to provide a secondary education specially adapted to the needs of the future generation of Rhodesian farmers. Considerable political activity was excited in Rhodesia during the year by reason of the fact that the

British South African Company's Charter (so far as relates to administrative and public matters) comes up for renewal on Oct. 29th, 1914. The elections in May were vigorously fought on the question of renewal or non-renewal of the charter, and resulted in a complete victory for the pro-Chartists.

In Nov. of 1913 the Board of the Company issued a memorandum containing proposals for the encouragement of land settlement and immigration in Southern Rhodesia, proposals which were subsequently embodied in a draft Ordinance, and read a first time in the Legislative Council. The proposals caused considerable discussion on the ground that the scheme involved the admission that the unalienated land of Southern Rhodesia was the private property of the British South African Company, and that it involved the principle of a public debt on the future Government of the country. It was agreed that the measure should not be further dealt with in the Legislative Council until the question had been submitted for decision to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Revenue, 1912-13, £757,846. Expenditure, 1912-13, £884,786. Exports to U.K., 1912, £118,106; 1913, £193,842. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £825,479; 1913, £838,873.

Board of Directors: Rt. Hon. Sir Starr Jameson, Bart. (*President*), Sir Lewis Michell, C.V.O., P. Lyttelton Gell, H. Birchenough, C.M.G., the Marquess of Winchester, Otto Beit, J. Kochfort Maguire, H. Wilson Fox, Baron E. B. d'Erlanger, D. O. Malcolm, Lt.-Col. Hon. E. Baring, C.V.O., the Duke of Abercorn. — *London office*, 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C. — *Secretary*, D. E. Brodie. — *Assistant Secretary*, A. P. Millar. — *Registrar*, R. C. Bolton. — *Emigration and Information Offices*, 138, Strand, London, W.C.; 140, Buchanan St., Glasgow.

Administration: *Administrator of Southern Rhodesia*, F. Drummond Chaplin (Salisbury). — *Resident Commissioner*, Col. R. Burns Begg. — *Administrator of Northern Rhodesia*, L. A. Wallace, C.M.G.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

Nyasaland Protectorate, until July 6th, 1907, known as the British Central Africa Protectorate. A portion of British Central Africa lying round the shores of Lake Nyasa, and extending nearly to the banks of the Zambesi. It includes all British Nyasaland, as well as the Shire Highlands and the greater part of the basin of the river Shire. The administration is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. The Protectorate is divided into 13 Districts, and these are managed by a number of Residents and Assistant Residents, Judicial Officers, etc. There is a High Court for the Protectorate. The armed forces consist of 100 Sikhs and the 1st battalion of the King's African Rifles. The port is Chinde, at the mouth of the Zambesi, where a small concession has been granted by the Portuguese Government. Area, 39,315 sq. m., pop. 1,021,659; the European inhabitants number 758 (1913), Indians 356, and natives 1,020,536. The principal occupation of the European settlers is planting; and many thriving plantations of coffee, tobacco, and cotton have been established. Rubber and ivory are also exported. The chief towns are: Blantyre, Zomba (head-

quarters of the Government), Fort Johnston (the principal port on Lake Nyasa and Marine Transport Department depôt), Karonga (north end of Lake Nyasa), the starting-point for Tanganyika, and Kotakota (west coast of Lake Nyasa). Almost the entire trade is with the United Kingdom. The Shire Highland Railway (113 miles) connects Port Herald and Chiromo on the Shire River with Blantyre, and will be continued to Zomba and Lake Nyasa. Arrangements have been made for its extension southward from Port Herald to the northern bank of the Zambesi, and for the construction of a line from the opposite bank, through Portuguese territory to Beira.

Revenue, 1912-13, £183,273. Expenditure, 1912-13, £266,361. Total imports, 1912-13, £272,889. Total exports, £174,650. Exports to U.K., 1912, £150,989; 1913, £105,959. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £138,018; 1913, £81,816.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G. (salary £2,000). — *Commd.*, 1st Bn. K.A.R., Lt.-Col. R. H. Baldwin (£844). — *Agent at Chinde*, S. H. Fletcher (£600). — *Judge* (Blantyre), C. J. Griffin (£600-£800). — *Treasurer*,

Wm. Wheeler, C.M.G., (£500-£700).—*Director of Public Works*, T. I. Binnie (£450-£600).—*Sec. to Administration*, H. L. Duff (£500-£600).—*Prin. Med. Off.*, H. Hearsey (£500-£700).—*Supt. of Native Affairs*, J. C. Casson (£450-£600).

Inspector-General of Protectorate Forces, Lieut.-Col. A. R. Hoskins, D.S.O.

East Africa Protectorate. This extends about 400 miles along the coast northwards from Umba, at the mouth of the Umba river, and inland to the borders of Uganda. It adjoins the Italian and Abyssinian spheres on the north and German East Africa on the south. The Imperial British East Africa Company opened up the country, having in 1887 obtained a concession of territory from the Sultan of Zanzibar and in '88 a charter from the British Government. An arrangement for buying them out was, however, come to in '95, and the direct administration of the country was undertaken by H.M. Government. The Protectorate is administered by a Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who has the advice of Executive and Legislative Councils. The chief ports are Mombasa, pop. 27,000; Lamu, Vanga, and Kismayu. A hut tax, and in some districts a poll tax, is imposed upon the natives. The military forces consist of 8 companies of the King's African Rifles. The establishment has a strength of 32 officers and 1,500 rank and file. There is also a police force of about 1,700. The so-called Uganda Railway (see Uganda) runs through the Protectorate and connects Mombasa with Lake Victoria Nyanza. There were 2,302 miles of telegraph and 757 miles of telephone line in 1914. Agricultural operations are increasing, particularly in the Highlands, where a large body of English farmers are devoting their efforts to stock raising and general farming. The principal products of the country are cattle and sheep, ostrich feathers, grain, ivory, india-rubber, copra, hides, etc. In 1912 the Imperial Government granted the colony a loan of £250,000, to be used in the construction of a small light railway to act as a feeder between Nairobi and the Thika River, the improvement of the harbour facilities at Kilindini, and the supplying of good water to Mombasa. A further loan of £375,000 was advanced in 1912 for the development of the Uganda Railway and the ports which it serves. Area 248,000 sq. m.; pop. (estimated) 4,000,000, including 3,500 Europeans. Capital, Nairobi; pop. 30,000.

Revenue, 1912-13, £952,525; 1913-14, £1,123,798; expenditure, 1912-13, £961,178; 1913-14, £1,115,899. Total imports, 1912-13, £1,808,343; 1913-14, £2,147,937. Total exports, 1912-13, £1,203,201; 1913-14, £1,039,252. Exports to U.K., 1912, £258,363; 1913, £426,250. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £962,312; 1913, £1,130,461.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Henry Conway Belfield, K.C.M.G. (salary £3,000, and £1,000 duty allowance).—*Chief Secretary*, C. C. Bowring, C.M.G. (£1,000 and £100 duty allowance).—*Assist. Sec.*, W. J. Monson (£760).—*Provincial Commissioners*, C. W. Hobley, C.M.G. (£860); J. Ainsworth, C.M.G. (£810); S. L. Hinde (£760); C. R. W. Lane, J. W. T. McClellan, and F. W. Isaac (each £700).—*Chief Justice*, R. W. Hamilton (£1,000).—*Judges*, A. I. Bonham Carter, A. Ehrhardt (£800 and £700).—*Land Officer*, R. B. Wright (£600 £800).—*Treasurer*, H. A. Smallwood (£600-£750).

Attorney-Gen., J. W. Barth.—*Chief of Customs*, F. W. Major, I.S.O. (£760).—*Commdnt.*, 3rd *Bn. K. R.*, Lt.-Col. B. R. Graham (£700).—*P.M.O.*, A. D. Milne (£750-£850).—*Insp.-Gen. Police, E. Africa and Uganda*, Capt. W. F. S. Edwards, D.S.O. (£600-£800).—*Director of Public Works*, W. M. Ross (£700).—*General Manager, Uganda Ry.*, H. B. Taylor (£1,500-£1,800).—*Director of Agriculture*, A. C. Macdonald (£800-£1,000).—*Postmaster-Gen.*, J. Gosling (£500-£700).—*Conservator of Forests*, E. Battiscombe (£500-£700).—*Dir. of Surveys*, Capt. L. N. F. I. King, R.E. (£800).

The Uganda Protectorate for administrative purposes is divided into five provinces, viz. (1) the Province of Buganda; (2) the Eastern Province; (3) the Western Province; (4) the Northern Province; and (5) the Rudolf Province. It lies between the Belgian Congo on the west and the East Africa Protectorate on the east, the southern boundary being 1° S. lat. and the Anglo-German frontier, and the northern the Egyptian Sudan. The native capital of the country is Mengo, but the British administration, under a Governor, has its headquarters at Entebbe, on the N.W. shore of Lake Victoria. The Imperial Government took over the administration from the Imperial British East Africa Company in '94, and made the country a protectorate. A High Court for the Protectorate was established in 1902, with an Appeal Court at Mombasa. The King, or "Kabaka," is H. H. Daudi Chwa (b. 1896), who attained his majority Aug. 8th, 1914. He is assisted in his native administration by three native ministers. He receives a stated allowance from the Government, and has been educated by an English tutor at the expense of the British Government. He paid a visit to England in June 1913. There is also a Lukiko, or native council, of 80 chiefs. The trade, which is increasing, is mainly in cotton, ivory, skins, coffee, and rubber. Iron ore abounds, and wheat grows well. Imports, chiefly provisions, yarns, textiles (£295,230 in 1913), agricultural implements and machinery (£47,156 in 1913), hardware, etc. The so-called Uganda Railway lies wholly in the East Africa Protectorate. It runs from Mombasa, on the coast, to Port Florence, on the north-east corner of the Victoria Nyanza, a distance of 584 miles. It was built by the Imperial Government at a cost of £5,500,000. A railway, 61 miles in length, runs from Jinja to Namasagali, connecting Lakes Victoria and Kioga. A railway, 7 miles in length, is under construction between Kampala and Port Bell. Road motor services have been organised in various directions. Several mail, passenger, and trading steamers are now plying on both lakes, and a loan of £125,000 was granted by the Imperial Government in 1912 for the further development of communication. The prosperity of the country was threatened by the terrible "sleeping sickness," which has destroyed thousands, but owing to the vigorous measures introduced by the administration the mortality has been greatly reduced. Area about 121,437 sq. m.; pop. (1914) 2,909,122, including 1,017 Europeans.

Revenue, 1912-13, £238,655, plus grant-in-aid, £45,000; 1913-14, £291,559, plus grant-in-aid, £35,000. Expenditure, 1912-13, £292,147; 1913-14, £290,180. Total imports, 1912-13, £779,940; 1913-14, £897,262. Total exports, 1912-13,

BRITISH EAST AND WEST AFRICA.

£457,010; 1913-14, £605,354. Exports to U.K., 1912, £404,082; 1913, £298,113. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £33,561; 1913, £54,181.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick J. Jackson, K.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £2,200).

Chief Secretary, H. K. Wallis, C.M.G. (£700-£800).—*Provincial Commissioners*, F. A. Knowles, F. Spire, C. W. G. Eden (£500-£700).—*Chief Justice*, W. M. Carter (£900).—*Puisne Judge*, S. C. King Farlow (£700).—*Att.-Gen.*, D. Kingdon (£500-£600).—*Principal Med. Off.*, A. D. P. Hodges, C.M.G. (£750-£850).—*Assist. Chief Sec.*, E. B. Jarvis (£500-£600).—*Treasurer*, G. D. Smith, C.M.G., (£550-£750).—*Dir. of Public Works*, C. V. A. Espeut (£600-£750).—*Director of Surveys*, R. C. Allen (£800-£900).—*Director of Agriculture*, S. Simpson (£500-£700).—*Commndt. 4th Bn. K.A.R.*, Lt.-Col. L. E. S. Ward (£700).

The Zanzibar Protectorate consists of the island of Zanzibar (area 640 sq. m., pop. 115,477) and the island of Pemba (area 380 sq. m., pop. 83,437). Capital, Zanzibar (pop. 35,000), which has a fine roadstead. The Sultan is Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., b. about 1880, succeeded on the abdication of his cousin in 1911. The government is conducted by British officials appointed by the Sultan with the sanction of the Colonial Office, and is under the general control of a High Commissioner. There is a British Resident. The principal members are the British Resident, the Financial Member of Council, and the Legal Member of Council and Attorney-General. The legal status of slavery was abolished in April '97, and domestic slavery in 1908. The products are mainly cloves (which form 92 per cent. of the entire clove crop of the world), copra, chillies, ivory, rubber, hides, and gum.

Total imports, 1912, £1,030,996. Total exports, 1912, £1,036,127. Exports to U.K., 1912, £230,246; 1913, £175,398. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £102,310; 1913, £105,597.

High Commissioner, Sir Henry Conway Belfield, K.C.M.G.—British Resident, Major Francis Barrow Pearce, C.M.G.—*Judge*, Lindsey Smith (£1,300).—*Assistant Judges*, J. W. Murison (£900), and T. S. Tomlinson (£700).—*Financial Member of Council*, J. Corbett Davis.—*Legal Member and Attorney-General*, P. Shearman-Turner.

Somaliland Protectorate. The British sphere of interest in Somaliland and on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, which has existed since 1884, is known by this name. It is administered by a Commissioner. It has about 400 miles of coast, and extends inland 300 miles at its deepest point. Within this territory lie the ports Zaila, Bulhar, and Berbera, but their trade is affected by the railway which runs from Jibuti in French Somaliland to Harar (see ABYSSINIA). The boundaries were fixed

by agreements with Italy in '94, and with Abyssinia in '97. The Somaliland Battalion of the King's African Rifles formed the military force originally. It was strengthened from 1908 to 1909 by reinforcements of Indian troops, owing to the threatening attitude of the Mullah Mohammed Abdullah, the restriction of whose activities from 1901 to 1904 had cost the British Government between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000. In Jan. 1909 the Mullah was denounced at Mecca as an impostor, and in March 1910 the Government, adopting the view that his influence was declining and that the friendly tribes, if assisted with arms, would be able to defend themselves against his raids, announced that the regular troops were to be withdrawn to the coast. The 6th King's African Rifles (Somali Battalion) was then disbanded, and an Indian contingent 200 strong, with 4 British officers, was retained as the garrison of the coast towns. These troops were, however, dispensed with in April 1913, reliance being placed on a new camel constabulary 500 strong. While the camel corps was engaged on a reconnaissance at Odwein in August 1913 it encountered a strong force of the Somaliland Mullah, and suffered a severe reverse, its commandant, Mr. R. C. Corfield, being killed. As a consequence, an Indian contingent 400 strong has been restationed in Somaliland, and the camel corps increased to 450. The chief town is Berbera, pop. about 30,000. The products are chiefly cattle, coffee, skins and hides, ostrich feathers, ivory, and gum; cotton-growing is being experimented with. Area 68,000 sq. m.; pop. 300,000, besides 26 whites and 2,786 Asiatics.

Revenue, 1912-13, £29,913; 1913-14, £29,368; expenditure, £60,872; 1913-14, £68,646. Total imports, 1912-13, £243,357; 1913-14, £238,220. Total exports, 1912-13, £213,403; 1913-14, £216,596. Exports to U.K., 1912, £127; 1913, £4,762. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £1,692; 1913, £4,090.

Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief: Geoffrey F. Archer, C.M.G. (salary £800, and duty allowance £200).—*Deputy ditto*, Lt.-Col. T. Astley Cubitt, D.S.O. (£700 and duty allowance, £144).—*Staff Officer*, Bt.-Maj. C. H. Summers (£460 and allowance, £40).—*District Commissioner*, A. W. Hodson, Capt. J. L. Berne (£400-£500).—*Assist. do.*, Lt.-Commndr. I. M. Barker, R.N., H. C. Irving, A. T. B. de Coloman (£250-£400).—*Treasurer*, H. T. Powell (£350-£500).—*Insp.-Gen. K.A. Rifles*, Col. A. R. Hoskins, D.S.O. (£1,000).—*Staff Officer*, Bt.-Maj. A. J. Turner (£600).—*Camel Constab. Commndt.*, Maj. A. S. Lawrence (£500).—*Commndt. of Indian Contingent*, Capt. H. C. Dobbs (£600).—*Medical Officers*, A. J. M. Paget, K. E. Drake-Brockman, A. L. Fitzmaurice (£400-£500).—*Chief of Customs*, H. M. O'Byrne (£450).—*Supt. Telegraphs*, J. C. Hawkhead (£400).

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

Gambia. A Crown colony and a protectorate on the Gambia river, the most northerly and the oldest of the British settlements on the coast of West Africa. Capital, Bathurst (pop. 7,700). The colony practically consists of St. Mary's Island. Up the river are several stations, of which McCarthy's Island, 187 miles from the mouth, is the highest. The area of the colony and protectorate is about 3,980 sq. m.;

pop. (1913) 153,101. The military force consists of the Gambia Company of the West African Frontier Force. A hut tax of about 4s. per annum is levied in the protectorate. Products, ground-nuts, hides, beeswax, indiarubber, etc. Ruled by a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 10 members, 4 non-official.

Revenue, 1912, £96,221; 1913, £124,995; expen-

diture, 1913, £81,340; 1913, £95,209. Total imports, 1912, £756,853; 1913, £1,091,129. Total exports, £735,172; 1913, £867,187. (Imports in 1913, 10²⁵ from Germany.) Exports to U.K., 1912, £48,406; 1913, £54,270. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £173,454; 1913, £235,036.

Governor, Edward John Cameron, C.M.G. (salary £2,500).

Colonial Secretary, W. Telfer Campbell (£600-£700, and £120 duty allowance).—Chief Magistrate, F. A. Van der Meulen (£750).—Receiver-Gen., Cecil Gwyn (£500-£600, and £100 allowance).—Legal Adviser, E. St. J. Jackson (£400-£500).—Senior Med. Off., A. E. Horn (£600-£700, and £240 allowance).—Supt. of Police, C. Grieg (£400-£500, and £80 allowance).—Traveling Commissioners, H. L. Pryce, C.M.G. (£500), E. Hopkinson (£500), J. K. McCallum, and Capt. H. F. Sprotson (£400-£500); Capt. E. B. Leese (£300-£400).—Colonial Engineer, H. Hollis (£500, and £100 allowance).

Gold Coast Colony. A Crown colony on the coast of West Africa, bounded on the east by Togoland, and on the west by the Ivory Coast (French). The colony has a coastline of about 350 miles. The area, inclusive of Ashanti and the Northern Territories, may be put at about 120,000 sq. m. The census of 1911 estimated the population at 1,503,386. The European population in 1913 was 2,590. The territories in the hinterland to the north of Ashanti were made a separate district in '97 under the name of the "Northern Territories" (area about 36,000 sq. m.), and are administered by a Commissioner. The dependency of Ashanti lies inland, at the back of the central portion of the colony, and is administered by a Chief Commissioner (capital Coomassie, pop. 19,000). Accra is the administrative centre of the colony, and has a population of 20,000. The Government includes a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 9, 5 of whom are non-official. For defence there is the Gold Coast regiment of the West African Frontier Force, 1,353 strong, with headquarters in Ashanti. The products are chiefly palm-oil, gold, palm kernels, rubber, cocoa (value, 1913, £2,489,218), timber, etc. The country is very rich as regards both minerals and agriculture. The gold export in 1913 was 422,562 oz., valued at £1,625,878. Cotton is grown, and its cultivation is now encouraged. A railway runs from the port of Secouidie via Tarquah and Obuassi to Coomassie, a distance of 168 miles, and a line from Accra to Akwapim has been constructed, and is being extended to Komfrodou.

Revenue, 1912, £1,230,850; 1913, £1,301,566; expenditure, 1912, £1,157,091; 1913, £1,353,291. Public debt, 1914, £2,449,118. Total exports, 1912, £4,307,802; 1913, £5,427,106; total imports, 1912, £4,023,322; 1913, £4,952,494. Exports to U.K., 1912, £836,760; 1913, £985,689. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £1,735,480; 1913, £1,876,940.

Governor, Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, K.C.M.G. (salary £3,000 and £1,000 duty allowance).

Colonial Secretary, C. H. Harper (acting).—Chief Assist. Sec., W. C. F. Robertson (£700).—Senior Assist., A. C. Finlay; A. Farrar (acting) (£500-£600).—Assist. Secs., F. W. F. Jackson, C. W. Welman (each £400-£500).—Junior do., C. W. Chaloner, E. C. Skene (each £300-£400).—Chief Clerk, C. E. H. Hellis (£350-£400).—Att.-Gen., W. R. Townsend (£1,000).—Sol.-Gen., R. A. Maude (£600).—Treasurer, E. B. Reece (£800-£1,000).—Chief Assist. do., S. S.

Davis (£500-£600).—Accountant, H. M. Lewis (£400).—Assist. Treasurers, P. F. Barton, R. E. Burns (each £400-£500).—Lt.-Col. Command. G. C. Regt., Lt.-Col. E. Panter-Downes (£800).—Prin. Med. Off., F. G. Hopkins (£1,000).—Director of Works, P. N. H. Jones (£1,000).—Gen. Man. of Railways, A. E. Cruickshank (£1,000).—Compt. of Customs, P. L. H. Archer (£750).—Assist. do., O. Mitchell (£500-£600).—Commrs. of Provinces, J. Maxwell, C. H. Harper, J. T. Farley, H. C. W. Grimshaw (each £700).—Sec. for Mines, F. Cogill (£800).—Sec. Native Affairs, F. G. Crowther (£600-£700).—Postmaster-Gen., S. B. Gosling (£600-£700).—Deputy do., W. T. E. Wallace (£500-£600).—Senior Surveyors, G. J. Righton, W. Young (each £400-£500).—Commisr. of Police, E. V. Collins (£600-£700).—Director of Education, D. J. Oman (£600-£700).—Chief Justice, Sir P. Crampton Smyly (£1,500).—Puisne Judges, F. H. Gough (£1,000); L. E. Hawtayne, C. E. Watson, F. C. A. Barrett-Lennard (each £1,000).

Chief Commissioner of Ashanti, F. C. Fuller, C.M.G. (£1,250).—Commissioners, T. E. Fell, Maj. C. E. D. O. Rew, A. J. Philbrick (each £700).

Chief Commissioner Northern Territories, Capt. C. H. Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O. (£1,250).—Commissioners, Capt. B. M. Read, E. O. Warden (each £700).

Nigeria. The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin, between Dahomey on the west and the Kameruns on the east. The Protectorate is in two main divisions, the Northern Provinces and the Southern Provinces, of which the northern group coincides with the former Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and the southern group with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The headquarters of Government are at Lagos and Zungeru, but it is proposed to establish a new capital at Kaduna, in the heart of the country. The area of the whole territory is 336,000 sq. miles, and the population roughly 16,500,000.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cotton, cocoa, ground-nuts, maize, guinea-corn, millet, rice, coffee, yams, cassava, and tobacco. The natural products exported are palm-oil and kernels, gum copal, rubber, mahogany, shea-nuts, hides, and skins; and the export of ground-nuts is steadily increasing. During the last few years a considerable industry has arisen in connection with tin-mining in the Northern Provinces. A railway is in operation between Lagos and Zungeru, a distance of 430 miles, crossing the Niger at Jebba; and a junction between this railway and the railway from Baro to Kano, in the Northern Provinces, is effected by means of an extension to Minna, 38 miles east of Zungeru. There is thus direct rail communication between Lagos and Kano, over a total distance of 712 miles. Further railway extensions are in progress, a line being under construction from Port Harcourt, at the head of the Bonny estuary, to Kaduna to form a junction with the main line from Lagos to Kano. Centres of trade are Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Ilorin, Zaria, Kano, Onitsha, Lokoja, Warri, Bonny, Sapele, Calabar, Opobo, Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

The principal imports are cotton goods, provisions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kerosene, tobacco, building material, soap, and haberdashery.

Revenue, 1913, £3,462,508; expenditure, 1913, £2,916,801. Total imports (including specie),

1912, £6,430,601; 1913, £7,201,819; total exports (including specie), 1912, £6,089,706; 1913, £7,352,377. Exports to U.K. (including specie), 1912, £2,850,683; 1913, £3,781,288. Imports from U.K. (including specie), 1912, £4,398,368; 1913, £4,038,368.

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of Nigeria, His Excellency Sir Frederick John Dealtry Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (£6,000). *Political Sec.*, Major E. J. Lugard, D.S.O. (£800-£900).

Central Departments: *Central Sec.*, D. C. Cameron (£800-£1,000).—*Intelligence Officer*, Maj. W. H. Beverley (£500-£600).—*Commercial Intelligence Officer*, C. A. Birtwistle (£500-£700).—*Chief Justice*, Sir E. A. Speed (£1,600).—*Attorney-Gen.*, R. M. Come (£1,400).—*Auditor*, C. A. Pickwood (£700-£900).—*Treasurer*, D. S. Macgregor (£1,000-£1,200).—*Comptroller of Customs*, T. F. Burrowes (£900-£1,100).—*Director of Marine*, Lieut. H. A. Child, R.N., C.M.G. (£1,000-£1,200).—*Director of Medical and Sanitary Services*, T. Hood (£1,200).—*Surveyor-Gen.*, Maj. F. G. Guggisberg, R.E., C.M.G. (£900-£1,000).—*Director of Railways and Works*, J. Eaglesome, C.M.G. (£1,500-£1,800).—*Gen. Manager Nigerian Railway*, A. S. Cooper (£1,100-£1,300).—*Postmaster-Gen.*, J. Somerville (£700-£900).—*Commdt. Nigerian Regt.*, Col. C. H. P. Carter, C.B., C.M.G. (£1,100).

Colony: *Administrator*, F. S. James, C.M.G. (£1,500).—*Sec.*, F. A. Clinch (£400-£500).—*Commissioner of Lands*, C. W. Alexander (£500-£600).—*Colonial Chaplain*, Rev. L. S. Noble, M.A. (£400-£500).

Northern Provinces: *Lieut.-Governor*, C. L. Temple, C.M.G. (£2,000).—*Sec.*, G. R. Mathews (£700-£900).—*1st Class Residents*, H. S. Goldsmith, C.M.G.. *Capt. U. F. H. Ruxton*, W. F. Gowers, F. B. Gall, E. J. Arnett (£800-£1,000).—*Insp.-Gen. of Police and Sheriff*, Capt. A. E. Johnson, D.S.O. (£600-£700).—*Director of Agriculture*, P. H. Lamb (£600-£800).—*Principal Med. Off.*, F. Manning (£1,000).—*Govt. Insp. of Mines*, E. A. Laugslow-Cock (£600-£800).—*Director of Education*, H. Vischer (£600-£800).—*Director of Public Works*, A. C. Ridsdale (£800-£1,000).

Southern Provinces: *Lieut.-Governor*, A. G. Boyle, C.M.G. (£2,000).—*Sec.*, Maj. H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O. (£800-£1,000).—*1st Class Commissioners*, H. Bedwell, C.M.G., R. A. Roberts, J. C. Maxwell, C.M.G. (£800-£1,000).—*Insp.-Gen. of Police*, C. E. Johnstone (£700-£900).—*Chief Conservator of Forests*, H. N. Thompson (£1,000).—*Insp. of Prisons*, Comdr. G. B. S. Gray, R.N.R., R.D. (£600-£700).—*Director of Agriculture*, W. H. Johnson (£600-£800).—*Princ. Med. Officer* (vacant) (£1,000).—*Director of Education*, H. J. Hyde-Johnson (£600-£800).—*Director of Public Works*, H. F. Peet (£900-£1,000).

Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 16 days. Cable communication to Lagos and Bonny. Inland telegraphs, Lagos, Zungeru, and majority of important places.

Sierra Leone, a British colony on the West African coast, founded in 1787. Sierra Leone proper is a peninsula, containing about 300

sq. m., but the colony has a coast-line of 220 miles in length. **Area**, with the Protectorate in the hinterland, 31,000 sq. m.; according to the census of 1911, the population of the Colony amounted to 75,572, while that of the Protectorate is estimated at 1,327,560; Europeans, 1,267. It is bounded on the north and north-east by French Guinea; on the south-east by the Republic of Liberia; and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. On the east the frontier was settled by an agreement made between Great Britain and France in Jan. '95, by which the colony relinquished all control of the head waters of the Niger, and became inclosed on every side. By the **Anglo-French Agreement**, April 8th, 1904, the **Los Islands** (pop. 1,422) were ceded to France to form part of French Guinea. The interior is divided into 5 districts—Karene, Ronietta, Railway, Koinadugu, Northern Sherbro—each under a District Commissioner. A house tax is levied on the natives. The leading tribes are the Temnes in the north, the Mendis in the south, the Korankos and Yalunkas in the east, and the Yonnis in the middle districts. A railway runs from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227 miles. It was completed in August 1905. From Boia junction, 6½ miles from Freetown, a branch line runs to Makump, a distance of 66½ miles, and a further extension across the Rokel river to Makene in the Karene district is now under construction. There are 29½ miles of combined telegraph and telephone lines. The capital is Freetown, with a population of 34,090 (1911) and municipal government. The military forces number about 89 officers and 2,186 non-commissioned officers and men, including the West African Regiment and a battalion of the West African Frontier Force. There is also a police force 265 strong, and an establishment for victualling and coaling ships of the Royal Navy. The chief exports are palm oil, palm kernels, kola nuts, hides, piassava, and ginger. The colony is administered by a Governor, an Executive Council of 6 members, and a Legislative Council consisting of the Executive and 4 nominated members.

Revenue, 1912, £559,855; 1913, £618,383; **expenditure**, 1912, £524,417; 1913, £622,439. **Public Debt**, 1913, £1,295,676. **Total imports**, 1912, £1,424,864; 1913, £1,750,303; **total exports**, 1912, £1,540,754; 1913, £1,731,252. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £229,418; 1913, £243,156; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £669,373; 1913, £755,506.

Governor, Sir Edward M. Merewether, K.C.V.O., C.M.G. (salary £2,500, and £1,000 duty allowance). *Chief Justice*, G. K. T. Purcell (*£1,200).—*Colonial Secretary*, A. C. Hollis, C.M.G. (*£1,000).—*Attorney-Gen.*, D. F. Wilbraham (*£700-£900).—*Treasurer*, E. O. Johnson, I.S.O. (*£700-£800).—*Comptroller of Customs*, A. P. Viret (*£600-£700).—*Circuit Judge*, E. V. Parodi (*£900).—*P.M.O.*, T. E. Rice (*£800-£1,000).—*Solicitor-Gen.*, E. Greenwood (£500-£700).—*Reg. Gen. and Police Mag.*, K. J. Beatty (£500-£600).—*Director of Public Works*, C. A. Copland (*£800-£1,000).—*P.M.G. and Savings Banks*, H. T. March (*£500-£600).

* Exclusive of allowances.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Dominion of Canada consists of the upper portion of the North American continent except part of Labrador, which belongs to Newfoundland, and Alaska, which belongs to the United

States. Its area is 3,729,665 sq. miles, of which 125,755 are water. In 1867 the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick united under one federal

government; in '70 Manitoba and North-West Territories were added, the latter by purchase in '69 from the Hudson's Bay Company; British Columbia joined in '71, and Prince Edward Island in '73. In '80 an Order in Council was issued, annexing to the Dominion such British possessions in North America, other than Newfoundland, as were not previously in the Dominion. Federal capital, *Ottawa*, in Ontario, pop. 27,512. The population of the Dominion at the 1901 census was 5,371,315. At the 1911 census it was 7,206,643. The French-speaking part of the population number 1,649,371, and the large majority of them reside in Quebec; the Germans, 300,741. The Indians number 117,043.

The Federal Parliament is modelled after that of the United Kingdom, with a Senate whose members are nominated for life. The number, according to the redistribution due to the 1911 Census, will be 24 from Ontario, 24 from Quebec, 10 from Nova Scotia, 10 from New Brunswick, 6 from Manitoba, 3 from British Columbia, 4 from Prince Edward Island, 6 from Alberta, and 6 from Saskatchewan. The House of Commons is elected quinquennially on a low suffrage; it will consist at the next election of 234 members, 82 coming from Ontario, 65 from Quebec, 16 from Nova Scotia, 11 from New Brunswick, 13 from British Columbia, 3 from Prince Edward Island, 15 from Manitoba, 12 from Alberta, 16 from Saskatchewan, and 1 from the Yukon Territory. The basis on which the number of members is allotted to each province is that Quebec shall always have 65 and the other provinces a proportional number according to their population at each decennial census. The census of 1911 increased the representation of the western at the expense of the eastern provinces. Election is by ballot, and the franchise is regulated by the Provincial Legislatures. Senators and representatives are paid £500 per annum, with a deduction of £3 for every day that a member is absent. The Governor-General, representing the King, receives £10,000 yearly, and is assisted by a Privy Council chosen by himself. The Prime Minister receives £2,400, and Cabinet Ministers and the Leader of the Opposition £1,400 each. In each of the provinces a Lieut. Governor, appointed by the Governor-General in Council, represents the executive authority, and details as to the provincial administration are given below. The territory not comprised within any province is administered by the Minister of the Interior. The limits of federal and provincial jurisdiction are regulated by the British North America Act '67. The Dominion Parliament has exclusive legislative power in all matters, including finance, trade, postal service, currency, banking, navigation, defence, etc., except those specifically delegated to the provincial legislatures. Bills passed by the Dominion Parliament require the assent of the Governor-General, and may be disallowed within two years by the King.

There is no State church, but the Roman Catholic Church in the province of Quebec has secured to it the privileges enjoyed by it previously to British rule, of collecting tithes, etc. The estimated strength of the chief religious bodies is: Roman Catholics, 2,833,041; Methodists, 1,070,802; Presbyterians, 1,115,324; Church of England, 1,043,017; Baptists, 382,666. Elementary education is free, and is liberally supported by grants from the

provincial Governments, aided by local taxation. There are altogether 23,672 public schools of all grades, with 38,821 teachers and 1,345,433 pupils. Besides these there are many private schools, and each province has one or more universities. The Governor-General appoints the judges of the Superior Courts and county courts in the provinces, and over all is the Supreme Court at Ottawa, with appellate civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout the Dominion.

Industries.

Canada is the largest of all the British possessions. The climate varies, being in the east cold but clear in winter, warm in summer; while the climate of the British Columbia coast resembles that of England. The winter is dry, healthy, and invigorating. The mineral deposits are practically inexhaustible, particularly coal, iron, nickel, copper, petroleum and gold. The mineral output of 1913 included gold, \$16,216,131; nickel, \$14,003,032; silver, \$12,634,012; copper, \$11,753,449; coal, \$3,625,031. The petroleum industry is increasing. The fisheries on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are extremely valuable, and the timber supply is very rich. Manufactures are carried on extensively, and employ about 500,000 persons. Agriculture is, however, the main industry of the Dominion, and in Manitoba and the North-West the wheat-growing as well as general farming capabilities are immeasurable. The wheat-crop in 1913 yielded 231,717,000 bushels, barley 42,319,000 bushels, and oats 404,669,000 bushels. The yield of other crops was flax 17,539,000 bushels, potatoes 72,540,000 bushels, and hay and clover 10,859,000 tons. Ranching has in late years also proved profitable. There has been a tremendous tide of immigration flowing into the North-West, especially during the last few years. For the year 1913 the figures were: United Kingdom, 150,542; United States, 139,000; other nationalities, 112,881; total, 402,423. The total immigration in the years 1908-13 was 1,625,024.

There were in 1913 27,145 miles of railway in operation in the Dominion of Canada. The Government own about 1,732 miles of railway, and a magnificent system of canals. In 1912 there were 1,308 miles of electric railways. The principal railway systems are those of the Canadian Pacific (London office: 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W.), with 13,347 miles of line, and steamship services on both the Atlantic and the Pacific, the system stretching from Liverpool and Antwerp to Hong Kong; the assets of this company were valued in 1913 at £169,200,000, while its income for the year was £27,879,000, and expenditure £19,029,175; Grand Trunk of Canada, 3,570 miles; Intercolonial, 1,451 miles. The Canadian Northern Railway operates 4,000 miles in Western Canada and nearly 2,000 miles in Eastern Canada, and is the second largest railway system in the Dominion. Within a year or so it will extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, which was approved by Parliament in 1904, and is being built with Government aid, will extend across the Dominion from Moncton, New Brunswick, on the east coast, to Prince Rupert on the Pacific Coast. Its total length will be 3,500 miles.

Commercial Tariffs

By the Tariff Act '97 a rebate of 12½ per cent. of the Customs Duties was granted to

countries whose tariff was judged as favourable to Canada as the Canadian tariff so reduced, and the United Kingdom and New South Wales were at once given the benefit of the reduction, with the result that the concession had to be extended to all countries entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment in Canada. The Commercial Treaties of the United Kingdom with Germany and Belgium were, however, denounced in view of this, and on Aug. 1st, '08, a rebate of 25 per cent. was given to the United Kingdom and the West Indies, and to such other countries in the British Empire as accorded reciprocal treatment to Canada. In 1900 the preferential treatment was increased from 25 per cent. to 33½ per cent.

Under the Budget proposals introduced Nov. 20th, 1906, a new tariff was established on a new system. There is a General Tariff substantially the same as the old tariff. The British Preferential Tariff was altered from a flat rate and particularised for every item imported. The Canadian Government said that on the whole the preference to Great Britain was larger than before. An Intermediate Tariff was also set up for application to countries giving reciprocity to Canada. In order to qualify for the British Preference, imports must have 25 per cent. of their value made up of British labour.

A Commercial Convention with France was signed on Sept. 19th, 1907, ratified by Canada on April 3rd, 1908, and by France a year later. It gave Canada the benefit of the French minimum tariff, and extended to France the benefit of Canada's intermediate tariff for certain products, and a special tariff for others. A supplementary Convention, signed in Jan. 1909 and put in force a year later, admitted certain French exports on terms generally identical with and in some few cases lower than those accorded to British goods by the preferential tariff. In 1910 the provisions of the intermediate tariff on the articles covered by the French treaty were extended to Belgium and the Netherlands, and, to a limited extent, to Italy. Some concessions were also made to the United States.

In 1912 an agreement was entered into with the West Indies for mutual trade preference. It has been of great advantage to the West Indian sugar industry, in particular. In 1913 the preference granted to British goods was extended to the products of the remaining colonies and dependencies of the Empire which had not hitherto enjoyed it.

Statistics.

Revenue, 1909-10, £20,885,530; 1910-11, £23,500,000; 1911-12, £27,200,000; 1912-13, £34,900,000; 1913-14 (est.) £41,100,000; **expenditure**, 1909-10, £16,339,870; 1910-11, £17,400,000; 1911-12, £19,400,000; 1912-13, £34,900,000; 1913-14 (est.) £38,000,000.

Imports, 1911, £109,470,000; 1912, £129,109,430; 1913, £135,960,000; **exports**, 1911, £64,300,000; 1912, £75,618,798; 1913, £86,317,931. **Public debt**, 1913, £59,511,619.

The imports of "trade merchandise" in 1913 consisted of:

Dutiable—Affected by the Preferential Tariff	£ 92,960,000
Dutiable—Affected by the General Tariff	2,800,000
Free	40,200,000
	<u>£135,960,000</u>

This trade merchandise may be classified as (a) "competitive merchandise," or goods for the supply of which British manufacturers are in a position to compete; (b) "entrepot trade," or goods not of British origin or manufacture, which could, nevertheless, be supplied by the British merchant; and (c) "non-competitive merchandise," produce imported, which by reason of its character, or the conditions governing its sale, cannot be supplied either by the British manufacturer or the British merchant to the Canadian market. This "trade merchandise" was made up as follows:

	Value.	Percentage of total.
Competitive	£76,000,000	55·8
Entrepot	12,920,000	9·5
Non-competitive	47,040,000	34·7

The imports, according to country of origin, were as follows:

From	Trade Merchandise	Competitive Merchandise
United States	£83,770,000	£13,400,000
United Kingdom	27,600,000	25,000,000
Other Countries	19,630,000	7,600,000

The relative percentage of United Kingdom and other trade was as follows:

Imports from	Trade Merchandise, Percentage of total.	Competitive Merchandise, Percentage of total.
United Kingdom	20·3	33·0
United States	65·3	57·0
Other Countries	14·4	10·0

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.E., K.P., etc. (salary £10,000), to be succeeded when the European war is over by H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.

Ministry: Premier and President of Privy Council, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, G.C.M.G., K.C.—**Justice**, Hon. C. J. Doherty, K.C.—**Trade and Commerce**, Hon. Sir G. E. Foster, K.C.M.G.—**Postmaster-General**, Hon. C. E. Casgrain.—**Secretary of State**, Hon. L. Coderre.—**Finance**, Hon. W. T. White.—**Navy, Marine, and Fisheries**, Hon. J. D. Hazen.—**Public Works**, Hon. R. Rogers.—**Railways and Canals**, Hon. F. Cochrane.—**Militia and Defence**, Col. Hon. S. Hughes.—**Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs**, Hon. W. J. Roche.—**Agriculture**, Hon. Martin Burrell.—**Customs**, Hon. J. D. Reid.—**Inland Revenue and Mines**, Hon. P. E. Blondin.—**Labour**, Hon. T. W. Crofters, K.C.—**Without Portfolios**, Hon. A. E. Kemp and Senator J. A. Loughheed, K.C.

High Commissioner for the Dominion of Canada, G. H. Perley (acting), 17 and 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W.—**Secretary**, W. L. Griffith.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada, C. Hamilton Wickes, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

Steamship lines: see p. 298. **Fares**: £5 10s. to £18.

Consult the "Canada Year Book."

Political Parties.

The two chief political parties are known as Conservatives and Liberals. From the date of confederation, in 1867, the Liberals were only in power once till their signal victory in '06. The late Sir John Macdonald, the leader of the Con-

servative party, held office from '67 to '91, with the exception of five years, when a Liberal administration under Mr. Mackenzie was in power. When Sir John Macdonald died he was succeeded by Sir John Abbott, and he by Sir John Thompson, on whose death Sir Mackenzie Bowell followed him (Dec. 12th, 95). The Manitoba Schools question and other questions shook the Government's position during '95 and '96, and after some internal dissensions Sir Charles Tupper became Premier on the eve of the dissolution of Parliament in April '96. At the general election which followed there were finally elected 118 Liberals, 86 Conservatives, and 8 Independents, the latter being on the whole supporters of the Liberals. A wave of Imperial and loyal feeling at the time of the Jubilee in '97 had as one of its results the institution of a preferential tariff in favour of the mother-country, which ultimately gave British goods an advantage of 33½ per cent. over other imports. The result of the general election in 1900 was the return of the Liberals to power with an increased majority. At the 1904 general election Sir Wilfrid Laurier's Government obtained a majority of 52 in a House of 214. The Laurier Government was returned again in Oct. 1908, with a majority of 48. In 1911 it suffered a severe defeat on the proposal to enter into a commercial Reciprocity Agreement with the United States, the Conservatives being carried into office with a majority of 43 votes over the other parties.

History in 1914.

Mr. P. T. McGrath, a member of the Newfoundland Legislative Council, speaking in Toronto on Dec. 8th, gave as some reasons why Newfoundland declined to enter the Canadian Confederation the fact that Newfoundland now controls the bait supply, while confederation would transfer the control of the fisheries to Ottawa and to a more remote and probably less sympathetic government; merchants, too, were apprehensive of competition from the stronger commercial organisations of Canada. He suggested that the eastern Canadian provinces had not benefited by the confederation, and showed how difficult it was for Prince Edward Island to obtain the facilities of communication promised at the moment of confederation, while, on the other hand, the railway mileage of Newfoundland was equal to that of the Dominion in proportion to its population. He also emphasised the friction between British Columbia and Canada over the terms of union. If Newfoundland came into the Confederation she would be obliged to support two sets of legislators instead of one, and any approximation of the commercial system of the island to that of Canada would involve direct taxation.

The Dominion Parliament was opened on Jan. 15th. The Speech from the Throne made no allusion to the Navy Bill, which, it will be remembered, was the burning question of 1913, and, on its coming before the Senate for second reading, was defeated on an amendment by 51 votes to 27. The only legislation foreshadowed was a Redistribution Bill, Bills consolidating Railway Acts, for Civil Service reform, and for increased representation for the western provinces in the Senate.

In introducing his third Budget, Mr. White said that the fiscal year had been characterised

throughout by the greatest expansion the Dominion had yet known. The revenue of the year, which exceeded the revenue of the previous year by £6,400,000, had enabled the Government to pay all current expenditure, and all capital and special outlays, and to reduce the net debt of Canada by over £5,000,000. Mr. White said that during the year there had been much criticism in Great Britain of Canadian borrowing. Some of this criticism was just; but it was recognised by sensible financial men and journals that a borrowing country such as Canada in the midst of a vast constructive epoch in her history could not suddenly discontinue her borrowings without most serious risk of loss to British and other investors who had so freely furnished capital for railway and industrial undertakings which must be finished to be productive. On the whole, Canada had received generous treatment at the hands of British capital. Last year more money had been borrowed than in any previous year, but a substantial portion had been devoted to the liquidation of floating indebtedness and Treasury Bills.

The question of the immigration of Asiatics, always a burning question in Western Canada, was prominent in 1914 through the endeavour of a party of Hindus in the Japanese vessel *Komagata Maru*, under the convoy of Gurdit Singh, to land. The existing arrangements in British Columbia provided practically for total exclusion, and the feeling in the province was very strong against any weakening of these. The population of the province is not a large one, and much danger is seen in any influx of Asiatics. Already the Japanese, with whose country there is an existing arrangement to limit immigration, to a great extent control the fishing industry of the province. The Chinese have had considerable feeling stirred up against them, increased by the brutal murder of a Mrs. Millard by a Chinese servant. During the month of June, while the vessel was detained in Vancouver, the question occupied the public attention to a considerable extent, and appeared to threaten complications, but the Government of British Columbia remained firm, and the vessel subsequently left for India with its immigrants unlanded.

In June a very serious colliery disaster occurred at the Hillcrest Mine, in the Crow's Nest district, Alberta. Of the 237 men in the mine at the time of the explosion, only 44 survived.

Of the elections in the provinces, those of Ontario were remarkable as being evidence both of the personal popularity of the Premier, Sir James Whitney (whose subsequent death was deplored both in Canada and England), and of the continued demoralisation of the Liberal Party. The results showed 84 Conservatives elected, 25 Liberals, 1 Labour, and 1 Independent. On the other hand, in Manitoba, the Roblin Government, which had been in office for 14 years, narrowly escaped defeat, being strongly opposed by the prohibitionists in the province.

It was announced in July that in Alberta all the taxes, with one or two exceptions, except those on actual land values, had been abolished, thus making it almost a single-tax province.

From July onwards Canada, in common with the rest of the world, was, to the exclusion of every other topic, engrossed in the efforts of

the Mother Country to prevent the European conflagration, and when war was finally declared, equally with the other great Self-governing Dominions, threw herself wholeheartedly into earnest preparations for bringing to the help of the Motherland the utmost of her resources.

On Friday, May 29th, there occurred in the river St. Lawrence a great shipping disaster, almost equal in its horror to that of the *Titanic*. The *Empress of Ireland*, one of the finest vessels of the Canadian Pacific Railway, was struck by the *Storstadt*, a Norwegian collier, in a fog, and so seriously injured that she sank in 20 minutes afterwards in 19 fathoms of water. The scene of the disaster was Father Point in the St. Lawrence. The vessel, under Capt. H. G. Kendall, was bound from Quebec to Liverpool. Among the passengers lost were Sir H. Seton Karr and Mr. and Mrs. Laurence Irving. Of 140 Salvation Army delegates to the International Salvation Army Congress in London the greater number were among those lost. The official figures showed that of 87 first-class passengers, 36 were saved; of 253 second-class, 48 were saved; of 717 third-class, 133 were saved; and of the crew of 420, 248 were saved. The Canadian Government appointed a Committee of Inquiry, consisting of Lord Mersey, the Hon. Ezekiel McLeod, Chief Justice of New Brunswick, and the Hon. Sir A. D. Routhier, Canadian Judge of Admiralty. On the question of who was to blame for the disaster, the Report of the Commission said: "We regret to have to impute blame to any one in connection with this lamentable disaster, and we should not do so if we felt any reasonable alternative was left to us. We can, however, come to no other conclusion than that Mr. Tottenes (the chief officer of the *Storstadt*) was wrong and negligent in altering his course in the fog, as he undoubtedly did, and that he was wrong and negligent in keeping the navigation of the vessel in his own hands, and in failing to call the captain when he saw the fog coming on. It is not to be supposed that this disaster was in any way attributable to any special characteristic of the St. Lawrence waterway. It was a disaster which might have occurred in the Thames, in the Clyde, in the Mersey, or elsewhere in similar circumstances." The Commission further suggested that "in order to prevent if possible such disasters, we think that in foggy weather it would be desirable to close all watertight doors and portholes below the top of the watertight bulkheads, and to keep them closed until the fog has completely cleared; . . . it might be desirable to consider whether rafts could not be placed in such a position on the upper deck that they would float automatically on the water as the ship sank; . . . it might be worth while for the (Canadian) Government to consider whether it may not be desirable and practicable to arrange for the picking up and dropping of pilots to be done at different points, so that incoming and outgoing ships may, so far as is possible, be relieved of the necessity of crossing one another."

Provinces of Canada.

Ontario (formerly called Upper Canada). *Area*, 407,262 sq. m.; *pop.* (1911) 2,523,274. It extends along the north shores of the River St. Lawrence and the great lakes, and northward to Hudson's Bay, and is important as contain-

ing the Dominion capital, **Ottawa** (pop. 87,062). Provincial capital, **Toronto** (pop. 445,575), the second city in Canada in wealth and population. Besides the two capitals, important towns are **Hamilton** (pop. 100,000), **London** (pop. 55,000), **Brantford** (25,000), **Port William** (25,000), **Kingston** (21,015), **Peterborough** (22,500), **Windsor** (22,080), **Port Arthur** (18,025), **Berlin** (18,300), **Guelph** (20,000), and **St. Thomas** (16,000). **Administered** by a Lieut.-Governor and responsible Ministry. There is only one chamber, the Legislative Assembly, which has 106 members elected by manhood suffrage for four years. The leading agricultural province in the Dominion, the land is very fertile, and produces cereals and mixed crops in abundance. The wheat yield in 1913 was 19,851,000 bushels, oats 105,150,000 bushels, and barley 14,589,000 bushels. The fruit belt is the most extensive in the Dominion, 75 per cent. of Canadian fruits being grown in Ontario. Practically half of the manufactures of Canada are produced in this province. The Government-formed Hydro-Electric Commission sells electric power at cost price, and has materially stimulated industry in recent years. The lumber trade, mostly spruce, pine, and poplar, in the province is a very important one (value, 1912, £6,116,944), and the mining industry has now assumed considerable proportions, the total value in 1913 being £10,450,991. **Revenue, 1914**, £1,958,675. **Expenditure**, £1,014,442.

Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Hon. J. S. Hendrie, C.V.O. (salary £10,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Minister of Lands, Forests, and Mines*, Hon. W. H. Hearst.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. I. Foy.—*Treasurer*, Hon. I. B. Lucas.—*Education*, Hon. R. A. Pyne.—*Minister of Agriculture*, Hon. Jas. S. Duff.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. W. J. Hanna.—*Public Works*, Hon. Findlay G. MacDiarmid.—*Minister without portfolio*, Dr. J. J. Preston.

Agent for Ontario, Richard Reid, 163, Strand, W.C.

Quebec (formerly called Lower Canada) lies eastward of Ontario, occupying both banks of the St. Lawrence. In 1912 its boundaries were extended northward to Hudson's Bay and Straits, so as to embrace the whole of the peninsula except the coast strip of Labrador which belongs to Newfoundland. *Area*, 706,834 sq. m.; *pop.* 2,002,712, mostly descendants of original French colonists. There are 1,291,690 Roman Catholics in the province. Capital, **Quebec**, pop. 90,000; a picturesque and very strong fortress, with historic associations. Proposals are on foot by the Canadian Government to develop Quebec as a premier port and railway terminal. **Montreal**, a splendid city on the St. Lawrence, is the chief seaport and the most populous town in the Dominion, with 568,000 inhabitants. Other towns are **St. Hyacinthe** (11,116), **Hull** (20,689), **Sherrbrooke** (19,856), and **Westmount** (14,579). **Administered** by a Lieutenant-Governor and responsible Ministry. A Legislative Council of 24 members appointed for life by the Lieut.-Governor. The Legislative Assembly has 81 members. All cereals and fruits are produced in abundance; there is a big lumber trade (value, 1912, £2,146,168), and manufactures flourish. **Revenue, 1912-13**, £1,676,547; **1913-14 (est.)**, £1,480,642. **Expenditure, 1912-13**, £1,522,432; **1913-14 (est.)**, £1,409,328.

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir François Langelier, K.C.M.G. (salary \$10,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Attorney-General*, Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G.—*Treasurer*, Hon. P. S. G. Mackenzie.—*Lands and Forests*, Hon. J. Allard.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. J. L. Décarie.—*Public Works*, Hon. L. A. Taschereau.—*Colonisation, Mines, and Fisheries*, Hon. H. Mercier.—*Agriculture*, Hon. J. E. Caron.—*Without portfolio*, Hon. J. C. Kaine, Hon. N. Pérodeau.

Agent-General for Quebec, Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier, 36, Kingsway, W.C.

Nova Scotia (including Cape Breton Island), the nearest Canadian province to Great Britain, is a peninsula connected with the mainland by a narrow isthmus. The colony was originally French, and called Acadia. Ceded to the British Crown in 1714. Entered Confederation 1867. **Area**, 21,428 sq. m.; divided into 18 counties. **Pop.** 492,338. **Capital**, Halifax; pop. 46,619; one of the finest harbours in the world. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive. The Legislative Council has 21 members and the House of Assembly 38 members. Represented by 16 members in the Dominion Parliament. Principal industries: agriculture, apple growing, mining, fishing, lumbering, and wood pulp. Coal production 1913, 7,203,913 tons; gold, iron ore, copper, etc., are also found; there are enormous deposits of gypsum, and tungsten has been lately discovered. Extensive iron and steel works have been established at Sydney (17,723), Cape Breton, and employ several thousand men. Fisheries employ 40,000 men; total catch 1913, \$9,000,000. The value of agricultural products in 1913 was \$31,100,000, including apples.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. J. D. McGregor (salary \$9,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Provincial Secretary*, Hon. Geo. H. Murray.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. O. T. Daniels.—*Commissioner of Works and Mines*, Hon. E. H. Armstrong.—*Without portfolio*, Hons. J. M. Mack, J. MacDonald, G. E. Faulkner, J. W. Comeau, and R. M. MacGregor.

Agent-General in London, John Howard, 57a, Pall Mall, S.W.

New Brunswick is situated in the eastern division of the continent of North America. **Area**, 27,985 sq. m.; **pop.** (1911), 351,889. The climate is healthy, and the extremes of temperature are not so great as in the interior of Canada. Coal, copper, and iron are abundant, and antimony, lead, manganese, gypsum, petroleum, natural gas, oil shales, and other valuable minerals exist in large quantities. The lumber industry is important, and pulp and paper mills have been erected. Wheat, oats, and buckwheat are the principal cereals raised; potatoes, turnips, mangolds, carrots, etc., are grown in large quantities. Administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a House of Assembly of 48 members. The commercial centre is St. John (pop. 42,511), which is the winter port of the Dominion, but the capital is Fredericton (pop. 7,208).

Agriculture and Live Stock.—In 1913, 12,389 acres were under wheat, 185,432 under oats, 48,319 under buckwheat, 47,702 under potatoes, and 7,918 under turnips. The produce in 1913

was 242,369 bushels of wheat, 5,876,691 bushels of oats, 1,211,071 bushels of buckwheat, 9,092,393 bushels of potatoes, and 3,604,275 bushels of turnips. The live stock (1913) included 247,214 cattle, 63,302 horses, 140,869 sheep, and 85,230 swine.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Josiah Wood (salary \$9,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Surveyor-General*, Hon. J. K. Flemming.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. D. V. Landry.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. Geo. J. Clarke.—*Public Works*, Hon. John Morrissey.—*Agriculture*, Hon. Jas. A. Murray.—*President of the Council (without portfolio)*, Hon. J. Wilson.

Representative in London, (vacant), 37, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C.

Manitoba was formerly known as the Red River Settlement, and entered the Dominion in 1870. Its boundaries were extended in 1912 to the shores of Hudson's Bay. It takes its name from Lake Manitoba, which is situated 60 miles S.W. of Lake Winnipeg. **Area**, 251,832 sq. m.; **pop.** 455,614 (1911). **Capital**, Winnipeg (pop. 1911, 136,035), at the junction of the Assiniboine and Red rivers. Brandon (13,839) is the next largest town. The climate is healthy, but there are great extremes of temperature. Soil very fertile, and yields abundantly, being peculiarly adapted to the growth of wheat (yield, 1913, 53,331,000 bush.), and oats (yield, 1913, 56,759,000 bush.). Large numbers of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine are raised. Coal abounds, gold is worked in the east, iron ore on the islands of Lake Winnipeg, and the north is heavily timbered. Executive vested in a Lieutenant-Governor appointed by the Governor-General of the Dominion, and a Ministry. There is a Legislative Assembly, numbering 49 members, who are elected by districts for five years.

Lieutenant-Governor, The Hon. Sir D. C. Cameron, K.C.M.G. (salary \$10,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Railway and Land Commissioner*, Hon. Sir Rodmond Roblin, K.C.M.G.—*Treasurer*, Hon. H. Armstrong.—*Public Works*, Hon. W. H. Montague.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. J. H. Howden.—*Education*, Hon. G. R. Coldwell.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. J. Bernier.—*Agriculture and Immigration*, Hon. G. Lawrence.

British Columbia, Canada's maritime province on the Pacific, extends from the United States boundary to 60° N. lat., and is bounded on the east by the province of Alberta. **Area**, 395,610 sq. m.; **pop.** census 1911, 392,480; 1914, 539,855 (est.). Minerals consist chiefly of coal, copper, silver, gold and iron. Vancouver Island contains large deposits of good steam coal, and there are other large deposits in East Kootenay and other parts of the province. Gold has been found in the Kootenay, Cariboo, and Cassiar districts, near the Columbia river, in great abundance. Mineral production, 1913, \$30,296,398. The salmon, halibut, cod, whale, and herring fisheries produced during 1912-13 \$14,455,488. There are also valuable timber, pulp, cement, shipbuilding, and fruit-growing industries established. The lumber production in 1913 was \$30,000,000; that of agriculture \$23,974,529; and of manufactures \$65,000,000. **Capital**, Victoria, on Vancouver Island, pop. 76,830 (1914). Vancouver City, pop. 202,078 (1914), on

the mainland, is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway. There are 2,520 miles of railway in operation, and 2,207 miles under construction. The government of the Province is administered by a Lieut.-Governor and a responsible Ministry. There is a Legislative Assembly consisting of 42 members. Manhood suffrage prevails in provincial elections.

Revenue, 1913-14, £2,500,000; expenditure, £3,100,000. Revenue, 1914-15 (est.), £2,000,000; expenditure, £2,750,000. Imports, 1913, £13,319,266; exports, 1913, £5,417,474.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Thomas Wilson Paterson (salary \$9,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Minister of Mines*, Sir Richard McBride, K.C., K.C.M.G.—*Provincial Secretary, Education, and Immigration*, Hon. H. E. Young, M.D., LL.D.—*Attorney General*, Hon. W. J. Bowser, K.C.—*Minister of Lands*, Hon. W. R. Ross, K.C.—*Minister of Public Works*, Hon. T. Taylor.—*Minister of Finance and Agriculture*, Hon. Price Ellison.—*President of Council* (vacant).

Agent-General in the United Kingdom, J. H. Turner, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Prince Edward Island lies in St. Lawrence Gulf, north of Nova Scotia and between New Brunswick and Cape Breton. Area, 2,184 sq. m.; pop. 93,728. Capital, Charlottetown, pop. 11,203. Divided into three counties. Administered by a Lieut.-Governor and Executive Council. The people elect a Legislative Assembly of 30, half by real-property holders and half by manhood suffrage. Climate milder than neighbouring provinces. The adjoining waters include the most valuable fishing-grounds of America, but agriculture is the staple industry, and the island claims the title of the "Garden Province." Black fox and silver fox breeding has become an important industry; at the end of 1913 there were 277 fox ranches, a number since considerably increased, and an official numeration reported 3,130 foxes of all classes. The estimated value of the foxes and ranches on Dec. 31st, 1913, reached a figure of no less than \$15,186,150, of which the ranches and ranch property only constituted \$207,750. The importance of the fox industry is best realised by stating that while Prince Edward Island is essentially an agricultural community, the above estimated valuation of foxes is about double that of all the cattle, sheep, horses, swine, and poultry shown in the official census of 1911. Foxes are at present being sold only for breeding purposes, none being killed for their skins. As agriculture continues to develop and flourish, the value of this new industry to the province is great, and the taxation on foxes furnishes a large increase to the ordinary revenue of the Provincial Government.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Benjamin Rogers.

Executive Council: *President and Attorney-General*, Hon. John A. Mathieson.—*Provincial Secretary-Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture*, Hon. Murdoch McKinnon.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. James A. McNeil.—*Without portfolio*, Hons. John McLean, John A. McDonald, William S. Stewart, Charles E. Dalton, and Aubin E. Arsenault.

Agent-General in the United Kingdom, Harrison Watson, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Saskatchewan, which became a province on Sept. 1st, 1905, comprises the greater portion of the territorial divisions formerly known as Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Athabasca. Area, 251,700 sq. m.; pop., 1914, 691,000. Capital, Regina (pop. 50,000). The province is at present almost entirely agricultural, the area under cultivation being 13,520,493 acres; the yield of the principal crops in 1913 being: wheat, 112,369,405 bushels; oats, 110,210,436 bushels; barley, 9,279,263 bushels; flax, 11,654,280 bushels; potatoes, 4,634,140 bushels; field roots, 2,217,225 bushels. The number of live stock in 1913 was: horses, 609,500; milch cows, 322,790; other cattle, 534,790; sheep, 141,000; swine, 406,100; and poultry, 5,000,000. Executive vested in a Lieutenant-Governor and a responsible Ministry. The Legislative Assembly consists of 54 members. The Dominion Government retains control of the public lands, and in consideration thereof pays an annual allowance to the Provincial Government. The province is represented in the Dominion Senate by 4 members, and in the House of Commons by 10 members.

Lieut.-Governor, His Honour G. W. Brown (salary \$9,000).

Executive Council: *Premier and Minister of Education*, Hon. Walter Scott.—*Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary*, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, K.C.—*Minister of Railways and Highways*, Hon. J. A. Calder.—*Agriculture*, Hon. W. R. Motherwell.—*Public Works*, Hon. A. P. McNab.—*Treasurer and Telephones*, Hon. G. A. Bell.—*Municipal Affairs*, Hon. G. Langley.—*Clerk*, J. W. McLeod.

Alberta, a province proclaimed Sept. 1st, 1905, was carved out of the North-West Territories. It includes the former district of Alberta, the southern half of Athabasca, and a strip off the western side of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan districts. Area about 253,000 sq. m.; pop. 550,000. Capital, Edmonton (pop. 80,000). Calgary (43,704) is a busy distributing centre. There are coal, petroleum, and asphalt, but agriculture is the chief industry. There were in 1913, 1,310,000 acres under spring wheat, yielding 30,130,000 bushels; winter wheat, 202,000 acres, yielding 4,242,000 bushels; oats, 1,639,000 acres, yielding 71,542,000 bushels; barley, 197,000 acres, yielding 6,334,000 bushels; and flax, 105,000 acres, yielding 1,155,000 bushels. Executive vested in a Lieut.-Governor, with a responsible Ministry. The Legislative Assembly consists of 55 members. The Dominion Government retains control of the public lands, and pays an annual allowance to the Provincial Government in consideration thereof. The province is represented in the Dominion Senate by 4 members; and in the House of Commons by 12 members.

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. G. H. V. Bulyea (salary \$9,000).

Executive Council: *Premier, Minister of Railways and Telephones*, Hon. Arthur Lewis Sifton.—*Minister of Agriculture*, Hon. Duncan C. Marshall.—*Minister of Public Works*, Hon. Charles E. Stewart.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. Charles W. Cross.—*Provincial Secretary*, Hon. Archibald McLean.—*Minister of Education*, Hon. J. R. Boyle.—*Minister of Municipalities*, Hon. W. Gariepy.—*Provincial Treasurer*, Hon. Charles R. Mitchell.

Agent-General in the U.K., John A. Reid, 1, Charing Cross, W.C.

Territories.

The North-West Territories comprise those territories formerly known as **Rupert's Land** and the **North-Western Territory** (except the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and the Yukon Territory), together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent to any such territories or possessions, except Newfoundland and its dependencies. The Territories are governed by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor-General, with a Council of not more than four members. **Area**, 1,242,224 sq. m. **Pop.** 17,196.

Commissioner, F. White, C.M.G., Ottawa.

The Yukon Territory was in '98 constituted a separate Territory, and is administered by a Commissioner. There is a Legislative Council composed of 10 elected members. The **Klondike** district, which is only a small section of Yukon, is the scene of the rich placer gold discoveries. Promising finds of quartz have also been made, and much copper and quartz development is in progress around Whitehorse. Valuable copper properties have been located at the head of White River. An excellent system of roads has been made, and there is a railway and steamboat service from Dawson, which is situated at the junction of the Klondike and Yukon rivers, to the Pacific Coast. **Area**, 196,976 sq. m.; **pop.** 8,512.

Commissioner, Hon. George Black.

NORTH ATLANTIC COLONIES.

Bermuda Islands. A group of small islands and coral reefs, situated in the North Atlantic, 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras. **Area** of group, 19 sq. m., the principal island containing 16 sq. m. **Pop.** (1913) 7,060 whites and 12,875 coloured persons, excluding the garrison. Administered by a Governor with an Executive Council of 6 members, a Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elected House of Assembly of 36 members. It is a naval station, and in 1913 the military force numbered 1,340 and the naval force 1,130. The capital and seat of government is **Hamilton**. There is regular steam communication between Bermuda and New York, Halifax, and the West Indies. The chief products are early vegetables, lily bulbs, potatoes, and onions, and practically all the exports go to the United States. The islands are very popular amongst Americans and Canadians as a health resort: tourists in 1913, 21,595.

Revenue, 1911, £79,248; 1912, £83,629; 1913, £80,575; **expenditure**, 1911, £90,100; 1912, £78,210; 1913, £87,779. **Public debt**, 1913, £45,500. **Total imports**, 1911, £545,540; 1912, £637,178; 1913, £570,575; **total exports**, 1911, £106,039; 1912, £95,116; 1913, £73,175. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £3,208; 1913, £2,416. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £164,048; 1913, £163,242.

Governor, Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Mackworth Bullock, K.C.B. (salary £3,300).

Executive Council: The Governor.—The Senior Military Officer.—*Colonial Secretary*, R. Popham Lobb, C.M.S. (£500 and fees).—*Attorney-General*, R. Gray, K.C. (£500).—*Receiver-General*, A. F. Smith, I.S.O. (£500).—D. C. Trott; H. Lockward.

Chief Justice, P. M. C. Sheriff (£800).—*Assist. Justices*, C. V. Ingham, A. W. Bluck (fees).—*Postmaster*, C. H. Lucker (£400).

Mail transit, 9 days.

British Guiana. A Crown colony in north of S. America, bounded on the east by Dutch Guiana, on the south by Brazil, on the west by Venezuela, and on the north and north-east by the Atlantic. **Area** 99,277 sq. miles; **pop.** (1912) 299,044 (exclusive of aboriginal Indians). Capital, **Georgetown** (Demerara), pop. 60,000, a picturesque, well-built city and port, provided with various excellent modern institutions; second town and port, New Amsterdam (Berbice), pop. 7,000. The population is mixed, including whites, negroes, aboriginal Indians, East Indian coolies, and Chinese. Rich alluvial low-lying plains extend 40 to 70 miles from the coast, and are the seat of

cultivation and settlement. The staple article cultivated is sugar-cane. Gold mining is now attracting considerable attention, and there are promising diamond fields. Railways 94 miles in length, and considerable extension is contemplated. Executive in hands of Governor and Executive Council; legislation conducted by a Court of Policy of 16 members: the Governor (president), 7 official and 8 elected. The Governor has a casting vote. For finance measures 6 elected representatives are added, forming Combined Court. Civil law is modified Roman-Dutch; criminal law is English. The principal exports for the year 1913 were as follows: sugar, value £1,102,670; rum, £204,140; gold, 79,144 oz., value £287,360; diamonds, 9,078 carats, value £17,149; wood shingles, £551,156; and balata, £155,930.

Revenue, 1911-12, £593,499; 1912-13, £580,446; 1913-14, £608,633; **expenditure**, 1911-12, £588,626; 1912-13, £590,744; 1913-14, £592,715. **Public debt**, 1913, £884,615. **Total imports**, 1912, £1,703,355; 1913, £1,614,789; **total exports**, 1912, £1,798,597; 1913, £2,193,120. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £461,096; 1913, £648,323. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £644,459; 1913, £720,464.

Governor, Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G. (salary £5,000 and £1,000 contingencies).

Gov. Secretary, C. Clementi (£1,500).—*Attorney-General*, J. J. Nunan (£1,350-£1,500).—*Auditor-General*, W. J. Robson (£800).—*Immigration Agent-General*, J. H. King (£800).—*Surgeon-General*, K. S. Wise, M.B. (£900).—*Colonial Civil Engineer*, E. C. Buck (£800 and £200 Chairman Sea Defence Commissioners).—*Receiver-General*, Hon. R. C. Grannum (£800).—*Compt. of Customs*, J. M. Reid (£800).—*Postmaster-General*, N. Farrar (£700).—*Commr. of Lands and Mines*, F. Fowler (£800).—*Solicitor-General*, C. Rees Davies (£750).—*Chief Justice*, Sir C. H. Major (£1,800).—*Puisne Judges*, M. J. Berkelev (£1,250); (vacant) (£1,000).

Mail transit, 15½ days.

British Honduras. A Crown colony in Central America, bounded by Yucatan on N., Guatemala W. and S., and Caribbean Sea E. **Area**, 8,598 sq. m. The population (40,809, census 1911) includes whites, aboriginal Indians, Caribs, negroes, and East Indians. The chief towns are Belize (10,478), Corozal (1,789), Orange Walk (856), Stann Creek (2,640), Punta Gorda (799), and Cayo (895). Near the coast the country is swampy, but rises towards the interior. The northern district is a flat plain; but on the west, away from the coast, hills

and valleys, clothed with timber, abound, and rich grassy plains afford excellent pasturage. The chief rivers are the Hondo, the New River, and the Old or Belize River. A railway 25 miles long has been built in the Stann Creek Valley. The products are chiefly mahogany, logwood, cedar, bananas, plantains, and coconuts. Rubber and sapodilla gum are grown, and the soil and climate are suitable for cotton. The Government, which was reconstituted in Aug. 1909, is composed of the Governor, an Executive Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members, and a Legislative Council of 5 official and 7 unofficial members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

Revenue, 1911-12, \$1,201,008; 1912-13, \$575,190. Expenditure, 1911-12, \$532,123; 1912-13, \$605,380. Public debt, 1913, \$946,415. Total imports, 1912, \$3,496,908; 1913, \$3,185,368; total exports, 1912, \$2,856,143; 1913, \$3,126,225. Exports to U.K., 1912, £107,158; 1913, £154,990. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £124,437; 1913, £121,622.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Wilfred Collet, C.M.G. (salary £1,800).—*Private Sec.*, Lieut. H. H. Caflin (£840).

Colonial Sec., Robert Walter (\$3,500 and house).—*Treas. and Collector of Customs*, W. L. McKinstry (\$2,016).—*Surveyor-General*, H. Innes Perkins, I.S.O. (\$3,402).—*Director of Public Works*, J. P. Auld (\$3,645).—*Executive and Electrical Eng.*, Morton Cuthbert (\$1,944).—*Principal Med. Officer*, J. H. Hugh Harrison (\$2,916).—*Supt. of Police*, R. Wyatt (\$1,620).—*Colonial Postmaster*, L. R. Hulse (\$1,796).—*Chief Justice*, (vacant) (\$4,374).—*Att.-Gen.*, L. H. Elphinstone (\$2,916).—*Registrar-Gen.*, R. H. Furness (\$1,944).—*Clerk of Councils*, H. E. Phillips (\$1,800).—*Auditor*, J. Craig (\$2,059).

Mail transit, 13 days.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

This—the oldest British Colony—was discovered in 1497 by John Cabot with an English expedition. Area 42,734 sq. m.; pop., including both Newfoundland and Labrador, 242,619. Capital, St. John's (pop. 32,292). Newfoundland divides Labrador with Canada, her share being estimated at 120,000 sq. m., with a resident population of 4,000. The colony is ruled by a Governor, with a Legislative Council of 24 members appointed by the Crown, and a House of Assembly of 36 members elected for four years, from 18 districts, by manhood suffrage and the ballot. A branch of the Royal Naval Reserve has existed in the island since 1900. The religious bodies are: Church of England, 78,616; Church of Rome, 81,177; Methodists, 68,042; other denominations, 14,784. Education is purely denominational. Representative government was granted in '32, and responsible government in '55. The railway was commenced in '81, and has now been extended across the island to Port aux Basques, and steamship connection with the railway system of Canada and the United States is maintained. Branches from the main line extend to all important towns and

connect with the steamers which ply in the great bays. Total length of railways, 723 miles. At the present time additional extensions of the railway system are under construction, the cost of which will approximate \$4,000,000. The railway has given great impetus to pulp and paper manufacture, mining, lumbering, and general trade. At Grand Falls and Bishop's Falls there are extensive paper mills in operation, and another is being erected at Deer Lake. Most of the paper is exported to England. Paper and pulp exports: 1912, £312,561; 1913, £485,316. Newfoundland abounds in copper and iron, particularly at Belle Isle, in Conception Bay; the output of iron ore in 1912 was 1,300,000 tons, and of copper ore 35,000 tons. Coal is abundant, but the output is still inconsiderable. Newfoundland is a great place for sport. Caribou shooting is excellent, and there is good fishing for salmon and trout. The principal industries are the seal, cod, and herring fisheries, mining, lumbering, paper-making, and agriculture by small farmers. The best land is in the Codroy valley and on the west coast. The exports of codfish in 1913 amounted to 928,413 quintals. The catch of whales in 1913 was 289 and of seals 272,065.

By the Anglo-French Convention signed April 8th, 1904, French subjects have, on a footing of equality with British subjects, and subject to all local laws and regulations, the right of fishing during the usual fishing season, ending Oct. 20th, in the territorial waters of that part of the coast of Newfoundland comprised between St. John's Cape and Cape Ray going northward.

Newfoundland has practically become the resting-place for the cables connecting Europe with North America.

Revenue, 1911-12, £747,291; 1912-13, £783,808; expenditure, 1911-12, £760,712; 1912-13, £756,200. Imports, 1912, £3,028,551; 1913, £3,202,473; exports, 1912, £2,852,044; 1913, £2,934,578. Imports to U.K., 1913, £974,266. Exports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £880,567.

Governor, Sir Walter Edward Davidson, K.C.M.G. (salary £2,500).

Ministry: Premier, Rt. Hon. Sir E. P. Morris, K.C.M.G.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. John R. Bennett.—*Justice*, Hon. R. A. Squires.—*Agriculture and Mines*, Hon. S. D. Blandford.—*Finance and Customs*, Hon. M. P. Cashin.—*Public Works*, W. Woodford.—*Marine and Fisheries*, A. W. Piccott.—*Without portfolio*, Hons. R. K. Bishop, C. H. Emerson, K.C., M. P. Gibbs, K.C., and J. C. Crosbie.

Labrador. A great peninsula on the east coast of British North America, lying between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson Bay. From Cape Chidley (Hudson's Strait) to Blanc Sablon (Strait of Belle Isle), including the basin of the Hamilton, it belongs to Newfoundland, the remainder of the peninsula forming part of Quebec. The area is about 200,000 sq. miles, and pop. about 4,000, the number being greatly increased in summer by fishermen and sportsmen.

WEST INDIES.

The name of "West Indies" was given by Columbus to the islands surrounding the Caribbean Sea. They are divisible into the Bahamas, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles. The last are also divided into Windward and Leeward groups; and to them may

be added the islands off the Venezuelan coast. The total area is estimated at upwards of 90,000 sq. m., and the total pop. at about 5,000,000, of whom two-thirds are negroes.

A Royal Commission appointed in 1909 to investigate and report upon the measures that

might be taken for the promotion of closer trade relations and for the development of mutual trading facilities between the Dominion of Canada and the West Indies, reported in September 1910 [Cd. 5369]. The Commissioners were convinced that the preferential policy initiated by the Canadian Government had been of very great benefit to the sugar trade both in the West Indies and in Canada, and they advocated the grant of a reciprocal preference, except in the case of Jamaica. In 1912, as the result of a conference between representatives of the Canadian Government and delegates from the West Indies, an agreement was signed for mutual trade preferences.

Exports to U.K. from British West Indies (Bahamas excepted), 1912, £1,871,824; 1913, £2,115,920. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £2,524,036; 1913, £2,339,049.

Steamship lines: see p. 298. **Fares:** £10 to £30.

Bahama Islands. A chain of islands, 600 miles in length, lying between the S.E. corner of Cuba and Florida. **Area**, 4,403 sq. m.; **pop.** (1914) 55,766, the majority being of the negro race. Twenty islands of the group are inhabited, but there are besides about 3,000 islets and rocks. The chief island politically is **New Providence** (area, 58 sq. miles), on which is the capital, **Nassau**, **pop.** 12,000, a favourite winter health resort for Americans and Canadians. Much forest and valuable timber. Cattle largely reared. **Chief exports:** sponges, turtles, pineapples, oranges, and sisal fibre, mainly to the United States. The Government is representative. There is a Governor and an Executive, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly of 29 members. Education is free, compulsory, and unsectarian.

Revenue, 1912, £97,574; 1913, £100,753. **Expenditure**, 1912, £88,077; 1913, £96,496. **Public Debt**, 1912, £47,223; 1913, £42,829. **Imports**, 1912, £358,111; 1913, £403,529; **exports**, 1912, £276,115; 1913, £263,954. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £46,768; 1913, £19,006. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £60,647; 1913, £66,393.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, George Basil Haddon-Smith, C.M.G. (salary £2,000).

Chief Justice, Daniel Thomas Tudor, K.C. (£1,000).—**Colonial Secretary**, W. Hart Bennett, C.M.G. (£600).—**Attorney-General**, F. C. Wells Durant, K.C. (£400).—**Receiver-Gen.**, T. V. Matthews (£400).—**Postmaster**, C. O. Anderson (£350).—**Surveyor-Gen.**, Wm. Miller (£500).—**Commdt of Police**, R. H. C. Crawford (£400).—**Stip. and Circuit Magistrates**, J. M. Rae, H. C. Stronge (each £450-£500).—**Insp. of Imperial Lighthouses**, Commdr. F. J. Lobb, R.N. (£800).

Barbados is geographically but not politically one of the Windward group. **Area**, 166 sq. m.; **pop.** (est. 1913) 173,359. Capital, **Bridgetown**, **pop.** 16,648. It is administered by a **Governor**, with an Executive Council of four members, an Executive Committee composed of the Executive Council and 5 members of the Legislature, a **Legislative Council** of 9 members, and a **House of Assembly** of 24 members, elected annually. The chief exports, which go very largely to Canada, Newfoundland, and the United Kingdom, are sugar and molasses. About 20,000 Barbadians have been recruited for the Panama Canal Works. A reciprocity (tariff) agreement with Canada has been passed by the Legislature. A geological survey

in connection with a petroleum oil industry is in progress.

Revenue, 1913, £234,126; 1914, £214,865; **expenditure**, 1913, £230,340; 1914, £222,177. **Public Debt**, 1913, £436,900; 1914, £436,900. **Imports**, 1912-13, £1,465,431; 1913-14, £1,353,059; **exports**, 1912-13, £1,085,569; 1913-14, £856,618.

Governor, Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G. (salary £2,500).

Colonial Secretary, Major J. A. Burdon, C.M.G. (£750).—**Chief Judge**, Sir Wm. Herbert Greaves (£1,200).—**Attorney-General**, C. P. Clarke, K.C. (£1,000).—**Treasurer**, W. L. C. Phillips (£700).—**Auditor-Gen.**, E. T. Grannum, C.M.G. (£600).—**Contr. of Customs**, S. T. Harrison, C.M.G. (£600).—**Inspector-Gen. of Police**, etc., W. E. Clark (£600).—**Colonial Postmaster**, W. H. Bailey, I.S.O. (£500).—**Registrar**, W. L. H. Haynes (£400).—**Provost Marshal**, F. B. Smith, I.S.O. (£600).—**Health Officer**, J. F. E. Bridger, M.B. (£500).

Jamaica. The largest of the British West India Islands, lying 90 miles south of Cuba. Its length is 144 miles, and its greatest width 49 miles. **Area**, 4,450 sq. miles. The island is mountainous, and a range of hills, known as the Blue Mountains, runs from east to west, rising to 7,388 feet in one place. **Turks and Caicos Islands**, southern islands of the Bahama group (area 166 sq. miles, **pop.** in 1911 5,615), with important salt, sponge, and fibre industries, have been annexed to the colony, and are administered by a Commissioner (salary, £600 and residence). **Grand and Little Cayman** (area 55 sq. miles, **pop.** 5,564) are also dependencies administered by a Commissioner (salary £300 and residence). **Pedro Cays** and **Morant Cays** are uninhabited. The capital of Jamaica is **Kingston**, **pop.** 57,379, with Spanish Town (the old capital) of next importance. The principal ports are Port Royal (harbour of Kingston), Port Antonio, Montego Bay, and Falmouth. **Exports:** bananas, oranges, sugar, rum, coffee, cocoa, ginger, pimento, and dye-woods. Of the exports 59 per cent. go to the United States and 13 per cent. to the United Kingdom; of the imports 38 per cent. are sent by the United Kingdom and 46 per cent. by the United States. The Government includes a Governor, a Legislative Assembly of 29 members, 5 official, 10 nominated by the Crown, and 14 elected, and a consultative Privy Council. There is an Imperial garrison at Kingston. The naval station has been reduced to a *cadre*. Length of railways 198 miles. Total population of Jamaica at the census of 1911, 831,383, of whom 15,605 were white.

Revenue, 1912-13, £1,206,161; 1913-14, £1,048,638; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £1,304,929; 1913-14, £1,065,434. **Imports**, 1912, £3,050,478; 1913, £2,837,446; **exports**, 1912, £2,709,283; 1913, £2,430,207.

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, Sir William Henry Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £5,000).

Senior Officer commanding the Troops, Brigadier-Gen. L. S. Blackden.—**Colonial Sec.**, Major H. Bryan, C.M.G.—**Assist. do.**, R. Johnstone, I.S.O. (£600-£700).—**Director of Public Works**, J. H. W. Park (£1,000-£1,200).—**Assist. do.** (vacant).—**Surveyor-Gen.**, C. Liddell, I.S.O. (£600-£700).—**Auditor-Gen.**, L. J. Bertram, C.M.G. (£800).—**Treasurer**, C. C. Anderson (£600).—**Collector-Gen.**, A. H. Mills, I.S.O.

(£800-£900).—*Collector and Shipping Master*, R. E. Nunes (£450-£600).—*Postmaster*, J. B. Lucie-Smith (£600).—*Supt. Med. Officer*, J. E. Ker (£800-£1,000).—*Insp.-Gen. of Police*, Lieut.-Col. A. E. Kershaw (£800 and quarters).—*Director of Education*, I. R. Williams (£600-£700).—*Registrar-Gen.*, D. Balfour (£500-£600).—*Director of Agriculture*, H. H. Cousins (£850 and residence).—*Subt. of Printing*, J. C. Ford (£500).—*Chief Justice*, Sir Anthony Coll, Kt. (£1,600).—*Puisne Judge*, C. Holman Beard (£1,000).—*Attorney-Gen.*, E. St. J. Branch, K.C. (£1,000).—*Judge, Kingston Court*, J. F. Cargill (£800-£900).—*Crown Solicitor*, I. F. Millholland (£820).—*Registrar Supreme Court*, H. J. C. Brown, K.C. (£600).—*Resident Magistrates*, J. V. Leach (£800); W. P. Clark (£750); C. M. Calder, A. V. Kinnedon (each £700); G. P. St. Auhyn, C. H. Yorke-Slater (each £650); S. C. Burke, C. A. Ricknell, R. T. Orpen, G. H. Clark (each £600); (vacant) £500).

Commissioner for Turks and Caicos Islands (vacant). **Revenue**, 1913, £10,867; **expenditure**, £8,505. **Imports**, 1913, £30,231; **exports**, £27,808.

Consult the "Handbook of Jamaica," 1915.

Trinidad and Tobago. Trinidad is an island of rectangular shape, with an area of about 1,860 sq. m., pop. 312,700 (census 1911), separated from the mainland of Venezuela by the Gulf of Paria. In '89 the island of Tobago was separated from the Windward Islands and joined with Trinidad; and in '08 it was made a ward of the united colony of Trinidad and Tobago, the revenue, expenditure and debt being merged in those of the united colony. Tobago has an area of 114 sq. m., with a population of 20,762 (census 1911). The population of the whole colony in 1911 was 333,552. Scarborough (pop. 720) is the chief town of Tobago. The capital of the colony is Port-of-Spain (pop. 50,796), in the north-western corner of the island, which possesses the best harbour in the West Indies. There are 124 miles of railway. The products are cocoa, sugar, asphalt, coconuts, oil, and fibre. The asphalt output, which is the product of the Pitch Lake, the property of the Crown, is about 128,280 tons per annum. The Government consists of a Governor, an Executive Council of 5 members, and a Legislature composed of the Governor, 10 official and 11 unofficial members, all appointed by the Crown. Cocoa planting is extending rapidly, and rubber in Tobago. Mineral oil is being exploited with success.

Revenue, 1912-13, £932,513; 1913-14, £970,780; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £947,221; 1913-14, £951,082. **Imports**, 1912, £4,682,435; 1913, £4,068,360; **exports**, 1912, £4,472,587; 1913, £5,205,673.

Governor, Sir G. R. Le Hunte, G.C.M.G. (salary £5,000).

Colonial Secretary, S. W. Knaggs, C.M.G. (£1,350-£1,500).—*Assist. do.*, W. M. Gordon (£600-£750).—*Attorney-Gen.*, H. C. Gollan, K.C. (£1,300).—*Comm. Loc. For. and Insp.-Gen. of Constab.*, Lieut.-Col. G. D. Swain, C.M.G. (£1,000).—*Auditor-Gen.*, R. Gervasse Bushe, C.M.G. (£800).—*Chief Justice*, Sir A. W. van Lucie Smith (£1,600).—*Director of Public Works*, A. G. Bell, C.M.G. (£1,200).—*Solicitor-Gen.*, R. A. Warner, K.C. (£607).—*1st Puisne Judge*, A. D. Russell (£1,000-£1,200).—*2nd Puisne Judge*, E. B. Wright (£1,000).—*Collector of Customs*, H. B. Walcott, C.M.G. (£800-£900).

—*Sub-Intendant*, Crown Lands, H. F. Gan-
teau (£600).—*Receiver-Gen.*, D. Slyne (£800).
—*Proctor of Immigrants*, A. H. W. De
Boissiere (£800).—*Postmaster-Gen.*, A. E. C.
Ross (£500).—*Registrar-Gen.*, T. I. Potter
(£550).—*Harbour Master*, Capt. J. B. Saunders
(£550).—*Surgeon-Gen.*, H. L. Clare, M.D.
(£1,100).—*Schools Inspector* (vacant) (£700).

LEEWARD ISLANDS.

The westward section of the Lesser Antilles (so called in distinction from the Windward Islands, with reference to the trade winds). Of the whole group Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Bartholomew, and part of St. Martin belong to France; St. Eustatius, Saba, and part of St. Martin to Holland; and some of the Virgin Isles to Denmark. Those which belong to Great Britain are described below. The Leeward Islands Confederation has representative government, with a Governor, Executive, and Federal Legislative Councils, though each presidency possesses its own constitution. The Legislative Council consists of 8 official and 8 elected members. There is an armed police force 168 strong. The capital and seat of government of the Leeward Islands is St. John (Antigua). Total area of the colony 704 sq. miles; total pop. 127,193. **Revenue**, 1911, £174,818; 1912, £172,480; 1913, £174,331; **expenditure**, 1911, £158,024; 1912, £162,266; 1913, £171,127. **Public Debt**, £244,680. **Imports**, 1911, £713,414; 1912, £640,720; 1913, £588,367; **exports**, 1911, £566,754; 1912, £563,339; 1913, £563,063.

Governor, His Excellency Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G. (£2,600).—*Private Sec.* and *A.D.C.*, Capt. W. W. Benvon (£300).—*Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records*, Sir F. M. Maxwell, K.C. (£1,000).—*1st Puisne Judge*, F. H. Parker (£700).—*2nd Puisne Judge*, S. R. Pemberton (£600).—*Colonial Sec.*, T. A. V. Best (£650).—*Attorney-Gen.*, T. S. Sidney, K.C. (£500).—*Auditor-Gen.*, W. D. Auchinleck, I.S.O. (£600).—*Govt. Chemist and Supt. of Agriculture*, H. A. Tempamy (£500-£600).—*Chief Inspector of Police*, Lieut.-Col. E. Bell (£360).—*Inspector of Schools*, W. Skinner (£300-£400).

Antigua. Area, 108 sq. m.; pop. 31,304. The capital, St. John, pop. 14,175, is the seat of the federal government. Products, sugar, cotton, limes, and pine-apples chiefly. Government is administered by the Governor of the Leeward Islands, and a Council, consisting of 8 official and 8 non-official members, all nominated by the Governor. Three delegates are sent to the Federal Council. Barbuda (pop. 871) and Redonda (pop. 4) are dependencies of Antigua. Exports: salt, phosphates of lime, and cattle. Area, 62½ miles.

President and Island Sec. (The Colonial Sec. of the Leeward Islands).—*Treasurer*, F. W. Griffith (£350).—*Magistrate*, W. H. Whyham, I.S.O. (£500).—*Colonial Engineer* (vacant).

Revenue, 1912-13, £53,400; 1913-14, £52,218; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £53,193; 1913-14, £51,017. **Public Debt**, 1912, £123,500; 1913, £123,300. **Imports**, 1912-13, £168,274; 1913-14, £167,577; **exports**, 1912-13, £164,968; 1913-14, £158,219.

St. Kitts-Nevis. Area of St. Kitts, 68 sq. m.; pop. 26,283. There is an Administrator with an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 6 unofficial members. Capital,

Basseterre, pop. 8,469. Sugar and sugar products are the chief exports, and cotton is now being grown with success. Nevis has an area of 50 sq. m.; pop. 12,945. Capital, Charlestown, pop. 1,500. The island is simply a single cone-shaped mountain, surrounded by a margin of low lands. **Anguilla** has an area of 35 sq. m.; pop. 4,075. It is low and flat, deficient in wood and water. Produces salt from a lake, phosphate of lime, cattle, ponies, and garden stock.

Revenue, 1912-13, £57,078; 1913-14, £53,780. Expenditure, 1912-13, £53,508; 1913-14, £55,061. Public Debt, 1912, £47,351; 1913, £67,250. Imports, 1912-13, £252,037; 1913-14, £200,036. Exports, 1912-13, £187,961; 1913-14, £196,537.

Administrator, T. L. Roxburgh, C.M.G. (£700-£900).—*Clerk*, G. C. Johnson (£300).—*Treasurer and Shipping Master*, E. R. Jones (£375 and fees).—*Magistrates*: S. T. Kitts, G. O'D. Walton (£400); Capt. A. Roger, I.S.O. (£350); Nevins, C. C. Greaves (£225); *Anguilla*, W. E. Burton (£250).

Dominica lies between Guadeloupe and Martinique. Area, 304 sq. m.; pop. 33,863. Capital, Roseau, pop. 8,941; second town Portsmouth. Cocoa, citrate of lime, limejuice, coffee, fruits, and spices are the chief productions. Two-thirds of the people speak a French patois, but the use of English is increasing. The Council consists of 12 members, 6 official and 6 non-official, all nominated by the Governor.

Revenue, 1912-13, £45,300; 1913-14, £48,117. Expenditure, 1912-13, £40,304; 1913-14, £47,482. Public Debt, 1912, £44,468; 1913, £43,039. Imports, 1912-13, £159,529; 1913-14, £175,590. Exports, 1912-13, £152,458; 1913-14, £190,701.

Administrator, E. R. Drayton, C.M.G. (£700-£900).—*Clerk*, Capt. H. Peebles (£250).—*Treasurer*, W. H. Porter, I.S.O. (£400).—*Colonial Engineer*, P. Noble (£600).—*Registrar*, T. C. Lartigue (£300).—*Magistrates*, R. F. Garraway, N. C. Ruggles, W. M. Wigley (each £300).—*Medical Officers*, H. A. A. Nicholls, C.M.G. (£400), R. H. Allport, A. H. Rich, L. S. Senhouse, E. B. Garrard (each £250).

Montserrat. Area, 32 sq. m.; pop. 12,196. Capital, Plymouth. Governed by the Governor of the Leeward Islands, with nominated Executive Council, and Legislative Council of 6 members. The chief exports are limes and cotton, which latter is being grown with favourable results.

Revenue, 1912-13, £11,932; 1913-14, £12,881. Expenditure, 1912-13, £10,556; 1913-14, £11,531. Public Debt, 1912, £11,100; 1913, £11,100. Imports, 1912-13, £40,526; 1913-14, £36,762. Exports, 1912-13, £42,053; 1913-14, £31,205.

Commissioner and Treasurer, Lt.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G. (£600).—*Assist. Treasurer*, E. F. Dyett (£300).—*Senior Medical Officer*, J. C. McPherson (£250).—*Magistrate*, etc., G. I. Mendes (£300).

The **Virgin Islands** lie immediately to the west of **Porto Rico**. Of the principal islands, Denmark possesses **Santa Cruz**, **St. Thomas**, and **St. John**; and England owns **Tortola**, **Virgin Gorda**, and **Anegada**. The latter, with smaller islands, form a presidency, under the administration of a Commissioner. The total area, embracing in all about 32 islands, is 58 sq. m.; total pop. 5,562.

Revenue, 1912-13, £4,795; 1913-14, £7,335. Expenditure, 1912-13, £4,980; 1913-14, £6,036. Debt, nil.

Imports, 1912-13, £10,323; 1913-14, £8,397.

Exports, 1912-13, £7,258; 1913-14, £7,301.

Commissioner and Treasurer, T. L. H. Jarvis (£300).

WINDWARD ISLANDS.

The Windward Islands, so called in distinction from the Leeward Islands, with reference to the trade winds, form part of the Lesser Antilles. All the islands are, for administrative purposes, under one Governor and Commander-in-Chief, but each has its own Administrator and separate institutions. There is no common legislature, laws, revenue, or tariff; but there is a common Court of Appeal, consisting of the Chief Justices of the Islands and of Barbados. The total area of the colony is about 524 sq. miles, and the total pop. about 183,000.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir J. H. Sadler, K.C.M.G., C.B. (£2,500).—*Private Sec. and A.D.C.*, Capt. Gordon S. Ness (£200).

Grenada is the southernmost of the group, and is the residence of the Governor of the Windward Islands. Its area is about 133 sq. miles, and the population 68,485. Capital, **St. George** (pop. 4,016). The chief products are cocoa and nutmegs. The Government includes the Governor-in-chief of the Windward Islands, an Executive Council of 5, and a Legislative Council of 14—7 official, and 7 nominated by the Crown.—The **Grenadines** are a chain of small islands lying between **Grenada** and **St. Vincent**, some of which are subordinate to Grenada and some to St. Vincent. Area, 25 sq. m. The largest is Carriacou, with an area of 10 sq. m. and pop. 6,886.

Revenue, 1912-13, £86,393.

Expenditure, 1912-13, £84,093.

Debt, £123,670.

Imports, 1912-13, £279,875.

Exports, 1912-13, £285,590.

Colonial Sec., E. R. Drayton, C.M.G. (£750).—*Treasurer*, H. Ferguson (£600).—*Chief Justice*, R. S. Johnstone (£850).—*Attorney-General*, N. J. Paterson (£650).—*Registrar and Magistrate*, *South. Dist.*, J. S. Martin (£450).—*Magistrates*, E. B. Amphlett, E. Dist. (£350); I. M. Comissiong, W. Dist. (£350); G. W. Smith, N. Dist. (£350).—*Postmaster*, T. B. C. Musgrave (£300).

St. Lucia is the most northerly and the largest island of the colony. Area about 234 sq. m.; pop. 49,963. Capital, **Castries** (pop. 6,266), the harbour being one of the best in the West Indies, for which it is the chief coaling station. The whites are mostly French Creoles; the dominant religion is Roman Catholic, and education chiefly so; the law is based on old French codes. The scenery of the island is exceptionally beautiful. Products chiefly sugar, cocoa, and spices. Government in the hands of an Administrator with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council.

Revenue, 1912-13, £66,202.

Expenditure, 1912-13, £67,824.

Public Debt, £142,229.

Imports, 1913, £315,361.

Exports, 1913, £287,716.

Administrator and Colonial Sec., W. Douglas Young (£1,000 and allowance, £300).—*Chief Justice*, F. H. Collier (£700).—*Attorney-General*, A. de Freitas (£500).—*Treasurer*, E. D. Laborde, I.S.O (£500).—*Colonial Engineer*, M. A. Murphy (£500).—*Registrar*, J. E. M. Salmon (£500).—*Magistrates*, I. A. Drysdale (£400); A. F. Palmer (£350). *Chief of Police*, Maj. G. L. J. Golding (£400).

St. Vincent lies about 21 miles south-west of St. Lucia. Area about 132 sq. m.; pop. (1913) 44,434. Capital, **Kingstown**, pop. (1911) 4,300. **Chief exports**: arrowroot, sugar, cotton, cocoa, live stock and poultry, fruit and vegetables. The fisheries are abundantly productive. The

Government includes an Administrator and a Legislative Council and Executive Council nominated by the Crown.

Revenue, 1912-13, £338,088.

Expenditure, 1912-13, £33,993.

Imports, 1912-13, £129,142.

Exports, 1912-13, £111,684.

Public Debt, nil.

Administrator and Colonial Sec., Hon. C. Gideon Murray (£800 and table allowance, £100).—*Chief Justice and Vice-Chancellor and Police Magistrate of 1st Dist.*, R. B. Roden (£600).—*Attorney-General*, R. E. Noble (acting), (£400).

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The colonies of Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, combined as Original States to form, as from Jan. 1st, 1901, a Federal Commonwealth under the title of the Commonwealth of Australia.

Australia is the largest island in the world, its area being nearly three-fourths of the area of Europe, and more than that of the United States, excluding Alaska. It extends 2,400 miles west to east, and 1,971 miles north to south. Area computed at 2,974,581 sq. miles, or twenty-five times the size of Great Britain and Ireland. Population at the census of 1911 numbered 4,455,005—very nearly the same as that of Ireland. Australia is a great plateau, elevated on the east and inclined towards the west. The eastern half and most of the other territories bordering the coasts on north and west are extremely fertile, and well adapted for grazing. Wool still continues to be the staple export, but the trade in frozen and tinned meat is increasing, and a wine industry is rapidly growing up, especially in South Australia and Victoria. Agricultural production shows a gratifying advance. The area under crop for 1912-13 was 13,038,049 acres, wheat accounting for 7,339,651 acres, yielding 91,981,070 bushels, and hay for 3,217,041 acres. Coal abounds in various districts, particularly in New South Wales and Queensland. Gold, silver, tin, iron, and copper are extensively worked. The gold production was 2,202,687 oz., value £9,356,412, in 1913. Climate varies from tropical to temperate. There were (1913) 19,734½ miles of railroad open, of which 17,775 were Government railways, but they remain under the control of the States, and are not made a Commonwealth service. The Federal Government is, however, constructing a trans-continental railway, 1,060 miles in length, which will connect Port Augusta with Kalgoorlie. This railway is of the English standard gauge. Its cost is provisionally estimated at £5,000,000.

Government.

The Constitution of the Commonwealth is contained in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900. A Governor-General, with a salary of £10,000 per annum, represents the King. The Senate consists of 36 members, six for each Original State, directly chosen by the people of the State voting as one electorate (though Queensland has power to divide the State into divisions) for a term of six years. The Senate cannot originate or amend Bills appropriating revenue or moneys or imposing

taxation, but, with this exception, has equal power with the House of Representatives. If the Senate thrice rejects a Bill passed by the House of Representatives, or insists on passing it with amendments to which the other House will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives. In the event of disagreement after the dissolution, the Governor-General has power to convene a joint sitting of the members of the two Houses, to vote together and decide the point or points at issue. The House of Representatives consists of 75 members directly elected for three years by the people of the Commonwealth, the number of members being, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of senators. New South Wales has 27 members; Victoria, 21; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; and Tasmania, 5. Senators and members of the House of Representatives receive an allowance of £600 a year. The Federal Parliament has power to make laws for trade, taxation, bounties, borrowing, postal services, naval and military matters, currency, banking, divorce, marriage, old age pensions, immigration and emigration, etc. No amendment of the Constitution can be effected unless the amending Bill, after passing both Houses of Parliament by an absolute majority, has been submitted to a Referendum and approved both by a majority of all the electors of the Commonwealth and a majority of electors in a majority of States. See article on THE REFERENDUM. The State Parliaments retain legislative authority in regard to all matters not transferred to the Federal Parliament. State Governors are still appointed by the Crown, and they still correspond on State business directly with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor-General being kept informed. When a proposed law is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Governor-General may assent, withhold assent, reserve the law for the King's pleasure, or return it to the House in which it originated, with any amendments which he may recommend, and the Houses may deal with the recommendation. The King may disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent, and such disallowance shall annul the law from the day when the disallowance is made known. A measure reserved for the King's pleasure is not to have any force unless and until, within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor-General, the Governor-General makes known that it has received the King's assent.

The executive power of the Commonwealth

is vested in the Governor-General, with an Executive Council of 7 Ministers, whose salaries may not exceed, in all, £12,000 per annum. The judicial power is exercised by a Federal Supreme Court, called the High Court of Australia, and other Courts vested with Federal jurisdiction. Trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States are absolutely free. The Commonwealth makes uniform customs and excise duties. Under what was known as the Braddon Clause, which was in force for the first ten years of the Commonwealth, not more than one-fourth of the customs and excise duties could be applied by the Federal Government to meet its expenditure, the remaining three-fourths being shared among the States. This arrangement was replaced in 1910 by another, also made for ten years, under which each of the States except Western Australia takes a payment of 25s. per head of its population instead of a share of three-fourths of the Federal duties. Western Australia, in view of her special circumstances, receives an annual sum which, beginning in 1910 at £250,000, is diminished each year by £10,000.

At present Parliament sits at Melbourne, but a site for the Federal capital has been appropriated by the Government at Canberra in New South Wales, and is in course of construction.

Education and Press.

Primary Education is compulsory, free and secular in all the States, though in New South Wales and Western Australia secular instruction is held to cover general religious teaching as distinguished from dogmatic instruction. Secondary Education is very generally provided and liberally assisted by the State; grammar, high, and technical schools do good work; all the States except Tasmania have agricultural colleges; and finally there are the Universities of Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Brisbane, and Tasmania. Abundant provision is made for elementary scholars to mount this educational ladder.

There are in all about 1,500 newspapers published in Australia, but, as might be expected, the leading journals are published in the State capitals. Some of the country newspapers have of recent years, however, shown marked progress, and are becoming more representative each year.

Population — Males, 2,313,935; females, 2,141,970; total 4,455,905. Of this total 83 per cent. were born in Australia, while of the remainder, three-fourths were born in the United Kingdom and its dependencies.

Immigration.

The crying need of Australia is population. Until recently immigration has been hampered by the attitude of the Trade Unions, but of late years there has been a decided effort on the part of the Federal Government to encourage the immigration of desirable citizens. The immigration of aliens and undesirables is regulated by the Immigration Restriction Acts of 1901 and 1905. Under the Contract Immigrants Act, 1905, sane and healthy immigrants going to Australia under contract are admitted on three conditions: (a) If the contract is not made in contemplation of or with a view of affecting an industrial dispute; (b) there is difficulty in the employer's obtaining within

the Commonwealth a worker of at least equal skill and ability (but this paragraph does not apply where the contract immigrant is a British subject either born in the United Kingdom or descended from a British subject there born); and (c) the remuneration and other terms and conditions of employment are as advantageous to the contract immigrant as those current for workers of the same class at the place where the contract is to be performed.

The immigration statistics in recent years are as follows:

Year.	With Education Test.	Without Education Test.	Refused Admission.
1908 . . .	I	75,670	108
1909 . . .	I	83,324	108
1910 . . .	—	94,495	41
1911 . . .	—	139,020	83
1912 . . .	—	163,990	187
1913 . . .	—	140,251	109

Statistics, Diplomatic, etc.

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Commonwealth for the years 1907-1913 are as follows:

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Surplus revenue paid to States.
	£	£	£
1907-8	15,019,034	6,162,129	8,856,905
1908-9	14,350,793	6,420,398	7,930,395
1909-10	15,340,569	7,499,516	8,492,436
1910-11	18,806,237	13,158,529	5,603,191
1911-12	20,548,520	14,724,597	5,824,423
1912-13	21,899,413	15,779,483	6,119,930
1913-14 (est.)	21,462,000	15,147,000	6,315,000

Imports, 1911, £66,860,000; 1912, £78,158,600; 1913, £79,749,653.

Exports, 1911, £79,484,000; 1912, £79,096,090; 1913, £78,523,769. (The principal exports in 1913 were gold, £1,449,000; specie, £755,000; butter, £3,565,000; wheat and flour, £9,254,000; wool, £26,277,000).

(Of competitive imports 63·02 came from the United Kingdom, 1·08 from British possessions, and 35·90 from foreign countries.)

Invalid and Old Age Pensions, 1911-12, £2,155,481; 1912-13, £2,289,048.

Debt: The first portions of the Commonwealth debt were contracted at the beginning of 1911, when the Federal Government assumed responsibility for the outstanding liabilities of the Northern Territory and the Port Augusta-Oodnadatta Railway. The total Commonwealth debt, 1913, is £7,439,949. State Debts, 1914, £29,472,436.

Governor-General.* The Rt. Hon. Sir R. C. Munro-Ferguson, G.C.M.G.

Ministry: Prime Minister and Treasurer, Rt. Hon. A. Fisher.—Attorney-General, Hon. W. M. Hughes.—Defence, Senator Hon. G. F. Pearce.—Customs, Hon. F. G. Tudor.—External Affairs, Hon. John A. Arthur.—Home Affairs, Hon. W. D. Archibald.—Postmaster-General, Hon. W. G. Spence.—Vice-President of the Council, Senator Hon. J. Gardiner.—Hon.

* Governors-General since the proclamation of the Commonwealth: Marquess of Linlithgow, 1901-3; Lord Tennyson, 1903-4; Lord Northcote, 1904-8; Earl of Dudley, 1908-11; Lord Denman, 1911-14.

Ministers, Messrs. H. Mahon and J. A. Jensen and Senator E. J. Russell.

High Court of Australia: *Chief Justice*, Rt. Hon. Sir S. W. Griffith, G.C.M.G. £3,500; *Justices*, Rt. Hon. Sir E. Barton, G.C.M.G., Hon. C. Powers, Hon. I. A. Isaacs, Hon. H. B. Higgins, Hon. G. E. Rich, and Hon. F. Gavan Duffy £3,000.

Board of Naval Administration: *First Naval Member*, Rear-Admiral Sir W. R. Cresswell, K.C.M.G. £1,200.

Board of Military Administration: *First Military Member*, Col. J. E. Legge, C.M.G. (£1,200).

H.M. Trade Commissioner, G. T. Milne, Commerce House, Flinders Street, Melbourne.

Commonwealth Offices in London. 72, Victoria Street, S.W.—*High Commissioner*, Rt. Hon. Sir George H. Reid, G.C.M.G.—*Private Secretary*, Douglas H. Reid.—*Official Secretary in Great Britain of the Commonwealth of Australia*, Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, C.M.G.—*Assistant Secretary*, F. Savage.—*Supply Officer*, Maj. A. W. Arkill.—*Press and Advertising Branch*, H. C. Smart.—*Intelligence Department*, H. K. Ellison.—*Naval Representative*, Capt. Haworth Booth, R.N., C.M.G.—*Military Adviser*, Lt.-Col. P. N. Buckley, R.A.E.—*Medical Officer*, W. Perrin-Norris, M.D.

Steamship lines to Australia: see p. 393. Fares: £16 to £75.

Political Parties.

There were at the beginning three parties in the Commonwealth Parliament. The first Cabinet was formed by Mr. (afterwards Sir Edmund) Barton, and the first election, in March 1901, turned on the Tariff question in most of the States, though in Queensland the chief issue was the question of black labour on the sugar plantations. In the result the Government secured a majority in both Houses, but the Labour Party secured 16 seats in the House and 8 in the Senate. Mr. G. H. Reid became the leader of the Opposition, and Mr. Watson of the Labour Party. In Sept. 1903 Sir E. Barton resigned the Premiership to become a Judge of the High Court, and Mr. Deakin succeeded him.

The second general election took place on Dec. 16th, 1905, and resulted in the return of 5 Ministerialists, 12 Liberals, and 14 Labour members to the Senate; and 26 Liberals, 26 Ministerialists, and 23 Labour members to the House of Representatives. The main feature of the election was the triumph of the Labour Party. Women voted for the first time, and went to the poll in large numbers. In April 1904 Mr. Watson formed a Labour Ministry, but was defeated in Aug. 1904, and Mr. Reid formed a Liberal Ministry. In July 1905 Mr. Deakin returned to power. In Oct. 1907 Mr. Watson resigned the leadership of the party for reasons of health, and was succeeded by Mr. Andrew Fisher.

The third general election, in Dec. 1906, resulted in the return of 19 Conservatives, 12 anti-Labour members, who nevertheless supported Mr. Deakin's fiscal policy, 26 Labour members and 16 Liberals following Mr. Reid. Except in regard to Labour legislation the 14 anti-Labour men were supporters of Mr. Deakin, but there was a strong objection, which was emphasised at the election, to his

dependence upon the Labour Party for a majority. In Nov. 1908 the Labour Party withdrew its support from the Government. Mr. Deakin resigned, and Mr. Fisher formed a Labour Cabinet. The other two parties combined, with the result that at the opening of the next Parliamentary session, in May 1909, Mr. Fisher was defeated and Mr. Deakin came into power with a coalition Cabinet.

The fourth general election took place in April 1910, and brought the Labour Party into power once more, the 75 seats in the House of Representatives being divided thus: Labour, 44; Coalition, 29; Independent, 2.

The fifth general election took place in May 1913, and placed the Labour Party in a minority of 1, but with an increased majority (22) in the Senate.

1914 saw a sixth general election, which resulted in the replacing of the Labour Party with 41 supporters, against 33 Liberals and 1 Independent. The Senatorial results gave 21 Labour and 3 Liberal members.

History in 1914.

Party politics reigned supreme in Australia in 1914, and the first half of the year was spent in dissolution manoeuvres. Under section 57 of the Commonwealth Constitution a dissolution of both Houses simultaneously is possible only when the Lower House has twice passed and the Senate has twice rejected a Bill, with an interval of at least three months between the first rejection and the second passing. It was obviously impossible for the Cook Ministry, depending, as it had to do, upon a majority of one, to hope to pass any controversial legislation, and therefore measures had to be chosen which were certain to be rejected by the Labour majority in the Senate. The measures in question, a Bill for the purpose of restoring postal voting, and another prohibiting preferential treatment to trade unionists as regards Government employment, were duly rejected by the Senate at the close of the 1913 Session, and again in May 1914. The request of the Premier for a double dissolution was granted by the Governor-General, although there was no precedent for a general election after a year-old parliament without previously making trial of another ministry. As a result of the General Election, the Labour Party was returned with a working majority of eight.

In some of the States, also, the course of politics was troubled. In Victoria, the Watt Ministry, which took office in May 1912, resigned on Dec. 5th, the Conservative wing of Liberal Party having been dissatisfied with the personnel of the Watt Cabinet and contesting temporarily with the Labour Party. The Labour Ministry formed under Mr. G. A. Elmslie had but a short reign. Adjourning immediately after being sworn in, they met again only to be defeated on a vote of want of confidence, and Mr. Watt resumed the premiership, which, however, he resigned later in the year (June) in order to contest a Federal seat, and was succeeded by Sir Alex. Peacock.

New South Wales had a General Election, the final results of which showed 30 Labour, 38 Liberals, and 2 Independents. In April a temporary crisis arose, through the refusal of the Premier, Mr. Holman, to give way to the Labour caucus, that all Government nominations to the Upper House must previously be

submitted to the Caucus. The position promised a considerable upheaval, which was, however, avoided by the co-operation of all parties during the war. In connection with New South Wales an interesting decision of the Government was announced in May of the intention to establish a State fish supply agency in order to provide the people with cheap fish.

In Tasmania the death of Sir George Davies, Speaker of the House of Assembly, was followed by the election of a Labour member to fill the vacancy caused, thus reducing the two parties in the House to an equality of votes in the Assembly. The position thus created gave rise to considerable agitation during the summer, owing to the strained relations brought about between the Governor and the Tasmanian Parliament. When the House met in March a discontented Liberal, Mr. Whitsitt, announced that he had transferred his support to the Labour side; the Liberal Premier, on being defeated in the House by a majority of one, immediately asked the Governor for a dissolution. The Governor refused, and asked the Labour Leader, Mr. Earle, to form a new ministry. He coupled, however, with his summons the conditions: (1) that an immediate dissolution of Parliament should take place; (2) that the newly elected Parliament should be summoned before the end of May, and (3) that, in the event of the office of Attorney-General not being filled by a fully-qualified lawyer in practice, the Governor reserved the right to obtain legal advice when he considered it necessary from other sources. Both before and after acceptance of office, Mr. Earle protested that the exaction of a pledge to advise dissolution was contrary to established practice, and that circumstances did not justify the Governor in forcing a dissolution. In a message to Mr. Earle he said: "The Governor did not consider the late Ministry was entitled to a dissolution, but, having come to the conclusion that a dissolution was necessary, he believed that the best chance of securing a stable Administration was to entrust Mr. Earle with the duty of forming one, subject to the conditions which he accepted." Mr. Earle laid all the facts before the Lower House, which resolved, with only one dissident, that the Governor's action was contrary to the usage of responsible government, and appealed to the Colonial Office. The Secretary for the Colonies, in a dispatch under date June 5th, expressed the opinion that the Governor's action was not in accordance with constitutional practice. At the same time he recognised that Mr. Earle was entirely at liberty to decline the duty of forming a government; having decided to take office, he must be held to have accepted for the time being full responsibility for the Governor's action.

No political event of importance took place in Queensland, but in Western Australia there was a certain amount of dissension between the two Houses. An initiative and referendum Bill passed in the Lower House was rejected by the Council by 18 votes to 6.

The Premier's Conference in April concluded an agreement for a great storage scheme for the Murray River, estimated to cost over £4,500,000, of which the Commonwealth contributes £1,000,000, the rest being shared equally by Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia.

The usual crop of labour disputes took place during the year, notably of the butchers, and of wharf labourers, but they were peaceably settled, without any untoward disturbances.

Although September saw a change of Ministry, it made no difference to the splendid unanimity with which all Australia co-operated with the Motherland in the great war. The services rendered by the Australian Navy were of incalculable value, and combined with the valiant forces of New Zealand, showed the prescience of the Governments of the two Dominions in their plans for Imperial defence.

The Constituent States.

New South Wales was founded in 1788, but has been established within its present boundaries since 1859, when the present colony of Queensland was separated from it. Area, 310,700 sq. m.; pop. (1914) 1,844,985. The capital is Sydney, on Port Jackson, pop. 725,400. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. Legislative power is vested in a Parliament of two Houses. The upper, or Legislative Council, consists at present of 53 members (the number is unlimited, but is not to be less than 21) appointed by the Governor for life. The lower house, or Legislative Assembly, is composed of 90 members, elected triennially on a basis of adult suffrage. Every person above twenty-one, having resided for one year in the state and for three months in an electoral district, possesses a vote. The elections take place all on the same day. Members are paid the sum of £500 a year, the Leader of the Opposition receiving £250 extra. For local government purposes the State recognises 79 boroughs and 113 municipal districts, besides Sydney. The Church of England has by far the most adherents, next coming the Roman Catholics, the Wesleyans, the Presbyterians and the Congregationalists, in the order named. There is no State aid to religion. There are 3,966 miles of Government railway open; in 1913 the railway revenue was £2,066,737 and the expenditure £1,464,487, the passengers carried numbering 21,780,495, and the tonnage carried 3,380,098. The area under wheat in 1913 was 3,703,439 acres, and the wheat production amounted to 36,860,000 bushels, a record for the State; there are about 45,000,000 sheep in the State. There are large forests, and gold, silver, lead, zinc, coal, and copper are mined. The value of the mineral yield for the year 1913 was £12,095,084, the following being the chief products: Gold, £635,703; silver, lead, and zinc, £5,512,038; copper, £598,733; tin, £421,292; coal, £3,770,375. Number of persons employed in mineral industries, 33,880. The staple export is wool. Silver and gold, coal, hides, tallow, and frozen meat are also exported.

Revenue, 1911-12, £15,776,819; 1912-13, £16,057,298; 1913-14 (est.), £16,944,377; expenditure, 1911-12, £15,277,001; 1912-13, £16,798,500; 1913-14 (est.), £17,892,782. Imports, 1911, £27,330,340; 1912, £32,303,630; 1913, £32,345,935; exports, 1911, £32,144,092; 1912, £32,958,529; 1913, £32,839,789. Public debt, 1913, £106,170,747.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £13,231,074; 1913, £14,781,068. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £13,791,871; 1913, £13,799,188.

Governor, Sir Gerald Strickland, G.C.M.G. (salary £5,000). — *Lieutenant-Governor*, Sir W. P. Cullen, K.C.M.G.

Ministry: *Premier and Treasurer*, Hon. W. A. Holman.—*Labour and Industry*, Hon. J. Estell.—*Works*, Hon. A. H. Griffith.—*Chief Secretary and Mines*, Hon. J. H. Cann.— *Lands*, Hon. J. L. Trellé.—*Justice and Attorney-General*, Hon. D. R. Hall.—*Education*, Hon. A. C. Carmichael.—*Agriculture*, Hon. W. G. Ashford.—*Vice-President of the Executive Council*, Hon. F. Flowers.—*Hon. Minister assisting the Treasurer*, Hon. H. C. Hoyle.

H M. Trade Commissioner, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.

Agent-General in London, Sir T. A. Coghlan, I.S.O., 123-7, Cannon Street, E.C.—*Secretary*, T. G. White.

Mail transit: Sydney, 32 days.

Norfolk Island, 930 miles east from Australia (area 12 sq. miles, pop. 085), formerly administered by New South Wales, is now under the authority of the Commonwealth, through an administrator and chief magistrate. The chief village is Kingston. **Lord Howe Island** (pop. 105) is a dependency of New South Wales, administered by a visiting magistrate from Sydney.

Queensland was originally administered by New South Wales, but in 1859 was given a separate status. Area, 670,500 sq. miles; population, 636,425. The capital is **Brisbane**, pop. 130,480, situated on the river of that name. Other leading towns are Charters Towers, Mount Morgan, and Gympie (gold mining), Toowoomba, Charleville, and Warwick (agricultural), Cairns, Mackay, Maryborough, Rockhampton, and Townsville (ports for sugar, fruits, and pastoral produce). The state consists of three divisions—Southern, Central, and Northern. In the first the bulk of the population reside. The north yields tropical produce of all kinds, and in many of the seaboard districts a most important sugar industry is established, with small proprietors farming limited areas (sugar production, 1913, 2,420,000 tons). In the southern portions of the state products of the temperate zone flourish, and wheat forms an important item of agriculture. The pastoral industry is very large, and wool (1913, £6,250,000) and frozen meat (1913, £4,200,000) are largely exported. Mining is a considerable industry—gold, silver, copper, tin, and coal all being worked. Timber is found in abundance, both hard and soft woods being indigenous. There are supplies of smokeless coal near Rockhampton and near Gladstone. **Executive** vested in Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of two houses—**Legislative Council** and **Legislative Assembly**. The former is composed at present of 43 members, nominated for life by the Governor on the advice of the Ministry. No limit is placed to the number of members. The latter has 72 members elected from 72 electoral districts for three years on an adult-suffrage basis, with a residential qualification in the state of twelve months. The members are paid £300 a year. The principal religious bodies are Church of England, Roman Catholic, Methodist, and Presbyterian. Valuable land grants were formerly made to these bodies, which they now retain free from taxation. The chief exports are gold, wool, frozen meat, butter, hides and skins, and sugar (samples of these and other products can be

seen at the office of the Agent-General). There are 4,647 miles of State railways open.

Revenue, 1911-12, £5,989,347; 1912-13, £6,378,213; 1913-14, £6,970,000; **expenditure**, 1911-12, £5,965,692; 1912-13, £6,372,097; 1913-14, £6,966,000; **imports**, 1912, £7,456,917; 1913, £6,717,988; **exports**, 1912, £9,209,454; 1913, £12,352,748; **public debt**, 1913, £45,547,265.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £5,226,658; 1913, £7,748,632. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £4,077,715; 1913, £3,659,127.

Governor, Major Sir Hamilton J. Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B. (salary £3,000).—**Lieutenant-Governor**, Hon. Sir A. Morgan.

Ministry: *Premier and Chief Secretary*, Hon. D. F. Denham.—*Public Instruction*, Hon. J. W. Blair.—*Home Secretary and Mines*, Hon. J. G. Appel.—*Public Lands*, Hon. J. L. Tolmie.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. T. O'Sullivan.—*Treasurer*, Hon. W. H. Barnes.—*Railways*, Hon. W. T. Paget.—*Agriculture*, Hon. John White.—*Public Works*, Hon. W. H. Barnes.—*Minister without Portfolio*, A. H. Barlow.

Imperial Trade Correspondent, M. Finucan, P.O. Box 337, Brisbane.

Agent-General in London, Major Sir T. B. Robinson, K.C.M.G. **Secretary**, P. J. Dillon, 400, Strand, W.C.

Mail transit: Brisbane, 33 days.

South Australia comprises the southern half of the continent, being bounded on the west by Western Australia, on the east by Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, and on the north by the 26th degree of south latitude. Previously to 1911 the State stretched across the entire continent from south to north, but in that year the Northern Territory was taken over by the Federal Government. The State now contains an area of 380,070 sq. m., and pop. (1914) 440,047. Capital, **Adelaide**; pop., with surrounding suburbs, 106,567. There is much fair pasture-land; but the soil and climate of the south are chiefly adapted for the growth of wheat, which has already made the state the "granary of Australasia," and for vine and olive and fruit, all of which are now extensively cultivated. The mulberry thrives, but sericulture has yet to be introduced. The climate of the south is one of the most agreeable and healthy in Australia. The chief minerals are copper, gold, silver, and lead, copper being easily first. **Executive**, the Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of Legislative Council and House of Assembly. **Council** consists of 18 members, each elected for six years. £50 freehold or £25 annual leasehold, or £17 annual rent with a six-months' registration, qualifies for the franchise. The **Assembly** contains 42 members elected triennially by adult suffrage. Members of both Council and Assembly are paid £200 per annum. For local government purposes there are 32 municipal and 140 district councils. The Church of England, the Roman Catholics, and Wesleyans are the principal denominations. Wool, (£1,809,000 in 1913), wheat, and copper are the chief exports. There are 2,033 miles of railway open.

Revenue, 1911-12, £4,450,739; 1912-13, £4,506,698; **expenditure**, 1911-12, £4,450,739; 1912-13, £4,506,698; **imports**, 1911, £6,171,555; 1912, £6,000,000; 1913, £7,345,123; **exports**, 1911, £10,145,506; 1912, £9,500,000; 1913, £9,809,763; **public debt**, 1913, £30,147,883.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £4,775,738; 1913, £3,244,393. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £3,474,997; 1913, £3,344,698.

Governor, Sir H. L. Galway, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., (£4,000).—*Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Justice*, Rt. Hon. Sir S. J. Way, Bart., D.C.L.

Ministry: *Premier, Treasurer and Education*, Hon. A. H. Peake.—*Commissioner of Lands and Immigration*, Hon. F. W. Young.—*Attorney-General*, Hon. H. Homburg.—*Chief Secretary*, Hon. J. G. Bice.—*Industry and Agriculture*, Hon. Thomas Pascoe.—*Commissioner of Public Works*, Hon. Sir R. Butler.

Imperial Trade Correspondent, J. K. Samuel, Brookman's Building, Adelaide.

Agent-General in London, (vacant).—*Secretary and Registrar of Stock*, J. B. Whiting, 85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Mail transit: Adelaide, 30 days.

Tasmania is an island south of Australia, and separated from it by Bass's Straits, 120 miles across. Formerly called Van Diemen's Land. Area 26,215 sq. m., or (including the islands belonging to the state) 26,375 sq. m., pop. 1912, 203,000. Capital, Hobart, pop. 39,107. Second city, Launceston, pop. 21,602. Several groups of islands are looked upon as being within the state, including the Furneaux group, King Island, and Brunel Islands. Ruled by a Governor and responsible Ministry. There are also a Legislative Council of 18 members elected for a term of six years, and a House of Assembly of 30 members elected for three years by manhood suffrage with a 6 months' residential qualification. Members are paid £200 per annum. For local government there are municipal councils, which now perform the duties originally discharged by town boards, road trusts, rubber boards, etc. As to religion, the Church of England, Roman Catholic, and Wesleyan Methodist are the chief denominations. The climate is most healthy and temperate. The minerals found are copper, gold, tin, coal, and silver. Wool, wheat, oats, hay, fruit, and hops are largely produced. In fruit and jam there is a large export trade. There are 688 miles of railways, of which 452 are Government property.

Revenue, 1911-12, £1,084,663; 1912-13, £1,206,292; expenditure, 1911-12, £1,064,725; 1912-13, £1,095,883; imports, 1912, £3,309,506; exports, 1912, £4,529,331; public debt, 1913, £11,495,963.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £863,385; 1913, £652,010. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £603,388; 1913, £599,926.

Governor, Rt. Hon. Sir W. G. Ellison-Macartney, K.C.M.G. (salary £2,750).

Ministry: *Premier*, Hon. John Earle.—*Treasurer and Minister of Education*, Hon. J. A. Lyons.—*Lands, Agriculture, and Railways*, Hon. James Belton.—*Chief Secretary, Mines*, Hon. J. E. Ogden.—*Honorary Minister*, Hon. Peter McCrackan.

Imperial Trade Correspondent, A. H. Ashbolt, 23, Old Wharf, Hobart.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Sir John McCall, M.D., LL.D.—*Secretary*, H. W. Ely, 56, Victoria Street, S.W.

Mail transit: Hobart, 30 days.

Victoria is the smallest and southernmost of the continental States. Area, 87,884 sq.

miles; pop. (est. 1912), 1,375,081; Chinese, 7,349; aborigines, 652. The capital is Melbourne (pop. 628,430), which is situated on Hobson's Bay and the river Yarra. The Executive is vested in the Governor and a responsible Ministry. There are two Houses of Parliament. The Legislative Council consists of 34 members, elected for six years by male citizens possessing freehold property worth £10 per annum or leasehold with tenure of at least five years, worth £15 per annum, or occupying as tenant property of the same annual value, unless possessed of educational qualification. The Legislative Assembly of 65 members is elected triennially by ratepaying qualification or adult-suffrage. Members of the Lower House are paid £300 a year. For local government the colony is divided into 61 urban and 146 rural municipalities, each with an elective Council. The chief religious denominations are the Church of England, Presbyterians, Methodists and Roman Catholics. Agriculture, mining and manufactures employ the bulk of the population. The chief products are gold, wool, wheat, and butter. Coal is found of good quality, with enormous deposits of brown coal. There are 3,675 miles of railway in operation.

Revenue, 1911-12, £10,009,796; 1912-13, £10,203,000; 1913-14, £10,662,600; expenditure, 1911-12, £9,999,342; 1912-13, £10,185,000; 1913-14, £10,662,000. Imports, (oversea) 1911, £21,850,963; 1912, £25,081,074; 1913, £24,387,073 (including soft goods, £5,729,000, machinery and metals, £3,983,000, and timber, £1,010,000); exports, (oversea) 1911, £18,915,710; 1912, £19,113,121; 1913, £17,835,368 (including butter, £1,682,000, wheat and flour, £2,766,000, frozen mutton, £1,207,000, hides, £1,684,000, and wool, £6,290,000). Public debt, 1913, £62,777,000.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £10,249,578; 1913, £9,191,738. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £10,226,158; 1913, £10,369,823.

Governor, Sir A. Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G. (salary £5,000).

Lieut.-Governor, Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G., LL.D.

Ministry: *Premier and Treasurer*, Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G.—*Chief Secretary and Labour*, Hon. J. Murray.—*Water Supply and Agriculture*, Hon. W. Hutchinson.—*Lands*, Hon. H. S. W. Lawson.—*Mines and Public Health*, Hon. J. D. Brown.—*Education*, Hon. T. Livingston.—*Attorney-General and Railways*, Hon. D. Mackinnon.—*Public Works*, Hon. F. Hagelthorn.—*Honorary Ministers*, Hons. J. Gray, W. A. Adamson, J. G. Membrey.

Imperial Trade Correspondent, H. M. Trade Commissioner, Melbourne.

Agent-General in London, Hon. Peter McBride.—*Secretary*, H. G. W. Neale. Offices, Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.

Mail transit: Melbourne, 31 days.

Western Australia comprises the western portion of Australia beyond the 129th meridian of E. long. It has a coast-line of 5,200 miles. Area, 975,920 sq. m.; pop. (1913) 181,304 males, 139,353 females. Capital, Perth, pop. (with suburbs) 116,027; chief port Fremantle, pop. 21,433. Representative government was first given to the colony in 1901 in a limited form; but in '90 the Imperial Parliament gave a new constitution, vesting the admini-

stration in a Governor and Parliament. The Legislative Council, or Upper House, contains 30 members elected for six years; the Legislative Assembly, or Lower House, contains 50 members elected for three years. Electors to the Council must have resided in the state for six months, and possess £100 freehold or £25 per annum leasehold, or be householders to the value of £25, or occupy or mine Crown lands rented at £10 per annum. The qualifications of electors to the Assembly, who may be of either sex, are—six months' residence in the state, and either natural-born subjects of the Crown or naturalised, and one month's residence in the district. For local government purposes there are 38 municipal councils and 110 district roads boards. The climate varies considerably, for the colony stretches over twenty degrees of latitude, from the tropics to the temperate zone. In the north and north-east there are large pastoral tracts and areas suitable for tropical products. The middle and southern portions of the state embrace the agricultural area. Millions of acres of land are still available under liberal terms of settlement, and the State Government gives every assistance to farmers, a State Agricultural Bank helping them to finance their undertakings. A vigorous immigration policy is carried on, with assisted passages. Yield of crops, 1914: wheat, 13,496,242 bushels; oats, 1,663,147 bushels; barley, 169,542 bushels. The products of the state are gold, wool, pearls, timber, fruit, frozen meat, wheat, hides and skins, hard woods, coal, copper, and tin. The gold is found at Kimberley, in the N.W., Murchison, Yilgarn, Kalgoorlie, Coolgardie, etc., in the S.W., and at several points between these two districts. The production in 1913 was £5,581,701. There are 3,054 miles of railway, 2,854 being State owned.

Revenue, 1912-13, £3,966,673; 1913-14, £4,596,659; expenditure, 1912-13, £4,101,082; 1913-14, £4,787,063. Imports, 1912, £9,559,457; 1913, £9,892,705; exports, 1912, £8,941,465; 1913, £9,128,607. Debt, 1913, £30,748,368. Sinking Fund, £3,496,350. Net Indebtedness, £27,252,018.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £1,765,304; 1913, £2,467,409.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912., £2,666,572; 1913, £2,697,690.

Governor, Major-Gen. Sir Harry Barron, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (salary £4,000).

Ministry: *Premier and Colonial Treasurer*, Hon. J. Scaddan.—*Works*, Hon. W. D. Johnson.—*Mines and Railways*, Hon. P. Collier.—*Lands*, Hon. T. H. Bath.—*Colonial Secretary*, Hon. J. M. Drew.—*Justice and Education*, Hon. T. Walker.—*Without portfolio*, Hon. W. C. Angwin, Hon. J. E. Dodd.

Agent-General in London, Lt.-Col. Sir Newton J. Moore, K.C.M.G.—*Office*, 15, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

The Northern Territory, previously known as the Northern Territory of South Australia, was taken over by the Federal Government in 1911. The area is 523,620 sq. m., constituted, as on January 1st, 1913, as follows:—(a) under pastoral lease, 107,905 sq. m.; (b) annual pastoral permits, 33,717 sq. m.; (c) annual pastoral lease, 591 sq. m.; (d) grazing licence, 388 sq. m.; (e) agricultural lease, 14 sq. m.; (f) freehold, 7,406 sq. m.; (g) Crown lands, 368,601

sq. m. The total population of the Territory (exclusive of aboriginals), at the end of 1911 was 3,271, of which about 1,700 were whites, and the remainder Chinese, Japanese, Malays, and other Asiatics. **Capital**, Darwin.

The chief industries are cattle, horse, and sheep raising, for which the country is well adapted, and a little mining. The pastoral industry is capable of great development. A great extent of the country is blessed with permanent water—and where this does not exist, the indications are that plentiful supplies of artesian or sub-artesian water can be obtained. The mining resources of the Territory are considered to be immense. They have not, however, been tried yet—operations so far being confined to a scratching of the surface in a primitive manner. The deepest mine is only 260 feet. Very little agriculture has been carried on in the past, not more than 1,000 acres in the whole Territory being under cultivation. Large areas are suitable for agriculture, and the policy of the Government as introduced to Parliament in June 1914, is to stimulate and encourage closer settlement. Liberal Government assistance by way of advances is given.

The country, being as it were to a great extent in its natural state, affords great fields for sport. The rivers and small lakes (or billabongs as they are called) teem with fish and wild fowl: buffaloes roam in thousands over the plains. Buffalo shooting is excellent sport, and, moreover, a lucrative one, inasmuch as there is a profitable industry in exporting the hides.

Lack of transport facilities is one of the greatest drawbacks to development. There are 146 miles of railway now in operation. The transcontinental railway will give a great impetus to the mining, pastoral, and agricultural industries and to the development of the Territory in general.

Revenue, 1912, £46,682; expenditure, £126,294.

Imports, 1913, £21,097; exports, £67,911.

Administrator, J. A. Gilruth.

The Territory of Papua, previously known as British New Guinea, comprises the south-eastern part of the island, the Trobriand, Woodlark, d'Entrecasteaux and Louisiade groups, and the adjacent islands south of the 8th parallel south latitude. It is bounded on the west by Dutch and on the north by German territory. Its area is about 90,540 sq. m., 87,786 sq. m. on the mainland, and 2,754 sq. m. of islands; and the population is estimated at about 500,000, of whom only 1,219 are Europeans. A protectorate was proclaimed over the territory in '84, and in '88 it was definitely annexed. In Nov. 1901 the Government of the Australian Commonwealth undertook the administration, and the transfer was made in 1906. A grant of about £20,000 a year towards the revenue is made by the Commonwealth. It is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, who resides at Port Moresby (pop. 308, Europeans). There are nine magisterial divisions, each under a resident magistrate. The country is being gradually settled. The climate favours the cultivation of all tropical products. Much of the interior is still in the stone age, and aboriginal methods of cultivation and industry are still general amongst the population. The chief exports are gold (yield, 1913, £64,115), copra, pearls, rubber, and copper. Revenue, 1913, £52,335; expenditure, 1913, £85,170. Imports, 1913, £218,323;

NEW ZEALAND.

exports, 1913, £128,016. Exports to U. K., 1912, £6,429; 1913, £14,532. Imports from (and of) U. K., 1912, £19,483; 1913, £18,338.

Executive Council: *Lieut.-Governor and Chief Judicial Officer*, J. H. P. Murray, C.M.G. (salary £1,250).—*Commissioner for Lands*, Hon. Stani-

forth Smith (£800).—*Government Secretary*, Hon. A. M. Campbell, I.S.O. (£700).—*Treasurer*, H. W. Champion (£600).—*Chief Medical Officer*, F. Goldsmith (£500).—*Deputy Chief Judicial Officer*, C. E. Herbert.—*Commissioner for Native Affairs*, B. W. Bramell (£500).

NEW ZEALAND.

The Dominion of New Zealand consists of a group of islands in the South Pacific, about 1,200 miles E. by S. from Australia. There are two large islands: North Island, 500 m. by 250, area 44,120 sq. m.; South Island, sometimes also called Middle Island, 500 m. by 200, area 58,120 sq. m.; also Stewart Island, area 562 sq. m.; Chatham, Auckland, and other Islands at some distance E. and S., are 949 sq. m. Area of Dominion, 104,354 sq. m.; pop. (1914), 1,089,825, exclusive of the Maoris, who number 49,844. Capital, Wellington. pop. (including suburbs) 73,150; chief cities, Dunedin, 67,290; Auckland, 109,982; Christchurch, 84,011.

The Cook, or Hervey, Islands, a group of six islands, with a few islets, which, with other groups, were annexed to the Dominion in Oct. 1900, lie in the eastern Pacific, between 18° 15' and 21° 47' S. lat. and 157° and 160° W. long., and are the only British possession in the eastern Pacific between Fiji and the Marquesas. They are very fertile and healthy. Area, 150 sq. m.; population about 7,000. The chief island is Rarotonga, others being Mangaia, Atiu, Mauke, Mitiaro, Takutea, the Aitutaki group, and the Hervey group, including Manue and Te Au-o-tu. The principal products are coffee, copra, and lime-juice, with a considerable export of oranges and other tropical fruits to New Zealand.

Other islands dependent on New Zealand are Niue, the Palmerston Atoll, Penryn, Suwarow, Manahiki and Rakahanga, Danger Island and Massan. Area about 130 sq. m.; pop. about 6,000.

Government is carried on by a Governor, who is advised by a responsible Ministry. Of the two houses of parliament, the Legislative Council consists of 42 members nominated by the Governor for life (except those nominated subsequently to Sept. 17th, '91, after which date all appointments are for seven years only), the House of Representatives of 80 (including 4 Maoris) members elected triennially on an adult suffrage. The qualifications for electors are residence in the Dominion for a year, and in the electoral district for three months. Women vote, and in many of the electorates they outnumber the male voters. Members of the Lower House receive £300, and of the Upper House £200 a year. For local government the country is divided into 117 counties and 110 boroughs, the counties being further divided into town districts and road districts. There is a Government Insurance Department (life, accident, fire), and all the more important public works are in the hands of the Government and other public bodies, and have been carried out for the most part on the co-operative system, the Government providing the materials and letting out the work to parties of artisans and labourers at fixed rates. An eight-hours day prevails, and a Conciliation and Arbitration Act is in force. About 41 per cent. of the inhabitants belong to the Church of England, 23 per cent. are Presbyterians, and

10 per cent. Methodists. Education is compulsory, free, and secular. The University of New Zealand confers degrees. Four colleges, at Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington, and Auckland, and other educational institutions are affiliated to the University. Ports defended by heavy batteries, mines, and torpedo-boats. The majority of the population are engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits, and a big frozen meat industry has been successfully established. There are also important coal, gold, and silver mines. There are (1914) 2,863 miles of Government railway, as well as numerous roads and water communication. The chief exports are wool, frozen meat, sheep skins and pelts, tallow, butter, gold, gum, hemp and grain.

Revenue, 1912-13, £11,734,002; 1913-14, £12,224,339; **expenditure**, £11,082,038; 1913-14, £11,825,864.

Imports, 1912-13, £21,959,828; 1913-14, £22,288,303; **exports**, 1912-13, £23,043,589; 1913-14, £22,986,722.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £20,302,062; 1913, £20,338,057.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £10,390,334; 1913, £10,837,647.

Net public debt, 1913 (redeemable by annual Sinking Fund contributions), £91,689,835, including £22,397,871 State-guaranteed Advances Debt.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, The Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, G.C.M.G., M.V.O. (salary £5,000).

Ministry: *Prime Minister and Minister of Lands and Labour*, Hon. W. F. Massey.—*Defence, Education, and Finance*, Hon. Colonel James Allen.—*Railways and Native Minister*, Hon. W. H. Herries.—*Attorney-General and Minister of Justice*, Hon. A. L. Herdman.—*Public Works and Mines*, Hon. W. Fraser.—*Customs and Marine*, Hon. F. M. B. Fisher.—*Postmaster-General and Minister of Telegraphs*, Hon. R. Heaton Rhodes.—*Internal Affairs*, Hon. F. H. D. Bell, K.C.—*Minister representing Native Race*, Dr. Maui Pomare.—*Speaker of the Legislative Council*, Sir C. O. Bowen, K.C.M.G.

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir R. Stout, K.C.M.G. (Wellington) (£2,000).—*Judges*, Hons. F. R. Chapman, J. H. Hosking (Wellington), W. B. Edwards, T. Cooper (Auckland), J. E. Denniston, T. W. Stringer (Christchurch), W. A. Sim (Dunedin) (each £1,800).—*General Officer Commanding N.Z. Forces*, Major-Gen. Sir A. J. Godley, K.C.M.G., C.B. (£1,200).

H.M. Trade Commissioner for the Dominion, W. G. Wickham, P.O. Box 369, Wellington.

High Commissioner in London, Hon. Thomas Mackenzie, F.R.G.S., 13, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Secretary*, C. Wray Palliser.

Steamship lines to New Zealand: see p. 298. Fares: £19 to £80.

History in 1914.

The Naval Defence Bill, outlined in the 1914 ANNUAL, passed its third reading on Dec. 4th, without opposition or amendment, and with general approval. This measure, together with the Land Bill (see 1914 edition), and a law providing for the repeal of second ballots, represents the only important legislation of what was the longest session on record. It began in June and did not end until Dec. 15th, being marked by continuous obstruction on the part of the Opposition.

The question of the reform of the Legislative Council, which occupied so much time during 1913—two attempts to pass Bills providing for the election of the Council by adult suffrage, and proportional representation having failed—was again put down as a part of the programme for the session that opened in June.

The great **Strike**, which was recorded in the 1914 ANNUAL, as having begun at the end of October, raged with great intensity until the closing period of the year, but its final collapse just before Christmas, was a distinct triumph for the rural over the urban population. The resolution with which the Government faced the crisis, and the enthusiasm with which the farmers responded to the call for special con-

stable, made a great impression not only throughout New Zealand, but in other countries as well. Various proposals were made by members of Parliament for the settlement of the dispute by the intervention of Parliament, but the Government very wisely declined any proposal for interference in the particular existing strike, but with a view to meeting future occurrences of a similar character, they passed an Act to provide for the investigation of labour disputes with a view to their settlement. The Act, which came into force on April 1st, 1914, applies only to societies of workers, and not to the members of any such society who are not for the time being bound by any award or conditional agreement under the Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1908, and to the employers of such workers. The Act provides for the conferring of the parties for the investigation of the dispute by a Labour Dispute Committee, and the taking of ballots among the men.

The outbreak of the Great War found New Zealand more than prepared for her share in the protection of the common Empire, and the accomplishments of the Expeditionary Force in the German Pacific Islands were a source of great gratification and of admiration in England.

WESTERN PACIFIC.

The office of **High Commissioner for the Western Pacific** was created by an Order in Council of 1877 to provide a Civil Court for the settlement of disputes between British subjects living in these islands. The High Commissioner's jurisdiction extends over all islands in the Western Pacific not within the limits of the colonies of Fiji, Queensland, and New South Wales, and not within the jurisdiction of any civilised power. In '93 the jurisdiction was extended to foreigners, and in most cases to natives residing in British settlements or protectorates within the limits of the Order, including the New Hebrides (*q.v.*) and the Melanesian groups. The High Commissioner is the Governor of Fiji, and his Court includes the Chief Justice of Fiji and every other Judge of the Supreme Court acting as Judicial Commissioners, and a number of Deputy Commissioners appointed by the High Commissioner. Certain naval officers commanding men-of-war on the New Zealand station are at times appointed Deputy Commissioners.

High Commissioner, Sir Ernest B. Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G. (salary £1,000, in addition to Fiji salary).—**Chief Judicial Commissioner**, C. S. Davson.—**Assistant to High Commissioner**, A. W. Mahaffy.—**Resident Commissioner, Solomon Islands**, C. M. Woodford, C.M.G.—**Resident Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice Islands**, F. C. Eliot.—**Resident Commissioner, New Hebrides**, M. King.—**Agent and Consul, Tonga**, H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G.

Fanning Island. Area 15 sq. m.; pop. 150. It is a landing-place for the Pacific Cable. The cocoanut is cultivated by a limited liability company which owns the island.

Fiji. An island group and British Crown colony in the South Pacific, about 1,200 miles from Auckland, N.Z. Fiji is a corruption of Viti, the native name. Consists of two considerable islands: **Viti Levu**, 4,112 sq. m.; **Vanua Levu**, 2,432 sq. m.; and 225 smaller. Total area, 7,435 sq. m.; total pop. (1913) 153,704. Capital,

Suva, in Viti Levu; second town, Levuka, in Ovalau. Island of **Rotumah** (area, 14 sq. m., pop. 2,230), to the north, annexed to Fiji in '81, is administered by a Commissioner. The chief products are sugar, fruits, tobacco, Para rubber, and copra. The forests contain valuable timber. Climate tropical, but healthy and favourable to Europeans. Natives, Polynesian with Papuan intermixture. Europeans number 4,244, and there are about 52,675 Indian and 2,768 Polynesian labourers. In '74 the "king" and chiefs voluntarily ceded the group to England. Fiji is administered by the Governor, who is also His Majesty's High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific. The Legislative Council consists of 10 official, 6 elected members, and 2 native members, appointed by the Governor. Local government is largely in the hands of the natives through village and district councils.

Revenue, 1912, £283,946; 1913, £266,031; expenditure, 1912, £268,157; 1913, £324,527. **Imports**, 1912, £940,044; 1913, £903,968; **exports**, 1912, £1,058,960; 1913, £1,425,940. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £20,129; 1913, £2,896. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £122,062; 1913, £123,876.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Ernest B. Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G. (salary £3,000).—**Chief Justice**, C. S. Davson (£1,000).—**Attorney-General**, A. Ehrhardt, K.C. (£900).—**Colonial Secretary**, Eyre Hutson, C.M.G. (£1,000).—**Agent-General for Immigration**, A. R. Coates (£575).—**Chief Medical Officer**, G. W. A. Lynch (£775).—**Commissioner for Lands**, Dyson Blair (£600).—**Native Commissioner**, W. Sutherland (£750).—**Receiver-General**, R. S. D. Rankine (£600).—**Commissioner of Works**, W. A. Miller (£800).—**Registrar, Supreme Court and Registrar-General**, R. Greene (£550).—**Inspector-General of Constabulary and Prisons and Sheriff**, Islay McOwan (£600).—**Local Auditor**, G. P. Bradney (£515).—**Colonial Postmaster**, H. P. St. Julian (£500).—**Chief Police Magistrate**, G. G. Alexander (£550).

Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate with which are incorporated the **Union Group** and **Ocean Island**, comprises 28 inhabited islands with an area of 180 sq. m., and a pop. of 32,000, including 300 Europeans and 300 Asiatics.

Ocean Island, the headquarters of the Protectorate, is the site of most successful operations by the Pacific Phosphate Company.

Revenue, 1912-13, £30,273; expenditure, 1912-13, £17,952. Exports (phosphates and copra), 1912-13, £300,000. Resident Commissioner, E. C. Eliot (£700-£800).

Phoenix Group include eight islands. Area 16 sq. m.; pop. 50.

Pitcairn Islands. Area 2 sq. m.; pop. 169. Administered by a Chief Magistrate and Council. Arrowroot and coffee of excellent quality are produced.

Solomon Islands. The British islands lie in the Western Pacific, between 7° 30' and 13° S. lat. and 150° and 163° E. long., and include Guadalcanar, San Christoval, Malaita, New Georgia, Gela, Tulagi, as well as Santa Cruz, Vanicoro, and the islands ceded by Germany in '99, including Choiseul, Ysabel, the islands in Bougainville Straits, and Lord Howe's group. British protection extends over all the islands between the Solomon and the Torres groups, and a Resident has his headquarters at Tulagi. Area 8,357 sq. m.; pop. 150,000, including 550

Europeans. The chief exports are copra (4,196 tons, value £73,637, in 1912-13), ivory, nuts, pearl-shells, etc. Revenue, 1912-13, £15,432; 1913-14, £24,520; expenditure, 1912-13, £15,571; 1913-14, £25,123. Imports, 1912-13, £131,761; 1913-14, £162,761; exports, 1912-13, £109,921; 1913-14, £148,265. As to the former German Islands, see GERMANY.

Deputy Commissioner and Resident, C. M. Woodford, C.M.G. (£950); Assist. do. and Treasurer, F. J. Barnett.

Tonga Isles, or the **Friendly Islands**, are governed, under a British protectorate, proclaimed 1900, by an hereditary monarch, King George Tubou II., and a legislative assembly of two orders—viz., 32 nobles, and 32 elected representatives of the people, with an executive consisting of a ministry nominated by the King. Three groups of islands, called Tonga, Haabai, and Vavau, constitute the kingdom. The trade of the islands is mainly with Australia and New Zealand. Chief exports are copra, bananas, and oranges. Area 390 sq. m.; pop. Europeans 380, Tongans and others, 22,631. Capital, Tongatabu. Revenue, 1912-13, £43,938; expenditure, £38,497. Imports, £169,472; exports, £216,511.

British Agent and Consul, H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G. (£850).

Union or Tokelau Islands include Nassau and Danger Islands. Area 7 sq. m.; pop. 1,050.

MISCELLANEOUS ISLAND POSSESSIONS.

Ascension Island. In the South Atlantic, 960 miles from the African coast. The port is called Georgetown, and is furnished as a naval station, with batteries and storehouses, for British ships on the West Coast of Africa, under the control of the Admiralty. Area, 35 sq. m.; pop. about 180. Turtles, for which the island is famous, are found in abundance between December and May.

Commandant, Capt. H. C. Benett, R.M.L.I.; Surgeon, A. C. Rusack, R.N.—Assist.-Paymaster-in-Charge, C. F. Webber.

Falkland Islands. A Crown colony and naval coaling depot in the South Atlantic, about 300 miles east of Magellan's Straits. Capital and port, Stanley, on East Falkland, which island contains 3,000 sq. m.; West Falkland has an area of 2,300 sq. m., and the smaller islands of the group cover about 1,200 sq. m. Pop. 2,220, exclusive of South Georgia (1,003). Wool, tallow, sheepskins, hides, and sealskins are exported to the United Kingdom, which sends about 70 per cent. of the imports and takes about half the exports, the balance going to S. America. The Governor is assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council. South Georgia, an island group, 1,000 miles E.S.E., has been annexed to the colony. Its area is 1,000 sq. m., it is snow-covered and sterile, but possesses eight whaling factories. Among other dependencies are the South Shetlands, Graham's Land, the South Orkneys (where the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M.'s Government, established a meteorological station), and the Sandwich Group.

Revenue, 1912, £34,036; 1913, £42,929; expenditure, £33,508; 1913, £25,238. Total im-

ports, 1912, £93,264; 1913, £230,222; total exports, £623,875; 1913, £1,460,219. Exports to U.K., 1912, £379,896; 1913, £427,619. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £100,927; 1913, £95,383.

Governor and Chief Justice, W. L. Allardyce, C.M.G. (salary £1,500).

Colonial Sec., J. Quale Dickson, D.S.O.—Treasurer, W. A. Thompson.—Colonial Surgeon, A. H. B. Pearce.

St. Helena. Is an island in the South Atlantic belonging to Great Britain, 1,140 miles from the African coast, and 700 miles S.E. of Ascension, the nearest land. Port and capital is Jamestown, pop. 2,000, an Imperial coaling station. The opening of the Suez Canal and the consequent diversion of shipping from the island have led to its continuous decline of late years, but the cultivation of flax is increasing, two mills being in operation. A lace industry has also been started. The other industries are fishing and agriculture. The number of vessels calling at the island in 1913 was 60, with a tonnage of 210,609. It is administered by a Governor and Executive Council. Area, 47 sq. m.; pop. 3,514.

Revenue, 1912, £8,042; 1913, £9,411; expenditure, 1912, £9,449; 1913, £10,632. Total imports, 1912, £41,749; 1913, £43,304; total exports, 1912, £6,150; 1913, £7,568. Exports to U.K., 1912, £4,099; 1913, £6,168. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £23,878; 1913, £28,958.

Governor, Capt. H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G. (salary £775).

Executive Council: H. J. Bovell, G. N. Moss, W. J. J. Arnold, and H. Solomon.

Mauritius. An island in the Indian Ocean 500 miles east of Madagascar, 2,000 miles from

Judia, and 2,300 from the Cape. It is a British Crown colony. **Area**, 720 sq. m.; **pop.** 371,746, including 258,000 of Indian origin or descent. The island is divided into nine districts. Capital and chief port, **Port Louis** (pop. 50,060). A Governor presides over the administration, which is conducted by Executive and Legislative Councils. Of the Council of Government, numbering 27 members, 8 are *ex-officio* members, 9 nominated by the Governor and 10 elected. The capital is strongly defended, and the strength of the garrison is about 1,000. There is now a constabulary of about 600. French is spoken all over the island, but both languages are used in the Council of Government, and English in the Courts of Justice. The State aids the Churches with grants, the Roman Catholics being in a large majority. Length of railways 130 miles. The chief exports are sugar, rum, vanilla, molasses, spice, aloe-fibre and oil. About 95 per cent. of the value of exports is due to shipments of sugar, the estimated value of which in 1912 was £29,000,000. There are various dependencies of the colony, under the administration of its Governor, scattered over the Indian Ocean. **Rodrigues**, the **Oil Islands**, including **Diego Garcia** and the **Chagos group**, and the **St. Brandon group** are the chief of them. Their total area is 172 m.; **pop.** 6,690. Rodrigues comes first in importance, and its chief exports are beans, maize, salt fish, cattle, and fruit. It lies 344 miles east of Mauritius, and is under the administration of a Magistrate appointed by the Governor of Mauritius. **Pop.** 4,820. The **Oil Islands** include the **Chagos** and **Trois Frères Islands**. **Diego Garcia** (pop. 517) is the most important, and its spacious bay was used as a coaling station for steamers. The **St. Brandon** or **Cargados Islands** are rich in guano deposits.

Revenue, 1912, £695,909; 1913, £735,709; **expenditure**, 1912, £656,265; 1913, £726,712. **Total imports**, 1912, £2,520,399; 1913, £2,466,880; **total exports**, 1912, £2,746,590; 1913, £2,241,080. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £572,987; 1913, £293,209. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £500,188; 1913, £535,873.

Public Debt, 1913, £956,132.

Governor, Major Sir J. R. Chancellor, K.C.M.G., D.S.O., R.E. (salary £3,333).

Officer commanding the Forces, Major-Gen. C. R. Simpson, C.B. (£900).—**Colonial Secretary**, John Middleton (£1,000).—**Chief Judge**, Sir F. A. Herchenroder, K.C. (£1,000).—**Procureur**

and Advocate-General, E. Koenig (£900).—**Receiver-General**, A. Grannum (£833).—**Director of Agriculture**, F. A. Stockdale.—**Collector of Customs and Harbour Master**, Lieut. H. C. Scroggs, R.N. (£666).—**Protector of Immigrants**, B. A. Francis (600).—**Director of Public Works and Surveys**, P. Le Juge de Segrais (£600).—**Registrar-General**, M. L. A. Noel (£600).—**Local Auditor**, A. G. Biden (£500).—**Director of Medical and Health Department**, R. Denman (£650-800).—**Director of Public Instruction**, W. T. A. Emtage (£800).—**Puisne Judges**, W. Haycraft, (vacant) (each £800).

Steamship lines: see p. 298. **Mail transit**: *via* Aden, 24 days.

Seychelles Islands. These were until Nov. 1903 dependent upon Mauritius, but on Nov. 9th were made a separate Crown colony. They lie in the Indian Ocean about 935 miles north of Mauritius, and include the Amirantes, Cosmoledo, Providence, Aldabra, Coëlivy, and other groups. The largest and most populous of them is **Mahé** (area 55½ sq. m.), whose capital, Victoria, has a safe and commodious harbour. Smaller islands of the group are Praslin, Silhouette, La Digue, Curieuse, and Félicité. The Seychelles are under a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. **Area**, 155 sq. m.; **pop.** 23,777. **Exports**, cocoanut oil, vanilla, copra and guano.

Revenue, 1912, £31,686; 1913, £37,144; **expenditure**, 1912, £38,707; 1913, £37,246. **Public Debt**, 1913, £13,260. **Total imports**, 1912, £78,443; 1913, £85,329; **total exports**, 1912, £117,135; 1913, £165,614. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £24,556; 1913, £30,481. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £17,138; 1913, £23,628.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lieut.-Colonel C. R. M. O'Brien, C.M.G. (salary £1,200).

Executive Council: **Legal Adviser**, R. M. d'Unienville (Rs. 7,200).—**Treasurer**, L. O. Chitty (Rs. 5,000-6,000).—**Superintendent of Public Works and Surveys**, W. M. Vaudin, I.S.O. (Rs. 4,000).—**Chief Justice**, E. R. Logan (Rs. 9,000).—**Chief Medical Officer**, J. B. Addison (Rs. 4,500).—**Inspector of Schools**, D. W. McLeod (Rs. 4,000).—**Curator Botanic Station**, R. Dupont (Rs. 4,000).—**Inspector of Police and Superintendent of Prisons**, L. A. Tonnet (Rs. 3,000).

Steamship lines: see p. 298. **Mail transit**: 18 days.

DOMINIONS ROYAL COMMISSION.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1911 (see 1912 ANNUAL), a Royal Commission was appointed in April 1912 "to inquire into the natural resources, trade and legislation of certain portions of His Majesty's Dominions." The Commission at present consists of Lord d'Abernon (Chairman), Sir A. E. Bateman, Mr. J. Tatlow, Sir H. Rider Haggard, Mr. Tom Garnett, and Mr. Wm. Lorimer (representing the United Kingdom); Hon. G. E. Foster (Canada); Donald Campbell (Australia); Hon. J. R. Sinclair (New Zealand); Sir J. W. S. Langerman (South Africa); Hon. E. R. Bowring (Newfoundland), and Mr. E. J. Harding, Secretary.

The inquiry is embracing an investigation and report on natural resources and facilities for the production, manufacture, and distri-

bution of articles of commerce in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland; on the trade of the Dominions with the United Kingdom and with the rest of the world; and on the food and raw material requirements of these Dominions and of the United Kingdom. The Commission took evidence in London during October and November 1912 on migration, natural resources, trade and legislation, and this evidence was published in two volumes during 1913. In Jan. 1913 the Commission embarked upon a tour of Australasia. An Interim Report dealing with Australasia [Cd. 7210, 1s.] and another dealing with the Union of South Africa [Cd. 7505, 6d.] were published in 1914. The Commission subsequently left for Canada, but was recalled in August owing to the war.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

General: The Committee of Imperial Defence; The Dominions and Imperial Defence.

The Navy.

The Army.

The Defence Forces of the Dominions.

The steps which were taken in 1909 to lay the foundations of a practical organisation for Imperial Defence, in which the self-governing States of the Empire should share the duties with the Mother-Country, have proved their value during the war. The Conference on Imperial Defence of that year was convened with the specific object of discussing general questions concerning the naval and military defence of the Empire with reference to proposals from New Zealand and Australia, and to resolutions passed by the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada. A system of co-operation in defence was then inaugurated, which is common to the several States of the Empire, with local naval forces and troops, raised, trained, and grouped in accordance with local requirements, but presenting enough organic similarity to make possible effective co-operation in war.

Conferences at the Foreign Office, and the sub-Conferences at the Admiralty and the War Office, led to complete agreement on all the points brought forward in memoranda prepared respectively by the Admiralty and the Army General Staff, and the conclusions were approved by the main Conference and the Committee of Imperial Defence.

The arrangements were carried further at the Imperial Conference, 1911, when there was a conference between the Admiralty and representatives of the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia. A Committee of the Conference also discussed matters concerning the military defence of the Empire. The usefulness of these meetings and conferences were amply demonstrated by the smooth working of the arrangements between the Dominions and the Mother-Country on the outbreak of war.

The Committee of Imperial Defence.

This body was, at its inception, purely advisory. Upon its recommendations naval and military policy were theoretically, and in its main lines practically, based. The purpose of the Committee was to consider questions of Imperial Defence from the point of view of the Navy, the Army, India, and the States of the Empire; to obtain and collate information from the various departments of the State; to prepare any documents required by the Prime Minister; to furnish such advice as may be required; and to keep adequate records for the permanent information of the Cabinet. The machinery provided for the work was the Secretariat or "permanent nucleus" of the Committee. The Secretary, who was appointed for a period of five years, was Captain Maurice P. A. Hankey, R.M.A., C.B., who had as his colleagues two assistant secretaries, nominated respectively by the Admiralty and the War Office, and appointed for three years. Whether any change was made in the functions of the committee when war began, or since, was not announced, but it has met on many occasions.

In its composition the Committee is an elastic and flexible body; but before the war it for some time consisted of the Prime Minister, four Secretaries of State (other than the Home Secretary), the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Chan-

cellor of the Exchequer, the First Sea Lord and the Director of Naval Intelligence representing the Navy, the Chief of the Imperial General Staff and the Director of Military Operations representing the Army; and in addition to these official members, Admirals of the Fleet Lord Fisher and Sir Arthur Wilson, are members. From time to time members have been added *ad hoc*, and the Committee had on several occasions conferred with representatives of the Dominions, when the relations of this country to the European and other Powers, and the manner in which they affected the naval and military situation, have been discussed, as well as the co-operation of the naval forces of the United Kingdom with those of the Dominions.

The Committee of Imperial Defence conducted its work through sub-committees, and plenary sittings took place only six or seven times in the year. There were four permanent sub-committees: (1) the Home Ports Committee; (2) the Oversea Defence Committee; (3) the Committee for the Co-ordination of Departmental Action on the Outbreak of War, which has prepared definite instructions in a "War Book"; and (4) the Air Committee, which deals with matters concerning aerial navigation. Other sub-committees were formed from time to time for special objects.

The Dominions and Imperial Defence.

NAVAL.

The conclusions arrived at in 1909 by the Conference on Imperial Defence in its relation to naval matters were announced to the House of Commons by Mr. Asquith in August of that year. The delegates from South Africa decided to wait until the Union was an accomplished fact before arriving at any decision; New Zealand preferred to adhere to the existing policy of contribution; Canada and Australia were determined to lay the foundations of navies of their own.

The arrangement arrived at between the British Admiralty and representatives of the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia at the Imperial Conference in 1911 was published in the form of a Memorandum, which is quoted in the ANNUAL for 1912.

The Canadian Naval Aid Bill was passed in the Dominion House of Commons on May 10th, when the Government majority was 43. On May 30th the Bill was rejected by the Senate by 51 votes to 27. (For further details of Canadian action, see Ed. 1914 and Cd. 6680 of 1913.)

The Commonwealth Government adhered to the policy agreed upon in 1909 and 1911, and during 1913 the principal ships of the first fleet unit of the Royal Australian Navy were completed. The responsibility for the defence of Australasian waters, and for the maintenance of the naval establishments at Sydney and elsewhere in the Commonwealth, was entirely assumed by the Federal Government on July 1st, 1913.

New Zealand, South Africa, India, and Newfoundland continued to make direct contribu-

tions to the Imperial Navy. The Federated Malay States also provided the cost of a battleship.

Immediately on the declaration of war, the Government of the Dominion of Canada placed at the service of the Admiralty the cruisers *Niobe* and *Rainbow* for purposes of commerce protection. They also placed at the service of the Admiralty two submarines which they had recently purchased, and which were at Esquimaux. Large numbers of Royal Naval Reserve men, both in Canada and Newfoundland, volunteered for service.

The Government of the Commonwealth of Australia at once placed the Royal Australian Navy under the control of the Admiralty, and a numerous body of yachtsmen and others with seafaring knowledge offered their services.

The Government of New Zealand placed the New Zealand Naval Force under the control of the Admiralty, and made a further offer of seamen. All these offers were gratefully accepted, and they included the equipment, maintenance, and pay of the naval and other forces.

MILITARY.

Within a measurable period the Mother-Country, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa will have organised their forces in armies, based generally on the system of the Imperial Army at home.

The scheme provides that the organisation and training of the troops of the Overseas Dominions shall follow generally the same lines as in the Regular Army and Territorial Force. Under the scheme for the organisation of an Imperial General Staff there is to be an interchange of officers, and headquarters for training are already established or to be established in the various Dominions under the control of the Imperial Staff. A Dominions Section of the Staff was formed at the War Office, April 1st, 1912, to which officers from the Overseas Dominions are attached, whose duty is to study systems of education, training, staff duties, tactics, etc., and to keep the Chief of the Imperial General Staff abreast of changes and progress in their own parts of the Empire. The local forces of the various Dominions will thus form part of one great homogeneous Imperial Army in a much larger sense than that term has hitherto been used. It is intended that Staff Colleges shall be established in each of the States of the Empire on the lines of the Staff Colleges at Camberley and Quetta. It should thus be possible ultimately for the troops of the whole Empire to be formed and employed as a great Imperial Army in war, and for the troops of any one part of the Empire being easily adaptable for employment in any other. (See *post* under *Defence Forces of the Dominions*, p. 181.)

THE NAVY.

Administration: The Admiralty Departments; Distribution of Business; The Royal Marines; The Naval War Staff; Finance; Admiralty Policy.

Organisation: Personnel; The Naval Commands; Dockyard and Port Commands.

Miscellaneous: The Events of the Year; The Flag List.

Relative Strength and Cost.

Administration.

The Admiralty Board.

First Lord, Right Hon. Winston L. Spencer Churchill, M.P.

First Sea Lord, Admiral of the Fleet Rt. Hon. Lord Fisher of Kilverstone, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., LL.D. (succeeded Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., A.D.C., on Oct. 29th, 1914).

Second Sea Lord, Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick T. Hamilton, K.C.B., C.V.O.

Third Sea Lord, Rear-Admiral Frederick C. T. Tudor, C.B.

Fourth Sea Lord, Captain Cecil F. Lambert, R.N.

Civil Lord, Right Hon. George Lambert, M.P.
Additional Civil Lord, Right Hon. Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, Right Hon. T. J. Macnamara, LL.D., M.P.

Permanent Secretary, Sir W. Graham Greene, K.C.B.

Unlike the other great departments of the Government, the Navy is not presided over by a Secretary of State. This is due to the circumstance that the constitutional ruler of the Navy is a Lord High Admiral, but the office has been continuously in commission since 1708, except during the period when it was filled by the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. The Commissioners are generally styled "the Lords of the Admiralty" or "the Board."

Private Secretaries and Naval Assistants.

Private Secretaries to First Lord: J. E. Master-ton Smith, E. H. Marsh, C.M.G., G. A. Steel, A. F. Whyte, M.P. (unpaid), the Hon. E. T. W. Fiennes, M.P. (unpaid).

Private Sec. to First Sea Lord: J. S. Barnes.

Private Sec. to Second Sea Lord: P. E. Marrack.

Private Sec. to Third Sea Lord: J. A. C. Champion.

Private Sec. to Fourth Sea Lord: H. Eastwood.

Private Sec. to Civil Lord: N. MacLeod.

Private Sec. to Additional Civil Lord: C. Perham.

Private Sec. to Financial Secretary and Parliamentary Clerk: M. L. Taylor.

Private Sec. to Permanent Secretary: A. H. M. Robertson.

Naval Secretary to First Lord: Rear-Admiral Henry F. Oliver, C.B., M.V.O.

Naval Assistant to First Sea Lord: Captain Percy T. H. Beamish, R.N.

Naval Assistant to Second Sea Lord: Captain Edward M. Phillpotts, R.N.

Naval Assistant to Third Sea Lord: Captain Clement Greatorex, M.V.O., R.N.

[As a consequence of the resignation of Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg from the post of First Sea Lord on Oct. 29th, further changes in these lists were, at the date they were compiled, expected to take place.]

The Admiralty issued a statement dated Sept. 7th, 1912, with memoranda by the First Lord, in which it was announced that the following distribution of Admiralty business

had been approved, and would come into force forthwith:—

- First Lord, General Direction of all business.
- First Sea Lord, Organisation for War and Distribution of the Fleet.
- Second Sea Lord, *Personnel*.
- Third Sea Lord, *Matériel*.
- Fourth Sea Lord, Stores and Transport.
- Civil Lord, Works, Buildings, and Greenwich Hospital.
- Additional Civil Lord, Contracts and Dockyard business.
- Parliamentary Secretary, Finance.
- Permanent Secretary, Admiralty business.

Distribution of Business.

First Lord.

1. General direction and supervision of all business relating to the Navy. Political and Board questions. 2. Promotions and removals from the Service of Naval and Marine officers. Honours and rewards. 3. Royal Yachts and Admiralty Yacht, including appointment of all officers. 4. Appointment of admirals and officers in command, including engineer rear-admirals, surgeons-general and deputy surgeons-general, and staff appointments of Royal Marines. 5. Chaplain of the Fleet, appointment of, and entry of naval chaplains and instructors. 6. Civil appointments and promotions (higher posts). 7. Naval cadetships and nominations to assistant clerkships, R.N.

First Sea Lord.

1. Preparation for war: All large questions of naval policy and maritime warfare—to advise. 2. Fighting and sea-going efficiency of the Fleet, its organisation and mobilisation, including complements of ships as affecting total numbers; system of gunnery and torpedo exercises of the Fleet, and tactical employment of air-craft, and all military questions connected with the foregoing; distribution and movements of all ships in commission and in reserve. 3. Superintendence of the War Staff and the Hydrographic Department.

Second Sea Lord.

1. Manning and training of the Fleet; details of complements of ships and establishments; barracks, training, and educational establishments, with their complements; also all mobilisation regulations for the *personnel*. 2. Service and appointments of officers of all branches (except as reserved to First Lord). 3. Royal Marines. 4. Coastguard and Reserve Forces. 5. Hospitals. 6. Discipline (see Note). 7. Signals.

NOTE.—The following papers are invariably to be marked also to the First Sea Lord: (1) Questions of importance relating to discipline. (2) Questions affecting total Fleet numbers.

Third Sea Lord.

1. Design of *matériel* for the Fleet, including ships and their machinery, armour, naval ordnance and gun mountings, aeroplanes and airships, and docking facilities; also alterations and additions to ships which affect design or fighting efficiency. Preparation of estimates of costs of all new construction falling due in any year under current and prospective programmes. Superintendence of the Departments of the Director of Naval Construction, Engineer-in-Chief, Director of Naval Ordnance, Director of Naval Equipment, Director of Air

Department, and Superintendent of Compasses. 2. Design questions affecting vessels proposed to be purchased for the Fleet or to be employed in auxiliary services. 3. Inventions relating to ships, machinery, &c. 4. Salvage of vessels, so far as technical and professional considerations are involved.

Fourth Sea Lord.

1. Transport service, including hired auxiliary vessels other than armed merchant cruisers. Passages. 2. Superintendence of naval store, Fleet coaling, and victualling services; ordnance and medical stores, &c., and all questions relating thereto. 3. Full and half pay; allowances and compensations, including table money, prize questions, pilotage and surveying pay, and freight of treasure and all extra payments. Debts of officers and men. Naval and Marine pensions and widows' pensions. Character, conduct, and badge questions. Naval savings banks. 4. Medals. Uniform regulations. 5. Naval detention quarters and Bodmin Naval Prison. Deserters—rewards for apprehension; removals of "R." 6. General salvage money questions, and money demands for salvage of naval stores. 7. Collisions.

Civil Lord.

1. Works and buildings, including purchases of land; Coastguard buildings, sites, and leases. 2. Staff of civil establishments (except as reserved to First Lord), including classification, appointment, promotion, pay, allowances, and pension; dockyard police. 3. Greenwich Hospital business, including appointments (except of Naval chaplains to livings, Superintendent of the Royal Hospital School, Curator of the Painted Hall, and appointments to Greenwich Hospital Pensions). 4. Charitable fund, compassionate allowances, subscriptions, &c., and allowances to ministers of religion, and grants in aid of churches and schools. 5. Marine and dockyard schools. 6. Special questions affecting retirement and pay of Naval and Marine officers and men, when discretionary power is specifically provided for by Order in Council.

NOTE.—Works questions of an important character, or if likely to affect questions dealt with by the Financial Secretary, will be marked to him also.

Additional Civil Lord.

1. Contracts for *matériel* for the Fleet (including ships and their machinery, armour, naval ordnance and gun mountings, aeroplanes and airships), works, yard machinery, and stores of all descriptions. Contract arrangements in connection with the disposal, salvage, or loan of vessels or stores. Superintendence of the Contract and Purchase Department. 2. General organisation of dockyards, including provision of labour and plant, and any business questions in connection with the building and repair of ships and their machinery, whether in the dockyards or in private yards.

NOTE.—Tenders for ships' hulls and propelling machinery, armour, and important gun and air-craft orders, will also be marked to the Third Sea Lord.

Parliamentary and Financial Secretary.

1. Finance, estimates, and expenditure generally, and all proposals for new and

unusual expenditure. 2. Accounts—Cash, store, and dockyard expense. 3. Purchase and sale of ships, and of stores generally. 4. Payment of hire of ships as armed merchant cruisers, troop ships, colliers, freight ships, &c. 5. Questions involving reference to the Treasury financially, except the less important works questions dealt with finally by the Civil Lord. 6. Exchequer and Audit Department—Questions connected with. 7. General labour questions, including annual petitions.

Permanent Secretary.

1. General office organisation. 2. Discipline of the clerical staff of the various Admiralty Departments. 3. Admiralty procedure. 4. Recommendations for appointments and promotions in the Admiralty Office. 5. Correspondence. 6. Communications with Foreign Naval Attachés. 7. Communications with ministers of religion (other than Church of England).

NOTE.—Routine papers, as defined below, will be disposed of by the Permanent Secretary. (a) Such as require intermediate action or reference to render them sufficiently complete for decision by the Board. (b) Such as do not involve some new principle, establish a precedent, or occasion expense not provided for under existing regulations. (c) Such as do not involve any point of discipline, or affect the movements of or orders to a ship.

In the absence of the Permanent Secretary the Assistant Secretary will act in his place.

Notes.

1. It is to be understood that in any matter of great importance the First Sea Lord is always to be consulted by the other Sea Lords, the Civil Lord, the Additional Civil Lord, and the Parliamentary and Permanent Secretaries; but each Member of the Board and the Parliamentary and Permanent Secretaries will communicate direct with the First Lord. 2. The proceedings of courts martial will be marked to the Fourth and Second Sea Lords, but will specially pass under review of the Fourth Sea Lord, who will call the attention of the Second Sea Lord to any special point requiring consideration. The latter will consult the First Sea Lord in cases of importance.

Secretary's Department.

Assist. Sec., O. A. R. Murray, C.B.

*Principal Clerks, J. W. S. Anderson, M.V.O.; H. W. Brown; W. J. Evans; A. Flint (*act.*); W. F. Nicholson; R. R. Scott; C. Walker (£850-£1,000).

Assist. Sec. for Finance Duties, V. W. Baddeley, C.B. (£1,000-£1,200).

*Assist. Principals, C. J. Adams; C. R. Brigstocke; H. Eastwood (*act.*); R. G. Hayes; E. Lee; J. E. Masterton Smith; S. H. Plummer; R. Skinner; M. L. Taylor (£600-£800).

*Clerks, J. B. Abraham; J. S. Barnes; J. A. C. Champion; E. C. Cleary; C. B. Coxwell; G. Dunn; T. Fry; R. M. Y. Gleadowe; N. Macleod; C. G. Madin; P. E. Marrack; Cecil Perham; Sidney H. Phillips; A. H.

M. Robertson; E. Sawers; G. A. Steel; R. Walton (£200-£500).

*Staff Clerks, H. Akhurst; G. F. Cotton; F. W. Danter; A. Main; J. Northan; W. A. T. Shorto; V. T. Simpson; E. J. Tozer; F. G. C. Young (£350-£450).

Librarian, W. G. Perrin (£400-£600).

Deputy Librarian, J. F. Phillips (£300-£400).

The Admiralty Library, consisting of some 50,000 volumes, was removed in Aug. and Sept. 1910 to more convenient apartments in the new buildings over the entrance to the Mall; and at the same time steps were taken to provide a reading-room for officers of the Royal Navy and Marines, and for naval students obtaining permission to use the library. The reading-room was officially opened by the First Lord on Sept. 20th, 1911. Part I. of a subject catalogue of printed books in the Library, dealing with the Historical Section, was issued in July 1912.

Admiralty War Staff.

Chief of the War Staff, Admiral Sir F. C.

Doveton Sturdee, K.C.B., C.V.O., G.M.G.

Assist. to ditto, Captain Arthur V. Vyvyan.

Operations Division.

Director of the Operations Division, Rear-Admiral Arthur C. Leveson, C.B.

Assist. ditto, Captain Herbert W. Richmond.

Naval and Marine Staff, Commanders Claud H. Sinclair, William R. W. Kettlewell; Majors William Dixon, R.M.A., Brevet Major Hugh F. Montgomery, R.M.L.I.

Civil Staff, *Staff Clerk*, G. J. Rickman, Esq.

Intelligence Division.

Director of the Intelligence Division, Captain William R. Hall, R.N.

Assist. ditto, Captain Edward H. F. Heaton-Ellis, M.V.O.

Naval and Marine Staff, Commanders Bernard St. G. Collard, Gilbert O. Stephenson; Lieut.-Commander Charles C. Ennals; Eng. Commander Percy Wheeler; Major Walter T. C. Jones, D.S.O., R.M.L.I.; Captains Frank V. Temple, R.M.L.I., Percy R. Heycock, R.M.A., Walter Sinclair, R.M.L.I., Cecil E. S. Wright, R.M.L.I., William H. L. Tripp, R.M.A., Edward S. Mairis, R.M.L.I.; Fleet Paymasters Charles J. E. Rotter, Ernest W. C. Thring, C. Betton Roberts.

Civil Staff, *Staff Clerk*, Hugh Broadbent.

Mobilisation Division.

Director of the Mobilisation Division, Captain Hugh F. P. Sinclair, R.N.

Naval Staff, Commanders Percy Withers, Stanley R. Miller.

Civil Staff, *Staff Clerk for Manning Duties*, Robert Gordon.

Trade Division.

Director of the Trade Division (*acting*), Captain Richard Webb, R.N.

Naval and Marine Staff, Commanders Henry C. Carr and Horace W. Longden, R.N. (*temp.*); Major Thomas H. Hawkins, R.M.L.I. Naval Attaches, Captains Guy R. A. Gaunt (Washington), June 1st, 1914; The Hon.

* The Clerical Staff is arranged alphabetically in each class, and the arrangement does not indicate precedence. Promotion to higher appointments will be by selection and not by seniority.

Hubert G. Brand, M.V.O. (Tokio), Oct. 9th, 1912; Montagu W. W. P. Consett (Stockholm), July 27th, 1912; Michael H. Hodges, M.V.O. (Paris), March 16th, 1914; William H. D. Boyle (Rome), June 24th, 1913; Harold G. Grenfell (St. Petersburg), April 1st, 1912.

The Naval War Staff was established by an Admiralty Memorandum dated Jan. 1st, 1912, which Memorandum was reprinted as an appendix to the First Lord's Statement Explanation of the Navy Estimates, 1912-13 [Cd. 6106]. In this document the Staff was stated to be the means of preparing and training those officers who arrive, or are likely to arrive, by the excellence of their sea service, at stations of high responsibility, for dealing with the more extended problems awaiting them there; it was to be a means of sifting, developing, and applying the results of history and experience, and of preserving them as a general stock of reasoned opinion available as an aid and guide for all who are called upon to determine, in peace or war, the naval policy of the country; and it was to be a brain, far more comprehensive than that of any single man, applied continuously to the scientific and speculative study of naval strategy and preparation.

The Chief of the Staff is a flag officer, primarily responsible to the First Sea Lord, and working under him as his principal assistant and agent. As occasion requires, he accompanies the First Lord and First Sea Lord to the Committee of Imperial Defence. He guides and co-ordinates the work of the Staff in all its branches, and under his direction frequent "Staff meetings" are held with the Directors of Divisions and other members. The Staff has three main branches, dealing respectively with war information, war plans, and war arrangements. The first named, known as the Intelligence Division, acquires the information on which action may be taken; the second, known as the Operations Division, deliberates on the facts so obtained in relation to the policy of the State, and reports thereupon; and the third, known as the Mobilisation Division, enables the final decision of the superior authority to be put into actual effect. Each of these Divisions, which are equal in status, is in charge of a Director, who is either a rear-admiral or senior captain. Each Director is ready at any moment to act for the Chief of the Staff in the latter's absence from whatever cause, and for this purpose is fully acquainted with the work of his two colleagues.

The functions of the War Staff are advisory. It has no executive authority, discharges no administrative duties, and its responsibilities end with the tendering of advice and with the accuracy of the facts on which that advice is based. Decision as to accepting or rejecting the advice of the Staff wholly or in part rests with the First Sea Lord, whose place it is, as a Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, to decide on the grand issues of naval policy and warfare. The existence of the Staff enables him to do this without being burdened with undue detail, and with every assurance that no detail has been neglected.

The original members of the War Staff were selected by the Admiralty from among officers whose qualifications were considered suitable, but in course of time membership will be limited to those officers who pass through a

special "War Staff Course" at the Royal Naval War College, Portsmouth. Officers graduating in this manner constitute a specialist branch of "Staff Officers," and are eligible to receive appointments either at the Admiralty or on the staff of flag officers afloat as they become vacant. The first War Staff Course, to which twelve lieutenants of over six years' seniority and three officers of the Royal Marines were appointed, began in April 1912, and on qualifying as Staff Officers its members received appointments afloat in February 1913. Future courses are to begin about the end of February in each year.

The Navy War Council was established in Oct. 1909 for the purpose of co-ordinating the arrangements made in former years for the study of naval strategy and the working out of war plans. Its functions have now to a large extent been transferred to the Naval War Staff and its Chief.

The Intelligence Division of the War Staff was previously known as the Naval Intelligence Department, and was established in Feb. 1887 on the basis of an existing Foreign Intelligence Committee, its first director being Capt. W. H. Hall, with a total staff of 15 naval officers and civilians, which number was increased from time to time.

Similarly, the Mobilisation Division was known as the Naval Mobilisation Department. It was formed in 1900 on the nucleus of the section of the Naval Intelligence Department concerned with mobilisation duties and the preparation of war plans.

No department comparable with the Operations Division of the War Staff existed before the constitution of the latter in Jan. 1912, but many of its functions were carried out by the Intelligence and Mobilisation Departments.

A separate Trade Division was constituted on the outbreak of war.

Hydrographic Department.

Hydrographer, Captain John F. Parry, R.N. (£1,500).

Assist. ditto, Captain Ernest C. Hardy, R.N.

Chief Civil Assist., W. D. Barber, I.S.O. (£550-£650).

Naval Assists., Coms. Philip C. Pearson (retired), Bishop O. M. Davy, William T. P. Wilson (retired), John D. Nares; Lieut.-Coms. John S. Harris, Charles M. Gibson (addl.), Harold D. Warburg; Lieuts. Archibald C. Bell, Alan F. S. Grant (for Chart Branch) (£530-£600).

Supt. of Charts, Comdr. Henry P. Douglas (£700-£800).

Supt. of Sailing Directions, Commander Charles V. Smith (retired).

Chief Cartographers, A. W. Codd, B.A., Alexander Gibson, B.Sc., and Hugh H. Underhill (£415-£500).

Cartographers, J. Henry Aitken, J. W. Atherton, J. R. Brooks, J. A. B. Buck, B.Sc., L. De Ville, A. Foxcroft Gibson, David Hardie, G. R. Hayes, J. M. Lee, J. E. McGegan, C. M. Meade, Harry Moody, H. H. Oakley, B.Sc., E. C. Pratt, T. J. Richmond, B.Sc., F. H. Sharbau, G. B. Stigant (£100-£400).

Staff Clerks, W. Lindegren, W. E. Llewellyn (£350-£450).

Navigation Department.

Director of Navigation. Captain Philip Nelson-Ward, M.V.O., R.N., Commander Guy M. Marston (lent War Staff).

Naval Assistant, Commander Lewis T. L. Jones.

The branch of the Hydrographic Department responsible for advising on the Navigation School, Portsmouth, and for questions relative to navigation, mooring, and berthing schemes, dredging schemes, navigation appliances generally, and pilotage, was on Sept. 1st, 1913, formed into a separate Navigation Department.

Naval Equipment Department.

Director of Naval Equipment, Rear-Admiral Arthur W. Waymouth (£1,500).

Assist. ditto, Captain H. Ralph Crooke (£950).

Eng. Captain, Arthur F. Kingsnorth.

Carpenter Lieut., Thomas L. Soper.

Supts. of Contract-built Ships, Captain Brian H. F. Barttelot, for contract work (not including Destroyers) on the Clyde; Address: 3, Clyde View, Partick, Glasgow. Captain Laurence E. Power, M.V.O., for contract work (not including Destroyers) on the Tyne, Thames, Mersey, at Barrow-in-Furness, and at Sunderland; Address: 4, Eslington Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Supt. of Torpedo Boat Destroyers building by Contract, Captain Douglas L. Dent, R.N.; Address: 47, Victoria Street, S.W.

Commanders Cyril Asser, Richard F. H. H. Mahon, Vernon S. Rashleigh, Lionel F. Maitland-Kirwan.

The Department of the Director of Naval Equipment was created by an official Admiralty Memorandum dated Sept. 7th, 1912. It was formerly a part of the Department of the Controller (Third Sea Lord). The duties and functions of the Director were set forth in an appendix to the Memorandum as being 'to advise the Third Sea Lord on all naval professional questions relating to the construction of ships whose designs have been approved by the Board, and to repairs and alterations and additions to completed ships, and to keep him informed of the progress of construction generally. He will be associated with the Director of Dockyards and with the Superintendent of Contract Work in advising on questions involving naval considerations arising out of the building, alteration, or repair of ships. He will be responsible for the supervision of the equipment and fittings of H.M. ships building by contract or in the Dockyards, visiting the vessels, and going fully into their equipment and fittings at an early stage of design. He will constantly take stock of the condition of ships, and will put forward annually a programme for additions, alterations, and repairs.'

Naval Construction Department.

Director of Naval Construction, E. H. Tennyson d'Eyncourt (£2,000).

Superintendent of Construction Accounts and Contract Work, W. H. Whiting (£1,200-£1,500).

Assistant Directors of Naval Construction, W. J. Berry, W. H. Gard, M.V.O., A. E. Richards (£1,000-£1,200).

Superintendent of Admiralty Experimental Works, R. E. Froude, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. (£1,000).

Chief Constructors, E. Beaton, J. H. Cardwell, J. H. Narbeth, M.V.O., H. Pledge (£700-£850).

Constructors, E. L. Attwood, G. H. Ball, W. H. Carter, R. J. Dennis, A. J. Hobson, A. W. Johns, W. J. Martin, E. N. Mooney, C. F. Munday, O. A. Payne, E. A. J. Pearce, P. L. Pethick, J. Rogers, A. M. Worthington (£450-£600).

Assistant Constructors, First Class, A. Adams, T. H. Bentlev, E. B. Charig, J. W. Dippy, J. S. Gillingham, Claude Hannaford (Secretary to Director of Naval Construction), E. B. Harries, A. E. Horley, J. Innes, F. M. Lee, L. T. J. Mathias, T. L. Mathias, F. L. Mayer, A. Nicholls, W. E. Noble, R. P. Pether, W. G. Sanders (Haslar), C. Seott, W. Smith, A. W. Watson, L. Woollard (£250-£450).

Assistant Constructors, C. M. Carter, G. H. Child, E. S. Curphey, H. B. W. Evans, W. Froude (Haslar), G. Hackney, F. Hickey, C. J. W. Hopkins, C. S. Lillierap, S. A. McCarthy, E. F. Spanner, L. C. Williamson.

Inspecting Officer of Smiths' Work, E. T. Pearson.

Curator of Drawings, W. J. Moore.

Examiner of Construction Accounts, George H. Taylor.

Superintending Electrical Engineer, C. H. Worthingham.

Electrical Engineers, Higher Grade, Thomas Edge, William McClelland (£500-£650).

Electrical Engineers, H. Melville Ackery, A. D. Constable, A. G. Newington (£300-£500).

First Assistant Electrical Engineers, J. S. Beddoe, H. H. R. Green, W. P. Scott.

Engineering Department.

Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, Eng. Vice-Admiral Sir Henry J. Oram, K.C.B., F.R.S. (£1,500).

Deputy Engineer-in-Chief, Eng. Rear-Admiral G. G. Goodwin, C.B. (£850-£1,000 and £200 allowance).

Assist. dittoes, Eng. Rear-Admiral Edouard Gaudin, Eng. Captain Francis H. Lister (£850-£1,000); Eng. Rear-Admiral William J. Anstey.

Engineer Inspectors, Eng. Commanders Charles W. J. Bearblock, Arthur S. Crisp, John McLaurin, David J. Carruthers, Reginald W. Skelton, Frederick Barter, Vernon A. A. Ter Veen, Robert J. Block, Regin R. Croisdale, Arthur E. Hyne (full pay and allowance).

Engineer Lieut.-Commanders, Bertram Harvey, Charles J. Hawkes, James J. Sargent, Leonard W. Curgenvin, Harold A. Brown, Robert Beeman, Henry S. Briggs, (temp.), Alfred Turner, Augustus G. Crousaz (full pay and all owance).

Engineer Lieuts., Stanley C. Church, Edwin Williamson.

Examiner of Engineering Accounts, Edwin Gedye (£350-£450).

Dockyards Department.

Director of Dockyards and Dockyard Work, Sir James B. Marshall, K.C.B. (£1,500).

Supt. of Dockyard Branch, H. J. Webb (£1,000-£1,200).

Constructors, C. H. Croxford, W. T. Pine (£450-£600 and allowance).

Engineer Assist. to Director of Dockyards, Eng. Captain John W. Ham (borne in *President*).

Engineer Assistants, Eng. Commander Samuel P. Ferguson, T. E. Elvey.

Examiners of Dockyard Work, G. F. Ludford, H. B. Wood, T. H. Harries, E. A. Lakey, E. R. Langmaid, J. Ellis (£350-£500).

Clerical Assist., C. W. Loveridge.
Visiting Inspectors of Timber, W. H. Hooper,
Alfred James (£350-£450).

Dockyard Expense Accounts Department.

Inspector of Dockyard Expense Accounts, W. G. Koff, I.S.O. (£850-£1,000).
Assist. to ditto, J. Ryan (£600-£800).
Deputy Expense Accounts Officer, F. W. W. Burrell (£350-£500).
Assist. ditto, Thomas Jennings, H. McM. Rigg.

Naval Store Department.

Director of Stores, Sir John Forsey, Kt., C.V.O. (£1,000-£1,200).
Assist. ditto, G. H. Ashdown, M. M. Waller (£800-£900).
Superintending Clerks, J. H. Aitken, A. E. Cocks, G. M. Discombe, Herbert Simmins, B. J. Wilson (£600-£800).
Naval Store Officer, R. O. Boggon (in lieu of a Deputy Naval Store Officer).
Deputy Store Officers, I. V. Bennett, O. S. Griffiths, A. C. Hearn, J. C. Kell, B. Page, W. B. Stanton (add.) (£350-£500).
Assist. ditto, G. Carter, M. Kissane, E. Lander, W. H. L. Roberts, A. H. J. Watson.
Technical Assist., R. Murray, M.V.O. (£350-£600).
Chief Examiners, W. H. Hayden, W. Riggs, C. H. G. Wilkinson (£350-£500).
Examiners, R. H. Bennett, G. Day, Chief Boatswain Anthony H. Goatly, R.N. (£250-£350).
Assist. ditto, G. W. Matthews, W. J. S. Newbury, A. G. Rule, A. R. Straw.

Compass Branch.

(47, Victoria Street, S.W.)

Supt. of Compasses, Captain Frank O. Creagh-Osborne (retired).
Assist. ditto, Commander Stanley B. Norfolk.
Assist. to ditto, Lieut.-Commander Geoffrey B. Harrison.
Compass Examiner (at Deptford), Boatswain George H. Alexander.

Naval Ordnance Department.

Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Rear-Admiral Morgan Singer, A.D.C., R.N. (£1,500).
Assist. Director of Torpedoes, Captain Philip W. Dumas, C.V.O., C.B., R.N. (£950).
Assist. Director of Naval Ordnance, Captain James D. Dick, R.N. (£800).
Assists. to Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Commanders Charles L. Lambe, George R. B. Blount, Humphrey T. Walwyn, Wilfred F. French, Stanley T. H. Wilton, Patrick E. Parker, Edward Altham, Basil E. Reinold (full pay and allowance).
Target Practice Section, Captain Charles D. Carpendale, Commander Charles A. Fountaine, Commander Douglas W. O'B. Forsyth (temp.).
Chief Gunners, Frederick J. Payne, Malcolm A. McKenzie.
Chief Boatswain, Patrick P. Coleman.
Gunner, Leonard Repton.
Engineer Inspectors, Eng. Rear-Admiral Ernest F. Ellis, Eng. Commanders Henry Wall, Edward O. Heford, Eng. Lieut.-Commanders George H. Starr, Frederick L. Robertson, Eng. Lieut. Stanley W. Cooke.

Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance, Rear-Admiral Francis G. Eyre, R.N. (£1,000-£1,200).
Assists. to ditto, Commander Digby St. A. P. Weston (retired), Lieuts. Henry G. R. Bevan (retired), Leslie J. L. Hammond (retired) (£550-£700).

Naval Officers Employed on Inspection and Experimental Ordnance Duties, Under Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance: Lieut.-Commanders Arthur W. Tomlinson, Frank R. Willis, Lieuts. Harold G. Jackson (retired), John E. Bray (retired), Edward H. M. Nicholson, D.S.O. (retired), Hugh J. Orr (retired), Llewellyn E. H. Llewellyn (retired), John G. McHardy (retired), Captains William S. Poë, R.M.A., Charles A. Bishop, R.M.A. Under War Office: Lieut.-Commanders John A. Duncan, John A. L. Hay, Lieut. Archibald C. Goolden (retired), Capt. Nathaniel F. Trotman, R.M.A.

Examiner of Naval Ordnance Work, Harry Alden.
Superintending Clerk, T.G. Anderson (£550-£700).
Assist. ditto, W. P. Daniels.
Supt. of Ordnance Stores, Capt. Barrington H. Chevallier, R.N. (retired) (£1,000-£1,200).
Assist. ditto, H. Fathers (£800-£900).
Superintending Clerks, J. C. Escott, Frederick Ward, G. E. Woodward (£550-£700).
Deputy Ordnance Store Officers, W. I. James, A. McFarlane, W. Vaughan (£350-£500).
Chief Analyst, Sheffield, John C. W. Humfrey.

Ordnance Board (Woolwich).

(Under the Master-General of the Ordnance.)
President, Major-Gen. Sir Charles F. Hadden, K.C.B. (p.a.c.).
Vice-President, Rear-Admiral Richard B. Farquhar.
Members, Capt. Cuthbert E. Hunter, R.N., Col. H. E. F. Gould Adams, C.M.G. (g.), Lieut.-Col. N. B. Heffernan, R.A. (p.a.c., g.), Lieut.-Col. M. S. C. Campbell, C.I.E., R.A. (Ordnance Consulting Officer for India) (*ex-officio*), Maj. Picton Philipps, M.V.O., R.M.A., and the Superintendent of Research.

Consulting Experts, Sir A. Noble, Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L., LL.D., Sir W. Crookes, Kt., O.M., F.R.S., D.Sc., Sir A. B. W. Kennedy, Kt., F.R.S., LL.D., Sir A. G. Greenhill, Kt., M.A., F.R.S., Henry R. A. Mallock, F.R.S., F. W. Harbord, Col. H. C. L. Holden, C.B. (retired pay, g.), the Chief Superintendent, Ordnance Factories; the Chief Inspector, Naval Ordnance; and the Chief Inspector, Woolwich.

Secretary, Major C. C. Noott, R.A. (g.).
Naval Secretary, Commander George P. Bevan, R.N.
Officer for Range Tables (Research Dept.), Capt. R. V. Douglas, R.A. (p.a.c., g.).

Air Department.

Director of Air Department, Capt. Murray F. Sueter, C.B.
Assist. ditto, Wing Commander Oliver Schwann. Commander, Robert M. Groves (*temp.*).
Squadron-Commander, Eugene L. Gerrard.
Flight-Lieuts., Christopher E. Maude, Harry Delacombe.
Engineer Inspector, Eng. Lieut.-Commander Gerald W. S. Aldwell.
Engineer Lieut.-Commander, Wilfred Briggs.
Paymaster, Herbert A. Michell.
Civilian Technical Assist., Harris Booth.

Coastguard Branch.

(58, Victoria Street, S.W.)

Admiral Commanding Coast Guard and Reserves,
Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur M. Farquhar,
K.C.B., C.V.O.

Assist to ditto, Captain Hugh H. D. Tothill.

Secretary, Paymaster Francis W. Walshe.

Clerk to ditto, Assist. Paymaster Thomas A. Woolf, Francis K. Kempson, Ernest H. Stern.

Commander (acting), John A. Slee. (For charge of Shore Wireless Telegraph Stations and Signal Stations.)

Lieut.-Commander, Ernest L. C. Grattan. (To assist Commander for charge of Shore Wireless Telegraph Stations.)

Engineer ditto, Frank R. Goodwin.

Chief Sigdal Boatwain, Joseph A. Minter.

Royal Marine Forces.

Headquarters Staff.

(Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster.)
Adjutant-General, Gen. Sir William Charles Nicholls, K.C.B.

Assist. ditto, Col. David Mercer.

Deputy ditto, (for Judge Advocate and other duties), Lieut.-Colonel Herbert Blumberg.

Quartermasters, Hon. Majors John Francis Dimmer, William Symes.

Warrant Officers, Walter Edward Downer, Albyn Edward Brown, Andrew Jamieson (Superintending Clerks).

The Royal Marines.

This corps is a military body especially organised and trained for service in the fleet as well as on shore. It constitutes an important part of the naval forces of the country, and is supported by funds taken in Naval Votes. Its motto, "Per mare, per terram," aptly describes the nature of its duties. The Royal Marines are divided into two corps—the Royal Marine Artillery (Blue Marines) and the Royal Marine Light Infantry (Red Marines). The former have their headquarters at Eastney, near Portsmouth; the latter at Chatham, Forton (near Gosport), and Plymouth. There is also at Walmer, near Deal, a recruit depot, where all newly raised men for both branches are sent to receive preliminary instruction. The Royal Marines are recruited under the long-service system, and there is never any lack of applicants to this *corps d'élite*. The recruiting office for London is at 22, Spring Gardens; but men are also entered at Bristol, Birmingham, Cambridge, Derby, Edinburgh, Exeter, Gloucester, Hull, Greenock, Liverpool, Reading, Salisbury, Taunton, and Wakefield. As a rule, one-half of the force is embarked for duty in his Majesty's ships, the remainder being at headquarters, revising drills, recruits, etc.

Accountant-General's Department.

Accountant-General of the Navy, Sir Alfred Eyles, K.C.B. (£1,500).

Deputy ditto, C. J. Naef (£1,200).

Assist. ditto, J. J. E. Butler, W. S. Sarel, Frank Storr (£850-£1,000).

Superintending Clerks, W. H. Boar, C. M. Bruce, E. S. Croft, Alexander Gunnison, F. G. Gordon, T. D. James, C. Richards Lee, Wilfrid Medd, Ernest Nicks, Arthur Northwood, F. G. Nutt, H. Francombe Painter, Frank Porter, William Sanger, E. W. Stafford (£550-£700).

Paymaster of Contingencies, H. A. T. Cummins, R.N. (£350-£500).

Deputy Accounts Officers, J. E. Barber, Edward Bilcliffe, S. T. Blackwell, W. R. V. Brade, A. H. Bryning, A. C. Comyns, A. H. Coombe, John Cronin, George Davis, William Doig, Alfred Douglas, J. E. Drake, C. J. Edwards, G. E. Foot, A. H. M. Fox, J. H. Fry, R. M. Houston, R. McGregor, L. V. Meadowcroft, W. H. Nichols, F. W. Papworth, H. F. Shaw, A. G. Smith, J. A. Smith, C. J. Southgate, A. E. Tippet, George Warren, A. E. Watling, S. R. Young (£350-£500).

Assist. ditto, H. G. Andrews, H. B. Bain, E. A. O. Barnes, W. E. G. Bloxham, W. T. Browne, James Carter, J. R. Cole, W. H. Connor, L. A. Costello, G. H. Court, D. H. Davies, C. M. Dodwell, H. T. Eastoe, Herbert Eborall, F. J. Fisher, W. R. P. Gant, W. J. S. Greenland, Walter Greenwood, Frank Gudge, E. F. Hall, T. H. Hart, W. O. Hawes, W. J. Hean, C. E. Horsey, T. C. John, Arthur Kerry, E. W. Lanham, J. H. Lawson, L. E. Lawson, W. A. Mackay, H. E. A. Marchant, R. P. Michell, F. W. Osborn, S. J. Partridge, S. A. H. Patterson, B. G. C. Pearce, H. G. Pearce, R. G. Peirce, E. H. Pelling, Arthur Phillips, G. R. Pocock, G. J. Prentice, C. J. Price, Leonard Pughe, H. W. Pugsley, C. E. Ries, W. H. Robertson, James Roffway, T. C. Rollin, Frederick Roome, E. R. Rowland, W. H. Saunders, G. H. Schafer, George Sibley, W. G. Spear, Charles Taylor, F. T. Thomas, L. F. Thorne, N. L. S. Walkley, G. W. Wall, H. T. West, R. H. Westlake.

Private Sec. to Sir Alfred Eyles, W. G. Spear.

Clerks to Commissioners of Income Tax, W. R. V. Brade and L. V. Meadowcroft.

The Finance Committee.

The secretariat of the Admiralty is divided into two sections, the executive and the financial. The first-named section is under the direction of the Permanent Secretary of the Admiralty, who acts as mouthpiece of the Board. The Financial Secretary, being a Minister of the Crown, vacates office with the Administration of which he is a member. The Accountant-General of the Navy, who is a permanent financial officer of the Admiralty, fills the position of Assistant Financial Secretary. By a Memorandum of the First Lord of the Admiralty, dated Sept. 7th, 1912, it was decided to establish on a more formal and responsible basis the Finance Committee which had been temporarily set up by Lord Selborne in 1904, this being considered the most efficient method of maintaining proper financial control over the expanding business of the Admiralty. The officials appointed members of the Committee were the Financial Secretary (as President), the Additional Civil Lord, the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Admiralty, the Accountant-General, and the Assistant Secretary for Finance Duties, who acts as Secretary of the Committee. The functions of the Committee are to assist and advise the Financial Secretary as may be required, to review the expenditure of each department or branch, to examine any proposals for new expenditure referred to it by the First Lord or any other member of the Board and report thereon, and to consider the monthly statement prepared by the Accountant-General, and report upon the progress of all Admiralty expenditure. The heads of spending departments attend the Committee's meetings as may be necessary in

ADMIRALTY STAFF.

connection with the particular business of their respective departments.

Victualling Department.

Director of Victualling, J. H. Brooks, C.B. (£1,000-£1,200).
 Assist. ditto, J. W. H. Culling (£800-£900).
 Superintending Clerks, A. G. Adams, F. J. A. Arch, W. E. Turner (£550-£700).
 Deputy Store Officers, J. M. Bailey, F. C. Smith, J. R. Tapp (£350-£500).
 Assist. ditto, P. R. Adams, Herbert A. Broom, T. Hewson, J. Jolly, Herbert F. Proctor, O. S. N. Rickards.
 Examiner of Store Accounts, W. R. Mulhern.
 Assist. ditto, J. C. Chittenden, H. J. Cock, H. M. Culpin, W. Weeden.

Transport Department.

Director of Transports, Rear-Admiral Herbert W. Savory, M.V.O. (retired) (£1,200).
 Naval Assist. ditto, Capt. Charles A. Christian, M.V.O., R.N. (retired) (£900).
 Supt. Transport Officer at Cardiff, Capt. Reginald F. Parker, R.N. (retired).
 Admiralty Transport Officers, Capt. Charles W. S. Leggatt, R.N. (Liverpool) (retired); Capt. Hubert Stansbury, R.N. (Southampton) (retired).
 Chief Insp. of Shipping, H. E. Parlett (£400-£600).
 Inspectors of Shipping, Carpenter-Lieut. George Hickey, R.N. (retired), Carpenter-Lieut. Charles R. Vincent, R.N. (retired), F. H. Bevan, Carpenter-Lieut. Robert G. Withell, R.N. (retired).
 Assist. ditto, K. P. Burgess, W. E. Darroch.
 Civil Assist. Director of Transports, R. Gear (£800-£900).
 Superintending Clerks, L. F. Goldsmid, B. A. Kemball-Cook, Graeme Thomson (£600-£800).
 Deputy Transport Clerks, E. J. Foley, J. J. Hayes, John Spear, Walter Youngman (£350-£500).
 Assist. ditto, A. Alcorn, E. Bradden, C. G. Copus, A. E. Faulkner, E. P. Fielden, P. G. Glennie, H. W. Griffen, W. G. Hynard, F. Mallinson, C. J. Olver, F. E. Parker.

The Director of Transports is an Admiralty officer, although the responsibility for any expenditure by his department on Army Transport Service rests with the War Office, or on Indian Troop Service with the India Office. That on account of Navy Transport Service rests with the Admiralty.

Medical Department.

Director-General, Surg.-Gen. Arthur W. May, C.B., F.R.C.S., K.H.P. (with the relative rank of Vice-Admiral, May 11th, 1913) (£1,800).
 Deputy ditto, Deputy Surg.-Gen. George Welch.
 Assists. to the Director-General, Fleet Surgeons Daniel J. P. McNabb, William L. Martin, F.R.C.S.I., David W. Hewitt, M.B., F.R.C.S. Staff Surgeon, Robert W. G. Stewart, M.B., Inspecting Medical Officer of Royal Naval Auxiliary Sick Berth Staff (borne in *President*).
 Staff Clerk in Charge, T. E. Kennedy (£400-£500).
 Staff Clerks, W. Innes, T. H. Perolz (£350-£450).

Medical Consultative Board.

President, The Medical Director-Gen. of the Navy.
 Civilian Members, Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., C.B., LL.D., M.B., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., Sir Dyce Duckworth, Bart., LL.D., M.D., F.R.C.P., Prof. W. J. R. Simpson, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., Sir John Tweedy, F.R.C.S.

Naval Member, Surg.-Gen. John J. Dennis, M.D. Sec., Fleet Surgeon Daniel J. P. McNabb.

Medical Examining Board.

President, The Medical Director-Gen. of the Navy.
 Members, James Galloway, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., and W. P. Herringham, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Medicine); L. A. Dunn, M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S., J. Ernest Lane, F.R.C.S. (Surgery).
 Sec., Fleet Surgeon Daniel J. P. McNabb.

Department of Works.

Director of Engineering and Architectural Works, T. Sims, C.B., M.I.C.E.
 Assist. Directors of Works, W. J. Clarke, M.I.C.E., F. W. Kite, M.I.C.E. (£1,000-£1,200).

Engineering Branch.

Superintending Civil Engineers, E. A. W. Barnard, M.I.C.E., T. C. Hunter, M.I.C.E. (London); E. M. Barton (Cromarty); C. H. Colson, M.I.C.E. (lent for duty under Greek Government); G. P. Hayes, B.A., B.E., M.I.C.E. (Devonport); J. B. Hunt, M.I.C.E. (Portsmouth); H. E. Oakley, M.I.C.E. (Chatham); H. C. Reid, M.I.C.E. (Rosyth); A. D. Shortridge (Dover); J. R. Sivess, M.I.C.E. (acting) (Malta); E. Wakeford, M.I.C.E. (Gibraltar).
 Civil Engineers, T. C. Agutter, A.R.I.B.A. (Gibraltar); A. L. Anderson, M.I.C.E., A.M.I. Mech.E. (Kong Kong); H. W. Basden-Smith, C. H. Cole, A.M.I.C.E., W. H. Moorby, M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. (Chatham); A. L. Bell, B.A., B.E., M.I.C.E., F. Clark, A.M.I.C.E., T. B. Hunter, M.I.C.E., G. S. Jacob, R. J. Mules, A. L. Perfect, H. M. Setchell (for duty at Cromarty, south side, and Invergordon), G. H. M. Trew, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.B.A. (for duty at Cromarty, north side) (Rosyth); H. A. Brain, A.M.I.C.E. (Portland); F. G. Brighton, A.M.I.C.E. (Dover); S. D. Carothers, A.M.I.C.E., R. E. Clarke, A.M.I.C.E., A. J. Luke, O. A. G. St. John-Kneller, A.M.I.C.E., R. B. Simmers, A.M.I.C.E. (Portsmouth); W. T. Coldicott (Cape of Good Hope); H. D. Dormor, A.M.I.C.E. (Greenwich); F. H. Grose (Sheerness); G. P. Heney, A.M.I.C.E., D. G. Taylor, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. (Devonport); J. C. Malim, A.M.I.C.E. (acting) (Humber); A. E. Marrian, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I. Mech.E., E. M. Moon, A.M.I.C.E., F. R. Oglesby, H. J. Young, A.M.I.C.E. (London); D. J. Morgan (Pembroke Dock); R. F. M. Pearson, A.M.I. C.E. (lent for duty under Greek Government); A. A. Williamson, A.M.I.C.E. (Malta); W. Young (Haulbowline).
 Assist. ditto, J. F. Aldron (Gibraltar), H. F. Bowen, A.M.I.C.E., R. C. Bristow, O. B. Rattenbury, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., T. M. Salmond, A.M.I.C.E., F. Schoeberlein, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I. Mech.E., F. E. Whittle, A.M.I.C.E. (Rosyth); John P. Bowen, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., H. A. L. Dale, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I. Mech.E. (Chatham); H. K. Chambers, A.M.I.C.E. (Portland); John A. Dawson, B.Sc., H. B. Hurst, A.M.I.C.E., J. K. Riddoch, B.Sc., G. G. Sinclair, A.M.I.C.E. (Portsmouth); A. Gilpin, Allen A. P. Neave, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. (Devonport); W. T. Harbord (Kong-Kong); L. H. Larmuth, A.M.I.C.E. (Cape of Good Hope); H. W. Minnitt, A.M.I.C.E., G. G. Nelson, B.A., A.M.I.C.E. (Dover).
 Temporary ditto, J. H. Williams, A.M.I.C.E., (London).
 Ditto Assist. ditto, E. Flamingo (Malta).

ADMIRALTY STAFF.

Surveyors' Branch.

Chief Surveyor, P. P. Caldecott Smith, F.S.I., (London).
Surveyors, J. C. L. Bettridge, F.S.I., F. W. Harrison, F.S.I., M. J. James, F.S.I., H. H. Skipper, F.S.I., J. L. Westland (London); E. J. Baker, F.S.I. (lent for duty at Cromarty), F. C. Leest, F.S.I. (Rosyth); F. H. Goadby, F.S.I., A. M. I. C. E. (Chatham); A. B. Holmes (Portsmouth); H. T. Matthews (Devonport).
Assist. ditto, A. J. Allnutt, G. D. Callow, F. J. Cole, F.S.I., E. W. Huson, F.S.I., Leland Long, F.S.I., T. Parker, F.S.I. (lent Rosyth), E. Thomas (London); H. K. Blyth, P.A.S.I. (Gibraltar); B. F. Dyke, P. J. Lucas (Portsmouth); G. Hughes, F.S.I. (Malta); J. A. Jones, F.S.I. (Dover); J. Power B.A. (Cape); H. E. Stevens (Hong Kong); H. Young, (Devonport). One Accountant Clerk borne in lieu at present.
Temporary ditto, A. W. Thomas, P.A.S.I. (London).
Established Accountant Clerk (at present in lieu of Assist. Surveyor), R. D. Davis (Portland).
Clerk in charge of Registry, J. M. Mallett.

Lands and Coastguard Branch.

Surveyor of Lands, J. W. Stone (London).
First Assist. to ditto, C. L. Fielder.
Second Assist. to ditto, H. F. Graham.
 The Works Department of the Admiralty is presided over by civil engineers, its supervision resting with the Civil Lord. The Department is concerned with the architectural and engineering works of the Navy ashore, such as docks, fortifications, and other Admiralty establishments, including coastguard buildings, both at home and abroad. There are three branches, the Engineering, Surveyors', and Lands and Coastguard Branch, the first-named being the most important.

Contract and Purchase Department.

Director of Navy Contracts, Sir Frederick W. Black, Kt., C.B. (£1,400).
Assist. Directors of Contracts, W. St. D. Jenkins, P. Minter, C. A. Oliver, A. W. Smallwood (£800-£1,000).
Superintending Clerks, J. R. Brotherton, J. C. Clarke, G. B. Cobb, H. Morris (£600-£800).
Contract Officers, H. J. Allen, P. Dale Bussell, W. Ferriman, F. F. Fisher, G. W. Hall, E. C. Jubb, W. H. Judson, H. W. Pillow, R. W. Wilson (£350-£500).
Staff Clerk, A. H. Purchase.
Assist. Contract Officers, E. S. Bayliss, C. A. Beard, W. G. Kynvin, H. G. Law, W. Mackay, R. F. Robertson, P. D. Sykes, F. H. Taylor, F. G. Young.
Examiners, C. R. Marriott, B. W. Sheppard.
Assist. ditto, Harold Ford, J. E. Isaac, R. T. Jacoby, H. D. James, E. L. Micklewright, W. C. Ramage, A. H. Rose, F. H. Storey, W. R. Torkington.
Chief Inspector of Coal, Eng. Capt. John Jones (retired), South Wales (borne in *President*).
Inspector of Coal, Eng. Capt. George A. Haggarty (retired), Newcastle (borne in *President*).
Assist. ditto, Eng. Lieut.-Commanders David J. McGregor and William Rowe, South Wales (borne in *President*).
Senior Visiting Inspector, W. H. Strickland (£300-£650).
Visiting Inspectors, E. Ludford and J. A. Stockwell, M.I.N.A. (£300-£550).

The Admiralty Pattern Rooms in London are at Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W., and those at Birmingham are at Great Western Chambers, Livery Street.

Greenwich Hospital Department.

Director of Greenwich Hospital, C. H. R. Stansfield, C.B. (£1,000-£1,200).
Clerk in Charge, A. A. Rutter (£550-£700).
Assist. to ditto, L. Stacey (£250-£400).
Accountant, A. W. J. Davies (£250-£350).
Solicitor for business of Greenwich Hospital, James Gray.
Receiver and Agent for the Greenwich Estate, Hon. Capt. W. Warburton, R.E.
Receiver and Agent for the Northern Estates, James J. Stokes.

Chaplain of the Fleet.

(Office: Royal Naval College, Greenwich.)
The Ven. Archdeacon Hugh Singleton Wood, D.D. (Chaplain in Ordinary to the King) (£1,000).
Staff Clerk, John Hooper (£350-£450).

Naval Education Office.

(Royal Naval College, Greenwich.)
Director of Naval Education, Sir J. Alfred Ewing, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S., D.Sc. (£2,500).
Deputy Superintendent of Naval Examinations, Naval Instructor Arthur J. Parish, C.B., M.A.
Deputy Inspector of Naval Schools, Naval Instructor Ivor Curtis, M.A., A.M.I. Mech.E.
Clerical Assist., W. M. Bussell.
Chief Schoolmaster, Richard Mountstephens.
Greenwich Observatory. (See p. 437.)
Nautical Almanac Office. (See p. 26.)
Cape of Good Hope Observatory. (See p. 438.)

Naval Ordnance Depots.

Woolwich.—Off.-in-charge, Lieut.-Col. C. H. Ozanne.
Portsmouth.—Off.-in-charge, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Brabazon.
Plymouth.—Off.-in-charge, Lieut.-Col. H. M. Aplin.
Chatham.—Off.-in-charge, Lieut.-Col. F. G. Eadyean.
Gibraltar.—Off.-in-charge, J. J. Reeves.
Malta.—Off.-in-charge, Lieut.-Col. G. F. Stom.
Hong-Kong.—Off.-in-charge, J. G. Morgan.

Torpedo Factory and Depots.

Greenock Torpedo Factory.—Supt., Com. C. R. Acklom; Assist. Supt., Lieut. T. J. Croker.
Portsmouth.—Off.-in-charge, Eng.-Com. P. D. Maltby; Store Off., F. J. Ibbertson.
Portland.—Off.-in-charge, Eng.-Com. J. F. A. Hastings.
Devonport.—Off.-in-charge, Eng.-Com. W. W. Pearce; Store Off., K. Boutwood.
Chatham.—Off.-in-charge, Eng.-Com. E. W. Liversidge; Store Off., J. P. F. Mackintosh.
Gibraltar.—Off.-in-charge, Eng.-Lieut. Com. R. D. Cox.
Malta.—Off.-in-charge, Eng.-Com. Charlie Broadbent.
Hong-Kong.—Off.-in-charge, Eng.-Com. G. W. Roome.

Royal Naval Hospitals and Sick Quarters.

Haslar.—Surg.-Gen., John J. Dennis ; Secretary, Com. C. W. N. McCulloch ; Store Off., Paym.-in-Chief, W. G. E. Penfold ; Chaplain, Rev. H. Backwell, M.A. ; Head Sister, Miss K. M. Hickley.

Plymouth.—Surg.-Gen., W. H. Norman ; Secretary, Major W. S. Blackman, R.M.L.I. ; Chaplain, Rev. James J. Smith, M.A. ; Head Sister, Miss E. E. Harte.

Chatham.—Surg.-Gen., A. J. J. Johnston ; Secretary, Major C. W. Slaney, R.M.L.I. ; Store Off., Fleet-Paym. H.K. Horsey ; Chaplain, Rev. R. S. Hartley ; Head Sister, Miss M. H. Keenan.

Portland.—Fleet-Surg., J. Shand ; Chaplain, Rev. R. G. Sadleir, B.A. ; Supg. Sister, Miss E. M. Keays.

Haulbowline.—Fleet-Surg., F. A. Capps ; Chaplain, Rev. Thos. Kane, B.A.

Yarmouth.—Fleet-Surg., R. Miller ; Chaplain, Rev. C. Moore, M.A.

Deal (Royal Marines).—Fleet-Surg., R. Hill ; Chief Sister, Miss E. M. K'Eogh.

Portsmouth (Royal Marines).—Fleet-Surg., J. C. Ferguson.

Gosport (Royal Marines).—Fleet-Surg., C. Strickland.

Plymouth (Royal Marines).—Fleet-Surg., John Andrews.

Chatham (Royal Marines).—Fleet-Surg., John D. Hughes.

Osborne (Naval Cadets' S.Q.).—Fleet-Surg., M. P. Jones ; Resident Sister, Miss R. Falconer.

Dartmouth (Naval Cadets' S.Q.).—Fleet-Surg., J. A. Moon ; Chief Sister, Miss M. Basden-Smith.

Shotley (Boys' S.Q.).—Fleet-Surg., C. L. W. Buntin ; Chief Sister, Miss E. M. Partridge.

Queensferry S.Q.—Fleet-Surg., N. P. Jones.

Malta.—Dep. Surg.-Gen., J. L. Smith ; Chaplain, Rev. M. Longridge, M.A. ; Supg. Sister, Miss F. T. Grieg.

Gibraltar.—Dep.-Surg.-Gen., W. W. Pryn ; Chaplain, Rev. A. A. Carter, M.A. ; Supg. Sister, Miss M. L. Hughes.

Hong-Kong.—Dep.-Surg.-Gen., D. T. Hoskyn ; Chaplain, Rev. G. M. Tichborne, B.A. ; Supg. Sister, Miss Nita Coustice.

Bermuda.—Fleet-Surg., J. A. Keogh.

Cape of Good Hope.—Fleet-Surg., A. W. B. Livesay.

Ascension.—Fleet-Surg., A. C. Rusack.

Yokohama S.Q.—Fleet-Surg., C. S. Wood-Wright.

Wei-hai-Wei S.Q.—Fleet-Surg., R. F. Clark.

Admiralty Policy.

In presenting what he called the largest Navy Estimates ever brought before the House of Commons, Mr. Churchill stated on March 17th, 1914, that they marked no change of policy. The scale of our fleet and the cost of its maintenance depended upon the number and the character of the ships maintained in the various grades of vessels in commission, and the number of ships maintained in commission was proportionate to what other Powers did. We were seeking to complete

eight battle squadrons by the time the next strongest naval Power had completed five. Battle-cruisers would be additional in both cases, and the proper proportion of cruisers and flotillas. Those standards of establishment were reasonable and moderate, and he was glad to say Grand Admiral Tirpitz had taken occasion to say they were recently in the Reichstag. He also said neither nation had completed the naval organisation at which it aimed. Germany needed 41 battleships for her five squadrons ; England needed 65 battleships for her eight squadrons. It would have been possible for us to have completed our development at a somewhat earlier period than was now proposed, but the development of the German fleet organisation had not been so rapid as was anticipated two years ago.

Proceeding to deal in detail with the three main causes of the increase in the present Estimates, the First Lord read a statement by the chairman of the Royal Commission, enumerating the advantages of the use of oil in substitution for coal in steam raising as being increased speed, increased radius of action, ability to re-fuel at sea, and to these he added diminished liability to submarine attack. There was no difficulty in obtaining oil ; the difficulty was to get it at a fair price. We must look to sources independent of existing combinations, and also to the development of the home production, both from shale, and later, as he believed possible, from coal. When internal combustion became a realised fact all the advantages he had described would be greatly increased, and every ton of oil would do three or four times as much work as it now did. Meanwhile, the principle on which the Admiralty would proceed was that oil would be used only for small craft and light cruisers of the Arethusa type, and for capital ships of exceptional speed.

As regards the air service, the First Lord gave details of the numbers of men and machines. Without a doubt, in numbers, quality, and experience we were far in front of any other country in aeroplane work. The functions of this service were scouting at sea, watching the coast, and protecting vulnerable points from attack. Passive defence of oil tanks, magazines, etc., against air craft was useless. They would have to roof in the world to be secure, and Mr. Churchill added amid laughter that "the only real security was that you should be master of your own air."

As to the increase in the personnel of the navy, recruiting this year had been satisfactory. He asked for a further increase of 5,000 men, raising the total to 151,000, a figure greater than was borne in the lists of the Royal Navy in the climax of the Napoleonic war. We could at this moment man fully the whole fleet on mobilisation, and the new increase was required for the war fleet of 1916-17. It would take until then to train the men. We must not have ships ready without the men to man them. The increase in the personnel would involve a new and continuous charge of £400,000 a year. It had been decided to substitute for grand manœuvres in 1914 a general mobilisation of the Third Fleet. They were calling up the whole of the Royal Fleet Reserve for a period of eleven days, and although the circular had been issued only a few days they had already received replies from 10,334 men and 3,321 marines volunteering for service.

These numbers were in excess of the number required to man the Third Fleet ships. The cost of this would be about £50,000, but they would save £230,000 by having no grand manoeuvres.

He detailed the special measures taken to increase the number of officers, and said in this respect they were making provision for the fleet of 1920, owing to the time it took to train officers. The system of promotion from the lower deck was proceeding satisfactorily. There had been 101 such promotions during the last three years, and the process would continue. From the additional sources which he described, quite apart from the supply yielded by the colleges at Osborne and Dartmouth, they anticipated to have by 1920 between 800 and 900 additional lieutenants, and all would be needed. It was proposed to introduce a series of regulations for the accelerated retirement of senior officers, and a new rank of lieutenant-commander was to be instituted.

Coming to the new programme, he said that the offensive power of the modern battleship was out of proportion to their defensive armour. A duel between two of these vessels would not be like a fight between two giants in armour so much as a battle between two eggshells striking each other with hammers. That showed the supreme importance of gunnery, and it suggested doubts whether this form of warfare between these enormous ships was not now approaching its culminating point.

The submarine programme of the year was large enough in view of our effective lead in this type of vessel, but further efforts would be required in the near future on account of what was going on elsewhere. The Admiralty were increasingly convinced of the power of the submarine, and the decisive part which this weapon could be made to play in a naval war. The peace risks of the submarine service approximated more nearly to war risks than any other branch. It was the most dangerous service in time of peace, but he would not be surprised if it turned out to be the safest service in time of war. We had at present 3,000 men and 268 officers, all thoroughly trained in the submarine service.

Forty merchantmen had been armed so far with two 4½ guns apiece, and by the end of 1914-15 seventy ships would have been so armed. These ships were armed solely for defensive purposes. The guns were mounted in the stern, and could only fire on a pursuer. The vessels so armed had nothing in common with merchant vessels taken over by the Admiralty and converted into commissioned auxiliary cruisers, nor were they privateers or commerce destroyers in any sense.

Organisation.

Personnel.

The number of officers, seamen, and boys provided for the Sea Service in 1914-15 amounted to 118,678, the Coastguard to 3,130, and the Marines to 18,535. The number of officers, men, and boys under training or employed on particular service was 11,207; the number of officers on salary or half-pay 363.

The number of officers and men of the Royal Naval Reserve was 21,348, of the Royal Fleet Reserve 31,137, and of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (efficient) 4,500. The number of pensioners (seamen and Marines) amounted to 8,110.

The grand total, active and reserve, estimated for in 1914-15 was therefore 216,458, an increase of 7,529 on the figures of 1913-14. The first-named total included 1,562 ranks and ratings on the Active List, Royal Fleet Reservemen, and pensioners lent for service under Colonial and Foreign Governments.

The following table shows the increase or decrease in the numbers of the personnel of the Fleet on the active service list as given under Vote A, Navy Estimates, for the last 15 years:—

Estimates.	Sea Service.	Other Services.	Total.
Increase or Decrease.			
1900-1	+ 3,799	+ 441	114,880
	+ 4,240	.	.
1901-2	+ 3,502	+ 243	118,625
	+ 3,745	.	.
1902-3	+ 3,367	+ 503	122,500
	+ 3,875	.	.
1903-4	+ 4,722	- 122	127,100
	+ 4,600	.	.
1904-5	+ 4,463	- 463	131,100
	+ 4,000	.	.
1905-6	- 542	- 1,558	129,000
	- 2,100	.	.
1906-7	+ 860	- 860	129,000
	No variation.	.	.
1907-8	- 30	- 970	128,000
	- 1,000	.	.
1908-9	- 69	+ 69	128,000
	No variation.	.	.
1909-10	- 149	+ 149	128,000
	No variation.	.	.
1910-11	+ 2,686	+ 314	131,000
	+ 3,000	.	.
1911-12	+ 1,844	+ 1,116	134,000
	+ 3,000	.	.
1912-13	+ 2,635	+ 865	137,500
	+ 3,500	.	.
1913-14	+ 7,477	+ 1,023	146,000*
	+ 8,500	.	.
1914-15	+ 3,376	+ 1,624	151,000*
	+ 5,000	.	.

* This is the maximum fixed for the year, the previous figures representing only the average numbers borne during the year. The average for 1913-14 was estimated at 142,500, and for 1914-15 at 143,500.

The various classes of Reserves mentioned were established, the Royal Naval Reserve in August 1859, from seamen of the Mercantile Marine, fishermen, and the like; the Royal Fleet Reserve in March 1901, from men who, after a short service afloat, accept employment in this Reserve under certain conditions regarding training, etc.; and the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve in April 1902, from landmen and others with a liking for a sea life. In regard to all these classes, whenever called out by the Admiralty, they will be liable to serve either ashore or afloat, and anywhere that there may be need of their services.

Finance.

The Navy Estimates for 1914-15 totalled £51,550,000, as compared with original and supplementary Estimates of 1913-14 of £46,309,300 and £2,500,000 respectively, making a total of

NAVY: FINANCE—THE FLAG LIST.

£48,809,300. This was the sum actually estimated as the cost of the Navy, including the non-effective services, but excluding other charges which fall under the Civil Service Estimates. The net increase upon the 1913-14 estimated expenditure was 2,740,700. The main causes of this increase were (1) pay and victualling of a larger number of officers and men, and similar automatic increases of non-effective votes; (2) fuel and fuel services due to increased horse-power of machinery and building up of oil fuel reserve; (3) Air Service development; (4) increased earnings by contractors under existing contracts; (5) guns,

torpedoes, and ammunition, larger requirements by increased number and size of weapons of new ships. The total cost of the new construction programme, under votes 8 and 9, was estimated at £14,817,000, excluding Air Service, as compared with £18,824,700 for the 1913-14 programme. In the following abstract, the figures for 1914-15 are shown in the first column, the original 1913-14 Estimates in the second, and the revised 1913-14 Estimates in the third columns; and the differences between the 1914-15 Estimates and the revised 1913-14 Estimates in the fourth and fifth columns.

Votes.	Net Estimates.			Differences.	
	1914-15.	1913-14. (Original.)	1913-14. (Revised.)	Increase.	Decrease.
I. Numbers.	Total Nos.	Total Nos.	Total Nos.	Nos.	Nos.
A. Total number of Officers, Seamen, Boys, Coastguard, and Royal Marines	151,000	146,000	146,000	5,000	—
II. Effective Services.	£	£	£	£	£
1. Wages, etc., of Officers, Seamen, Boys, Coastguard, and Royal Marines	8,800,000	8,399,200	8,362,200	437,800	—
2. Victualling and Clothing for the Navy	3,092,000	2,930,000	3,018,000	74,000	—
3. Medical Establishments and Services	292,100	272,200	272,200	19,900	—
4. Martial Law	115,300	3,400	99,500	15,800	—
5. Educational Services	175,000	159,700	159,700	15,300	—
6. Scientific Services	64,700	66,200	66,200	—	1,500
7. Royal Naval Reserves	489,900	476,000	476,000	13,900	—
8. Shipbuilding, Repairs, Maintenance, etc. :—					
Sect. I.— <i>Personnel</i>	3,989,800	4,063,100	4,151,100	—	161,300
Sect. II.— <i>Matériel</i>	7,087,400	5,851,600	6,584,600	502,800	—
Sect. III.— <i>Contract Work</i>	14,287,800	12,226,300	13,351,300	926,500	—
9. Naval Armaments	5,544,300	4,396,000	4,716,000	828,300	—
10. Works, Buildings, and Repairs at home and abroad	3,595,500	3,448,000	3,508,000	87,500	—
11. Miscellaneous Effective Services	523,700	590,700	617,600	—	93,900
12. Admiralty Office	483,500	450,000	450,000	33,500	—
Total Effective Services	£48,541,000	£43,332,400	£45,832,400	£2,965,300	£256,700
III. Non-Effective Services.					
13. Half-Pay and Retired Pay	1,003,700	1,005,800	1,005,800	—	2,100
14. Naval and Marine Pensions, Gratuities, and Compassionate Allowances	1,605,900	1,562,100	1,562,100	43,800	—
15. Civil Superannuation, Compensation Allowances, and Gratuities	399,400	409,000	409,000	—	9,600
Total Non-Effective Services	£3,009,000	£2,976,900	£2,976,900	£33,800	£11,700
Grand Total	£51,550,000	£46,309,300	£48,809,300	£3,009,100	£268,400

£2,740,700
(Net Increase).

The Flag List (September 1914).

Admirals of the Fleet.

Sir Gerard H. U. Noel, G.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Sir Arthur D. Fanshawe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Sir William H. May, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.

Admirals.

The Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Sir Richard Poore, Bart., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Sir Archibald B. Milne, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
H.S.H. Prince Louis A. of Battenberg, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.

Sir George Le C. Egerton, K.C.B.
Sir Frederic W. Fisher, K.C.V.O.
Sir George A. Callaghan, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Sir Frederick S. Inglefield, K.C.B.
Sir Robert S. Lowry, K.C.B.
Sir Henry B. Jackson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.

Vice-Admirals.

The Hon. Sir Stanley C. J. Colville, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Sir Arthur M. Farquhar, K.C.B., C.V.O., William B. Fisher, C.B.
Ernest A. Simons.
Sir John R. Jellicoe, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. (acting Admiral).
Sir Paul W. Bush, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Sir Charles J. Briggs, K.C.B.
Sir Frederick T. Hamilton, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Sir Cecil Burney, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Frederick S. Pelham.
The Hon. Sir Alexander E. Bethell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Frederick E. E. Brock, C.B.
Hugh P. Williams.
Sir Charles H. Coke, K.C.V.O.
Sir Thomas H. M. Jerram, K.C.B.
Sir George J. S. Warrender, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Sir Douglas A. Gamble, K.C.V.O.
Sir Frederick C. D. Sturdee, K.C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G.
Robert N. Ominanney, C.B.
Edward E. Bradford, C.V.O.
Sir Edmond J. W. Slade, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Sackville H. Carden.
Richard B. Farquhar.
Sir Lewis Bayly (acting Vice-Admiral), K.C.B., C.V.O.
Sir George E. Patey, K.C.V.O.

Rear-Admirals.

Arthur H. Limpus, C.B.
Sir Richard H. Peirse, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Herbert G. King-Hall, C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Arthur Y. Moggridge.
William L. Grant, C.B.
Sir David Beatty (acting Vice-Admiral), K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Henry L. Tottenham, C.B.
Charles Dundas of Dundas.
Reginald G. O. Tupper, C.V.O.
Bernard Currey.
Ernest C. T. Troubridge, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Sir Archibald G. H. W. Moore, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Charles E. Madden, C.V.O.
Rosslyn E. Wemyss, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Charles E. Anson, M.V.O.
Cecil F. Thursby, C.M.G.
Arthur H. Christian, M.V.O.
The Hon. Somerset A. Gough-Calthorpe, C.V.O., C.B.
Herbert L. Heath, M.V.O.
Montague E. Browning, M.V.O.
John M. de Robeck.
Richard P. F. Purefoy, M.V.O.
Arthur W. Waymouth.
Godfrey H. B. Mundy, M.V.O.
Archibald P. Stoddart.
Hugh Evan Thomas, M.V.O.
Sir Robert K. Arbuthnot, Bart., M.V.O.
Stuart Nicholson, M.V.O.
Dudley R. S. de Chair, C.B., M.V.O.
Henry H. Campbell, C.V.O.
Frederick C. T. Tudor, C.B.
Charles L. Napier, C.B.

Alexander L. Duff, C.B.
Reginald A. Allenby, M.V.O.
Seymour E. Erskine.
John de M. Hutchinson, C.V.O., C.M.G.
Edward F. B. Charlton, C.B.
Robert S. P. Hornby, C.M.G.
Mark E. F. Kerr, C.B., M.V.O.
The Hon. Horace L. A. Hood, C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
John B. Eustace.
William C. Pakenham, C.B., M.V.O.
Creswell J. Eyres.
Francis S. Miller.
Francis G. Eyre.
Trevylyan D. W. Napier, M.V.O.
A. C. Leveson, C.B.
S. R. Fremantle, M.V.O.
H. F. Oliver, C.B., M.V.O.
G. C. A. Marescaux.
E. R. Pears.
The Hon. R. F. Boyle, M.V.O.
George A. Ballard, C.B.
Owen F. Gillett.
Morgan Singer.

His Majesty's Dockyards.

The Principal Officers.

Portsmouth.—Adm.-Supt., Rear-Adm. H. L. Heath; Capt. of Yard and King's Harb. Mast., Capt. C. E. Tower; Assist. ditto, Capt. J. E. T. Harper; Const. Mangr., John Apsey; Eng. Mangr., Eng.-Com. R. B. Dixon; Supg. Civil Eng., J. B. Hunt; Elec. Eng., Louis J. Steele; Naval Store Off., W. Bonny; Expense Accounts, W. G. Allen; Cashier, G. Egan; Chaplain, Rev. H. S. Wanbrough, B.A.; Fleet-Surg., W. J. Bearblock.

Devonport.—Adm.-Supt., Rear-Adm. G. H. B. Mundy; Capt. of Yard and King's Harb. Mast., Capt. Henry J. L. Clarke; Assist. ditto, Capt. V. G. Gurner; Const. Mangr., A. E. Richards; Eng. Mangr., Eng.-Cap. W. H. James; Supg. Civil Eng., G. P. Hayes; Elec. Eng., Z. H. Kingdon; Naval Store Off., J. W. L. Oliver; Expense Accounts, T. E. Dexter; Cashier, A. Rollin; Chaplain, Rev. E. F. Harrison-Smith, M.A.; Fleet-Surg., Robert D. Jameson.

Chatham.—Adm.-Supt., Rear-Adm. C. E. Anson; Capt. of Yard and King's Harb. Mast., Capt. Ernest H. Grafton; Assist. ditto, Capt. C. S. Wills; Const. Mangr., F. B. Ollis; Eng. Mangr., Eng.-Capt. W. W. H. Rawlinson; Supg. Civil Eng., H. E. Oakley; Elec. Eng., L. Newitt; Naval Store Off., R. J. Hall; Expense Accounts, J. J. O'Neill; Cashier, J. B. Lindsay; Chaplain, Rev. F. A. Sims; Fleet Surg., H. B. Beatty.

Sheerness.—Capt.-Supt., Capt. R. J. Prendergast; Chief Const., W. G. Cole; Chief Eng., J. A. Hodgson; Civil Eng., F. H. Grose; Elec. Eng., J. McCaffery; Naval Store Off., Edgar Watts; Expense Accounts, H. J. Northcott; Chaplain, Rev. F. Ball, B.A.; Fleet-Surg., Edward C. Cridland.

Pembroke.—Capt.-Supt., Capt. A. E. A. Grant; King's Harb. Mast., Com. C. W. C. Strickland; Chief Const., E. J. Maginness; Civil Eng., D. J. Morgan; Elec. Eng., R. Wightman; Naval Store Off., N. A. Hay; Expense Accounts, H. B. Townshend; Chaplain, Rev. Frank Icely, M.A.; Fleet-Surg., H. W. Gordon-Green.

Rosyth.—King's Harb. Mast., Capt. E. H. Moubray; Supg. Civil Eng., H. C. Reid; Cashier, A. J. Hall.

THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD.

Portland.—King's Harb. Mast., Commodore J. R. Bridson; Civil Eng., H. A. Brain; Naval Store Off., W. J. Gick.

Haulbowline.—King's Harb. Mast., Com. E. E. Lacy; Constr., W. L. Roberts; Chief Eng., Eng.-Com. Howard Bone; Civil Eng., W. Young; Elec. Eng., A. J. Moore; Naval Store Off., G. Worrall; Chaplain, Rev. Thomas Kane, B.A.; Fleet-Surg., F. A. Capps.

Dover.—King's Harb. Mast., Com. H. W. Simms; Assist. ditto, Com. G. H. Bevan; Civil Eng., A. D. Shortridge; Cashier, A. E. Ashton.

Gibraltar.—Sen. Off. in Charge, Vice-Adm. F. E. E. Brock; King's Harb. Mast., Com. P. W. Rimington; Constr., G. M. Apsey; Chief Eng., Eng.-Com. W. H. Beckett; Civil Eng., Edward Wakeford; Elec. Eng., J. S. Pringle; Naval Store Off., C. H. S. Harris; Expense Accounts, J. B. Scannell; Cashier, E. W. Colvill; Chaplain, Rev. A. A. Carter, M.A.; Surg., W. W. D. Chilcott.

Malta.—Adm.-Supt., Rear-Adm. S. H. Carden; King's Harb. Mast., Capt. F. A. L. Andrews; Chief Constr., T. Dally; Chief Eng., Eng.-Capt. J. G. Liversidge; Civil Eng., J. R. Sivess; Elec. Eng., G. D. Leys; Naval Store Off., E. A. S. Hayward; Expense Accounts, O. Lance; Cashier, B. E. Jewell; Chaplain, Rev. Michael Longridge, M.A.; Fleet-Surg., A. C. Andrews.

Bermuda.—King's Harb. Mast., Com. D. T.

Brown; Chief Eng., Eng.-Com. E. D. Mallinson; Naval Store Off., R. A. Pitcher; Chaplain, Rev. F. McQuade, B.A.; Fleet-Surg., J. C. G. Reed.

Cape of Good Hope.—Sen. Off.-in-charge, Com. S. Bowle-Evans; Constr., J. F. Walker; Chief Eng., Eng.-Com. A. W. Littlewood; Civil Eng., W. T. Coldicott; Elec. Eng., H. F. Hunt; Store Off., N. Tyler; Chaplain, Rev. A. G. Yates, M.A.

Hong-Kong.—Sen. Off.-in-charge, Commodore R. H. Anstruther; Chief Constr., E. R. Bate; Chief Eng., Eng.-Com. G. W. Roome; Civil Eng., A. L. Anderson; Elec. Eng., E. T. Williams; Naval Store Off., F. Weston; Expense Accounts, F. W. Cary; Chaplain, Rev. G. M. Tichborne; Staff-Surg., L. C. Hunt.

Wei-bai-Wei.—King's Harb. Mast., Com. A. E. House; Chief Eng., Eng.-Com. A. L. Pieton; Paym.-in-charge, Robert Haves; Naval Store Off., H. S. Webb.

Victualling Yards.

Deptford.—Supt., C. W. Croysdill; Cashier, F. H. Bolton; Fleet-Surg., A. F. Harper; Fleet-Paym., Harry Robinson.

Gosport.—Supt., Henry Morris.

Plymouth.—Supt., J. B. Hickman.

Gibraltar.—Off.-in-charge, H. S. Vaughan.

Malta.—Supt., W. Hogarth.

Cape of Good Hope.—Off.-in-charge, A. A. Bakewell.

Hong Kong.—Supt., W. E. Clayton.

THE NAVIES OF THE WORLD COMPARED.

A. Matériel.

A Parliamentary Return, dated Feb. 20th, 1914, was published on March 6th, 1914, showing the Fleets of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary, United States of America, and Japan. The Return omits all battleships and armoured cruisers over twenty years old from date of launch; in the case of other classes all vessels are shown which still retain their armaments and are not for sale. The information is brought up to Jan. 1st, 1914.

Built.

	Great Britain.	France.	Russia.	Germany.	Italy.	Austria-Hungary	United States.	Japan.
Battleships	58	21	8	35	9	14	30	17
Coast defence ships, armoured	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Battle cruisers	9	—	—	4	—	—	—	1
Cruisers	47	24	12	9	9	2	17	15
„ light	65	8	2	43	14	9	18	19
Torpedo-vessels	25	3	—	—	3	11	2	3
Torpedo-boat destroyers	201	80	80	133	30	15	52	51
Torpedo-boats	106	153	25	80	94	58	21	33
Submarines	69	50	25	24	18	6	29	13
	580	339	152	328	177	115	179	152

Building.

Battleships	14	10	7	6	5	2	6	2
Battle cruisers	1	—	4	3	—	—	—	3
Cruisers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ light	20	—	8	6	4	3	—	—
Torpedo-vessels	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	36	7	45	12	16	3	8	2
Torpedo-boats	—	—	—	—	1	27	—	—
Submarines	29	26	18	14?	2	5	17	2
	101	43	82	41	28	40	33	9

2. Cost.

A Parliamentary Return, dated March 31st, 1914 [410], was issued on Sept. 10th, 1914, showing the naval expenditure of Great Britain, France, Russia, Germany, Italy, the United States, Austria-Hungary, and Japan in each of the last ten years, under separate headings—total estimated naval expenditure, the expenditure in each of the years named on new construction, and the amount of new construction expressed in tonnage. The total estimated naval expenditure of the Powers for the last three years is shown below. A comparison with previous years may be obtained by reference to page 156 of HAZELL'S ANNUAL for 1914.

Year.	Total Naval Expenditure (Gross).							
	Great Britain.	Germany.	France.	Russia.	Italy.	Austria-Hungary.	United States.	Japan.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1912-13	45,560,213	22,215,000	19,072,945	17,681,213	10,054,505	7,332,703	25,092,577	9,533,997
1913-14	49,625,636	23,030,633	21,292,422	25,392,784	13,333,762	3,889,420*	29,482,991	9,938,433
1914-15	52,261,703	23,284,531	25,387,306	26,149,294	10,313,009	7,408,196	30,331,364	10,023,919

* Six months, owing to change of financial year.

THE GERMAN NAVY ACTS, 1900-1912.

By the German Navy Act of June 14th, 1900, amended on June 5th, 1906, April 6th, 1908, and May 21st, 1912, the German Fleet was to consist by 1920 of 41 battleships, 20 large cruisers, and 40 small cruisers. To attain this strength, there were to be laid down one battleship, one large cruiser, and two small cruisers in each of the years 1912-17, as well as three additional battleships and two additional small cruisers sanctioned by the Amendment of 1912. One of these additional battleships was begun in 1913 and another was to have been begun in 1916, but the date for beginning the third battleship and two small cruisers was left uncertain.

THE ARMY.

Army Headquarters and Administration: The Army Council; Inspector-General of the Home Forces; The Mediterranean Command and Oversea Forces; The Selection Board.

Army Organisation: COST OF THE ARMY; Establishments and Effectives—Whole Army.

First Line: THE REGULAR ARMY; Organisation by Arms; The Army Commands; The Expeditionary Force; Regular Establishments; Recruiting; Distribution; Terms of Service; The Army Reserve; The Special Reserve.

Second Line: THE TERRITORIAL FORCE; The County Associations; Advisory Council; Organisation; Command and Control; Training; Officers Training Corps; Territorial Reserve.

The Indian Army.

Special Army Matters: Educational Establishments; Territorial Force—Establishment, Strength; National Reserve; Indian Army; Provision of Horses.

The Defence Forces of the Dominions.

THE WAR OFFICE.

Whitehall, S.W.

(As at the outbreak of the War).

ARMY COUNCIL.

Secretary of State for War, Rt. Hon. Earl Kitchener, K.P. (£5,000).

Chief of the Imperial General Staff (*First Military Member*), (vacant), (£3,000).

Adjutant-General to the Forces (*Second Military Member*), Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. C. Slater, K.C.B. (£2,500).

Quartermaster-General to the Forces (*Third Military Member*), Maj.-Gen. Sir J. S. Cowans, K.C.B., M.V.O. (£2,000).

Master-General of the Ordnance (*Fourth Military Member*), Col. (local and temp. Maj.-Gen.) S. B. von Donop, C.B. (£2,000).

Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State (*Civil Member*), H. J. Tennant, M.P. (£1,500).

Financial Secretary (*Finance Member*), H. T. Baker, M.P. (£1,500).

Secretary, Sir R. H. Brade, K.C.B. (*Permanent Under-Secretary of State*) (£2,000).

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

Private Secs., H. J. Creed, M.V.O., Capt. Hon. A. M. Henley, 5th Lancers.

Military Sec. to the Sec. of State and Sec. of

the Selection Board, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. E. Franklyn, K.C.B. (£1,500).

Assist. Military Sec., Col. E. W. M. Norie, A.D.C. (£800).

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF OF THE IMPERIAL GENERAL STAFF.

Chief of the Imperial General Staff, (vacant).

Private Secs., H. W. Moggridge (£100 extra), Capt. P. R. Laurie, 2nd Dragoons.

Director of Military Operations, Maj.-Gen. H. H. Wilson, C.B., D.S.O. (£1,500).

General Staff Officers, 1st Grade, Col. G. M. Harper, D.S.O., Col. A. G. Dallas, Lieut.-Col. W. C. Hedley, Col. H. S. Sioman, D.S.O., Col. G. M. W. Macdonogh (£800).

General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade, Maj. H. S. de Brett, D.S.O., Maj. A. G. Stuart, Maj. H. W. Studd, D.S.O., Maj. W. Gillman, D.S.O., Bt. Maj. C. B. Thompson, Bt. Lieut.-Col. A. B. Lindsay, Maj. P. P. de B. Radcliffe, Maj. E. M. Jack, Maj. B. W. B. Bowdler, Maj. M. C. P. Ward, Maj. R. M. Johnson (£650).

Attached, Maj. J. V. Forrest, M.B., R.A.M.C. (£750).

General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade, Capt. N. P. Brooke, Capt. W. V. Nugent, Maj. L. R. Vaughan, Capt. E. W. Cox, Capt. E. FitzG. Dillon, Capt. A. P. Wavell, Capt. L. A. E. Price-Davies, P.C., D.S.O., Capt. W. M. St. G. Kirke, Maj. F. W. Gosset, Capt. W. E.

Davies, Capt. F. W. L. S. H. Cavendish, Capt. H. C. Johnson, Maj. S. E. Holland, Capt. A. S. Redman, Capt. H. E. R. Braine, Capt. H. D. Goldsmith, Lieut. O. E. Wynne, Capt. F. S. G. Piggott, Capt. C. P. Deedes (£500).

Director of Staff Duties, Maj.-Gen. F. J. Davies, C.B. (£1,500).

General Staff Officers, 1st Grade, Col. W. H. Bowes, Col. R. D. Whigham, D.S.O. (£800).

General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade, Maj. R. W. Hare, D.S.O., Capt. C. F. Aspinall, Capt. J. L. B. Vesey (£650).

General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade, Lieut. H. C. L. Howard, Maj. W. H. Bartholomew, Capt. B. P. Lefroy, D.S.O. (£500).

Attached, Lieut.-Col. P. E. Thacker, Lord Strathcona's Horse; Maj. G. S. Richardson, New Zealand Staff Corps; Lieut.-Col. J. G. Legge, C.M.G., Commonwealth Military Forces.

Director of Military Training, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. R. Robinson, K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (£1,500).

General Staff Officers, 1st Grade, Col. F. S. Maude, C.M.G., D.S.O., Col. A. L. Lynden-Bell, C.M.G. (£800).

General Staff Officers, 2nd Grade, Bt. Maj. R. E. H. James, Maj. B. T. Pell, D.S.O., Bt. Maj. S. S. May, Maj. P. W. Game, Bt. Lieut.-Col. Hon. J. F. Gathorne-Hardy (£650).

Attached, Lieut.-Col. H. E. R. James, C.B., F.R.C.S., retired pay (£650).

General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade, Maj. C. G. Fuller, Capt. E. G. Wace, Capt. H. A. Ramsey, Capt. A. T. Paley, Maj. G. N. Cory, D.S.O., Maj. P. D. Fitzgerald, D.S.O., Maj. J. G. Dooner, Capt. H. F. L. Grant, Capt. R. F. S. Grant, M.V.O., D.S.O. (£500).

DEPARTMENT OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL TO THE FORCES.

Adjutant-General to the Forces, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. C. Selator, K.C.B. (£2,500).

Private Sec., K. Lyon (£100 extra).

Director of Recruiting and Organisation, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. G. Fitton, C.B., D.S.O., A.D.C. (£1,200).

A.A.G.'s, Col. F. L. Banon, Col. R. J. Strachey, Col. G. P. Wyndham, C.B., M.V.O. (£800); Lieut.-Col. M. Peake, C.M.G. (£1,000).

D.A.A.G.'s, Maj. C. M. A. Wood, Maj. A. B. Gossett (£650).

Staff Capts., Maj. P. E. Lewis, Capt. B. J. Curling (£500).

Director of Personal Services, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. F. N. Macready, K.C.B. (£1,500).

A.A.G.'s, Col. H. C. Sutton, Lieut.-Col. J. W. G. Roy (£800); Col. R. S. Curtis, C.M.G., D.S.O. (£1,000).

D.A.A.G., Bt. Maj. B. E. W. Childs (£650).

Staff Capts., Capt. W. H. E. Segrave, Capt. M. R. Walsh (£500).

Director of Mobilisation, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) E. M. Woodward (£1,200).

D.A.A.G., Capt. G. R. Frith (£650).

Staff Capt., Capt. J. B. Wells, D.S.O. (£500).

Director-General, Army Medical Service, Surg.-Gen. (ranking as Lieut.-Gen.) Sir A. T. Sloggett, C.B., C.M.G. (£2,000).

Deputy Dir.-Gen., Surg.-Gen. W. G. Macpherson, C.M.G., M.B. (£1,500).

Assist. Dir. Gen., Lieut.-Col. C. H. Burtchaell, M.B. (£850).

Deputy ditto, Lieut.-Col. G. B. Stanistreet, M.B., Maj. W. R. Blackwell, Maj. H. P. W. Barrow (£750).

Inspector of Medical Services, Col. S. Hickson, M.B. (£1,000).

DEPARTMENT OF THE QUARTER-MASTER-GENERAL TO THE FORCES.

Quarter-Master-General to the Forces, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. S. Cowans, K.C.B., M.V.O. (£2,000).

Private Sec., L. G. S. Reynolds (£100 extra).

Director of Transport and Movements, Maj.-Gen. F. W. B. Landon, C.B. (£1,200).

Assist. Dir. of Movements, Lieut.-Col. Hon. A. R. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, D.S.O. (£800).

Staff Capt. for Railway Transport, Capt. H. O. Mance, D.S.O. (£500).

Dep. Assist. Director of Transport, Maj. F. W. Stringer (£650).

Staff Capt., Capt. R. M. Campbell (£500).

Director of Remounts, Maj.-Gen. W. H. Birkbeck, C.B., C.M.G. (£1,200).

Dep. Assist. Director, Bt. Lieut.-Col. G. F. MacMunn, D.S.O. (£650).

Staff Capt., Capt. L. R. G. Bell (£500).

Director-General, Army Veterinary Service (16, Victoria Street), Maj.-Gen. (hon.) R. Pringle, C.B., D.S.O. (£1,200).

Assist. Dir.-Gen., Maj. A. G. Todd (£700).

Director of Supplies and Quartering, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) S. S. Long, C.B. (£1,200).

Dep. Assist. Dir. of Quartering, Maj. C. F. Moores, D.S.O. (£650).

Do. Dir. of Supplies, Maj. W. K. Tarver (£650).

Director of Equipment and Ordnance Stores, Maj.-Gen. (hon.) T. P. Battersby (£1,500).

Assist. Directors, Col. E. H. Seymour, Lieut.-Col. R. K. Scott, Col. H. A. Anley (£800).

Dep. Assist. Directors, Maj. R. T. Russell, Maj. M. W. H. McCheane (£650).

Inspector of the Army Service Corps, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) T. D. Foster, C.B., M.V.O. (£1,000).

Inspector of Army Ordnance Services, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) R. T. H. Law (£1,000).

DEPARTMENT OF THE MASTER-GENERAL OF THE ORDNANCE.

Master-General of the Ordnance, Col. (local and temp. Maj.-Gen.) S. B. von Donop, C.B. (£2,000).

Private Sec., A. Earl (£100 extra).

Director of Artillery, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. G. Smith (£1,500).

Assist. Directors, Col. C. S. Meeres, Col. T. E. Carte, Col. Hon. F. R. Bingham (£800).

Dep. Assist. Director, Maj. H. J. A. Banks (£650).

Staff Capts., Maj. H. E. T. Kelly, Capt. A. C. S. Ward-Simpson, Capt. E. F. Creswell, Capt. C. E. T. Rolland (£500).

Director of Fortifications and Works, Maj.-Gen. G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, C.B., C.I.E. (£1,500).

Assist. Directors, Col. A. M. Stuart, Col. E. H. Hemming, Col. W. R. Stewart (£1,000).

Inspector of Electric Lights, Maj. A. H. Dumaresq (£500 extra to Reg. pay).

Staff Capts., Maj. R. L. B. Thompson, Capt. A. L. C. Neame, Maj. B. H. O. Armstrong, Capt. J. J. H. Nation, Capt. M. St. L. Simon, Maj. R. H. Lewis, Capt. G. L. Hall, Capt. R. Oakes, Capt. C. W. Biggs (£500 with Engineer pay of rank).

Director of Barrack Construction, H. B. Measures, M.V.O., F.R.I.B.A. (£1,500).

Assist. Dir. (Surveyor), T. Ivor Moore (£600-£800).

Assist. Dir. (Architects), C. W. Maplesden, S. S. Reay, F.R.I.B.A. (£600-£800).

Chief Technical Examiner for Works Services, Col. S. Davidson (£1,000).

**DEPARTMENT OF THE CIVIL MEMBER
OF THE ARMY COUNCIL.**

Parliamentary Under-Sec. of State (Civil Member), H. J. Tennant, M.P. (£1,500).
Private Secs., W. H. Schlich (£100 extra); J. I. Macpherson, M.P. (*unp.*).
Director-General of the Territorial Force, Lieut.-Gen. E. C. Bethune, C.V.O., C.B. (£1,500).
Assist. Dir., Col. E. Satterthwaite, C.B.; Lieut.-Col. E. St. G. Pratt, D.S.O. (£800).
Assist. Principal, G. K. King, M.V.O. (£600-£800).
Staff Capt., Capt. F. R. Riley, D.S.O. (£500).
Comptroller of Lands, E. H. Coles (£850-£1,000).
Assist. Principal, H. E. Davies (£600-£800).
Land Valuer, H. C. Cole, F.S.I. (£600-£800).

**DEPARTMENT OF THE FINANCE MEMBER
OF THE ARMY COUNCIL.**

Financial Sec. (Finance Member), H. T. Baker, M.P. (£1,500).
Private Sec., J. A. Dale (£100 extra).
Assist. Financial Sec., Sir C. Harris, K.C.B. (£1,500).
Private Sec., F. C. Bovenschen (£100 extra).
Director of Contracts, H. D. De la Bère, C.B. (£1,500).
Director of Army Accounts, J. A. Flynn, C.B. (£1,200).
Director of Financial Services, W. P. Perry, C.B. (£1,200).
Principals, G. P. Wright; J. M. Bull; J. G. Ashley (*Actuary*); W. A. Bland; J. A. Corcoran; S. Dannreuther (£850-£1,000).
Assist. Principals, A. F. Major (*Principal Old Estab.*); J. B. Crosland; R. J. G. C. Paterson; B. E. Holloway; A. E. Widdows, C.B.; S. T. Clark (£700-£900 and £600-£800).
Clerks, B. S. Boulter; B. R. T. Grindle; G. F. S. Hills; F. C. Bovenschen; J. A. Dale; T. J. Cash (£200-£500).
Chief Paymaster, Col. J. T. Carter (£1,000).
Chief Accountants, W. L. McArthur (Salisbury); J. Huggett (Pretoria); H. G. Goligher (Dublin); J. S. Ross (£850-£1,000).
Acting Chief Accountants, C. W. Cooper; H. J. Edwards, I.S.O.; B. H. Richardson (Malta); J. A. King (Aldershot); A. B. Beavis (Chester); D. Neylan (Edinburgh); W. M. Gaul (York) (£850).
Accountants, J. Toplis (Dublin); F. J. Arnold (Salisbury); G. Piper (London); W. H. Thomas (Edinburgh); C. R. Moir; W. Holmes; F. O. Bownas (Pretoria); J. A. Edwards; J. M. Spaight (Aldershot); C. R. Sutherland (York); S. F. H. Goffin (Chester); R. N. Bradley; W. Round (*acting*); J. J. Beard (*acting*) (Malta) (£550-£700).
Chief Examiners, H. O. Williams, I.S.O. (£600); H. A. Venables; R. de M. Rudolf, I.S.O.; R. J. Coles; H. J. Green; F. W. Dunn (£450-500).
Cashier, R. G. Lundy (£350-£450).

**DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF
THE WAR OFFICE.**

Sec., Sir R. H. Brade, K.C.B. (£2,000).
Private Secs., H. C. Gordon (£100 extra); E. B. Charteris (*unp.*).
Assist. Sec., B. B. Cubitt, C.B. (£1,350).
Principals, H. H. Fawcett; H. W. W. McAnally; A. C. Pedley, I.S.O. (£850-£1,000).
Assist. Principals, A. C. Strange (*Principal Old Estab.*); L. D. Holland; E. V. Fleming;

C. F. Watherston (*Assist. Actuary*); A. E. Turner; H. J. Creedy, M.V.O.; B. R. T. Grindle (£700-£900 and £600-£800).
Clerks, H. W. Moggridge, H. Birkhead, H. C. Gordon, L. G. S. Reynolds, K. Lyon, A. Earl, W. H. Schlich, G. W. Lambert, W. H. T. Ottley (£200-£500).

**DIRECTORATE OF THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL
OF MILITARY AERONAUTICS.**

Director-General of Military Aeronautics, Col. (*temp. Brig.-Gen.*) Sir D. Henderson, K.C.B., D.S.O. (£1,500).
Assist. Director, Col. W. MacAdam (£800).
General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, Maj. W. S. Brancer (£650).
General Staff Officers, 3rd Grade, Capt. W. G. H. Salmond, Maj. B. D. Fisher (£500).
Staff Capt., Capt. J. T. Dreyer (£500).
 Attached from the Dept. of the Secretary, A. E. Turner (*Assist. Principal*) (£600-£800).

CLERICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Staff Clerks, A. Martinelli, E. G. Easton, A. D. L. Cary, W. Trathan, W. H. Nicoll, W. C. Grose, A. A. Barge, H. J. Barlow, C. F. Brown, R. G. Lundy, E. T. Cann, W. G. West, J. A. Rochford, G. T. Rogers, W. H. Glasson, J. S. Thwaites, H. Rolfe, J. F. Brown, H. A. Barlow, G. F. Culpin, R. U. Morgan (£350-£450).
Minor Staff Clerks, J. P. Hose, H. Boulton (£400-£400).
Supplementary Clerk, J. J. Macken (£350).
2nd Div. Clerks, Higher Grade, O. H. Taylor, J. S. Pettitt, T. E. Robinson, H. Finter, E. J. Naish, J. Anderson, H. J. Liggins, C. G. Le Sueur, R. Evans, A. J. Smith, W. R. MacDonald, A. Furse, S. L. Hooker, J. E. Perrott, W. C. Wright, J. T. Fea, W. Cottingham, I. C. Coulton, A. C. Beckwith, H. W. Parritt, A. W. Dollond, C. J. Munich, W. J. Cousins, R. S. Raby, A. F. A. Gilbertson, T. Brice, E. S. Thorn, J. W. J. Stevens, J. S. Moon, R. D. Courtney, E. H. Dallimore, J. E. Hammonds, H. Candler, E. P. Bareham, J. Dixon, W. B. Abery, E. C. E. Beavan, A. E. Nunney, F. G. Dickinson, T. Harris, W. E. Smith, H. W. Jones, P. F. D. Inglis, J. Underlin, W. W. Furlong, A. P. Cunningham, A. E. Gundry, A. J. Rothon, W. G. Cool (£250-£350).
Minor Staff Clerk, H. C. Glaysher (£250-£350).
First Class Assist. Accountants, C. W. Egerton-Warburton, F. H. Warren, F. G. Aldwell, A. W. Brodie, J. G. O'Keeffe, R. L. Coward, A. J. Western, L. Miles, T. Swift, J. H. New, G. A. Swain, H. Wilson, L. J. C. Varrellmann, R. C. Bennett, J. H. Heath, G. H. Kingston, G. Du Heaume, E. Kaye (£350-£500).

Chaplain-General, Rt. Rev. Bishop J. Taylor Smith, C.V.O., D.D. (£1,000).

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

(68, Victoria Street, S.W.)
Judge-Advocate-General, Sir Thomas Milvain, K.C. (£2,000).
Deputy Judge-Adv., J. G. Mellor (£600-£800).
Legal Assistant, K. McL. Marshall (£500).

THE ARMY MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Chairman, The Director-General, Army Medical Service.
Secretary, E. T. Gann.

THE NURSING BOARD.

President, H.M. Queen Alexandra.
Chairman, The Director-General, Army Medical Service.
Matron-in-Chief, Miss E. H. Becher, R.R.C.
Secretary, Miss E. M. McCarthy, R.R.C.

THE ARMY PURCHASE COMMISSION.

Commissioner (Hon.), Gen. Sir R. Biddulph, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

THE ORDNANCE BOARD.

President, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. F. Hadden, K.C.B. (£1,500).
Vice-Pres., Rear-Adm. R. B. Farquhar (£1,150).
Secretary, Maj. C. C. Noott (£750).
Naval Sec., Commdr. G. P. Bevan, R.N. (£650).

ROYAL ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY.

(Grosvenor Road, S.W.)

Chief Ordnance Officer, Col. R. W. M. Jackson, C.B., C.M.G., A.O.D. (£826).
Medical Officer, Maj. H. A. L. Howell, R.A.M.C. (£493).

ROYAL AIRCRAFT FACTORY.

(South Farnborough.)

Supt., M. O'Gorman, C.B. (£1,400).

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE HOME FORCES.

(Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.)

Inspector-General of the Home Forces, ———
Staff Officer to Insp.-Gen. of the Forces, Col. J. P. Du Cane, C.B. (£1,200).
Inspector of Cavalry, Maj.-Gen. E. H. H. Allenby, C.B. (£1,200).
Inspector of R.H.A. and R.F.A., Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. S. Horne (£1,000).
Staff Capt., C. W. Woodroffe (£400).
Inspector of R.G.A., Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) E. G. Nicolls, C.B. (£1,000).
Staff Capt., Lieut. K. F. Dunsterville (£400).
Inspector of R.E., Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) G. H. Fowke (£1,000).
Inspector of Infantry, Maj.-Gen. T. Capper, C.B., D.S.O. (£1,200).

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE OVERSEA FORCES.

(Malta.)

Inspector-General of the Oversea Forces, ———
Staff Officer, Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) G. F. Ellison, C.B. (£1,100).

ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORIES CENTRAL STAFF.

(Woolwich.)

Chief Superintendent, Ordnance Factories, Sir H. F. Donaldson, K.C.B.
Military Asst. to do., Maj. J. Luck, R.A.
Civil Assistant, J. T. La Brooy; Deputy do., J. Hunt.
Principal Clerks, S. A. Sketchley; R. Oakeshott. Senior Clerks, T. H. Welch; A. Butler; C. E. Norton; J. Guilly. Clerks, A. H. Self; W. H. Snell; W. E. Wood.
Paymaster, C. Sendey.

ROYAL GUN AND CARRIAGE FACTORIES.

Superintendent, Col. C. P. Martel. Asst. Supts., Lt.-Col. M. J. C. Dennis (*Royal Gun Fact.*); Maj. C. K. B. Owen (*Royal Carriage Fact.*).
2nd Asst. Supt., Maj. J. Byron.
Clerks, J. H. Hodge; H. N. Stutchbury.

ROYAL LABORATORY

Superintendent, Col. Sir H. W. W. Barlow, Bt. 1st Asst. Supt., Maj. H. de B. Miller, D.S.O. 2nd Asst. Supt., Capt. C. J. Newton. Officers in Charge of Danger Buildings, Capt. G. F. B. Turner; Capt. W. L. Browne.
Clerk, I. J. Morris.

BUILDINGS WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent, Maj. N. M. Hemming. 1st Asst. Supt., Maj. A. J. Savage. 3rd Asst. Supt., Hon. Capt. H. Mitchell. Traffic Manager, Lieut. L. E. Becher (temp.). Engineer (*Railways*), N. W. J. Gibson. Surveyor, G. J. Burns. Asst. Manager, H. G. Assiter.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent, G. H. Roberts, M.Inst.C.E. Asst. Mech. Engineers, A. H. Hall; J. Severs; R. F. Hartley.
Clerk, T. E. Organ.

MEDICAL OFFICERS.

(Royal Arsenal.)

Maj. R. H. Fuhr, D.S.O.; Maj. P. S. O'Reilly; Lt.-Col. F. J. Morgan.

ROYAL GUNPOWDER AND SMALL ARMS FACTORIES.

(Waltham Abbey and Enfield Lock.)

Superintendent, Bt. Lt.-Col. F. T. Fisher. Asst. Supts., Maj. R. Waring (Waltham Abbey); Maj. S. C. Halse (Enfield Lock).
Officer in Charge of Danger Buildings (Waltham Abbey), Lieut. P. H. Evans. 2nd Asst. Supt. (Building Works), Capt. G. J. P. Woodwin, R.E. Senior Clerks, E. M. Braud (Waltham Abbey); E. W. Phillips (Enfield Lock). Clerks, G. H. Clamp; W. J. C. H. Burges; F. Sifton.
Medical Officer, J. Damer Priest, M.D.

The Selection Board.

The duty of the Board (which consists of the Military Members of the Army Council, the Inspector-General, and several of the General Officers Commanding-in-Chief at home) is to select officers for higher appointments, and for extra-regimental and accelerated promotion, and generally to regulate and advise upon matters relating to promotion. Selection for the highest appointments is made by the Cabinet. The Secretary of the Selection Board, who is also Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War, is Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. E. Franklyn, K.C.B.

Field-M Marshals and General Officers on the Active List.

Field-M Marshals.

H.R.H. Arthur W. P. A., Duke of Connaught and Strathearn.
Sir H. E. Wood, G.C.B., V.C.
Rt. Hon. F. W. Lord Grenfell, G.C.B.
Sir C. H. Brownlow, G.C.B.
H. H. Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K.P., G.C.B.
P. S. Lord Methuen, G.C.B.
W. G. Lord Nicholson, G.C.B.
Sir J. D. P. French, G.C.B.

Generals.

H.R.H. Prince Frederic Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein; H.R.H. E. A. W. A. G. F. Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale; H.M. Alfonso XIII., King of Spain; Sir A. Hunter, G.C.B.; Sir I. S. M. Hamilton, G.C.B.; Sir E. G. Barrow, G.C.B.; Sir H. M. L. Rundle, G.C.B.; Sir C. W. H. Douglas, G.C.B.; Sir B. Duff, G.C.B.; Sir W. T. Adair, K.C.B.; H. C. Eagles; Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B.; Sir H. F. Grant, K.C.B.; Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. Paget, G.C.B.; Sir B. M. Hamilton, K.C.B.; Sir W. H. Mackinnon, K.C.B.; Sir F. R. Wingate, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Sir I. E. Nixon, K.C.B.; Sir R. C. Hart, V.C., K.C.B.; Sir W. C. Nicholls, K.C.B.; Rt. Hon. Louis Botha (honorary).

Lieutenant-Generals.

Sir J. Willcocks, K.C.B., K.C.S.I.; Sir H. C. O. Plumer, K.C.B.; Sir J. W. Murray, K.C.B.; Sir H. S. G. Miles, K.C.B.; Hon. Sir F. W. Stopford, K.C.M.G.; Sir J. M. Grieron, K.C.B.; Sir W. E. Franklyn, K.C.B.; Sir D. Haig, K.C.B.; A. F. Gatiliff; Sir P. H. N. Lake, K.C.M.G.; Sir A. A. Pearson, K.C.B.; Sir J. B. Woon, K.C.B.; Sir G. M. Bullock, K.C.B.; Sir J. S. Ewart, K.C.B.; Sir H. C. Selater, K.C.B.; Sir R. I. Scallan, K.C.B.; Sir A. A. Barrett, K.C.B.; E. A. Wyld; Sir J. G. Maxwell, K.C.B.; Sir B. T. Mahon, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Sir M. H. S. Grover, K.C.I.E.; Sir A. E. Codrington, K.C.V.O., C.B.; W. P. Campbell, C.B.; E. C. Bethune, C.V.O., C.B.; C. L. Woolcombe, C.B.; H. B. B. Watkis, C.B.; C. A. Anderson, C.B.; W. I. Eastman.

Surgeon-General.

(Ranking as Lieutenant-General.)

Sir A. T. Sloggett, C.B., C.M.G.

Major-Generals.

T. E. Stevenson, C.B.; E. A. H. Alderson, C.B.; C. J. Blomfield, C.B.; H. M. Lawson, C.B.; T. D. Pilcher, C.B.; C. E. Heath, C.V.O., C.B.; Sir A. N. Rochfort, K.C.B.; Sir G. C. Kitson, K.C.V.O., C.B.; R. L. Payne, C.B.; C. H. Powell, C.B.; E. S. Hastings, C.B.; J. B. Forster; A. Phayre, C.B.; S. H. Lomax; E. C. W. Mackenzie-Kennedy, C.B.; Sir C. Fergusson, Bt., C.B.; Sir C. Crutchley, K.C.V.O.; W. P. Pulteney, C.B.; R. Bannatine-Allason, C.B.; Sir H. Bower, K.C.B.; F. J. Aylmer, V.C., C.B.; Sir F. S. Kobb, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Hon. J. H. G. Byng, C.B.; F. T. Clayton, C.B.; J. S. S. Barker, C.B.; Sir H. S. Rawlinson, Bt., C.V.O., C.B.; J. L. Keir, C.B.; Sir F. H. R. Drummond, K.C.I.E.; R. C. Maxwell, C.B.; C. St. L. Barter, C.V.O., C.B.; E. H. H. Allenby, C.B.; C. G. Donald, C.B.; F. H. Kelly, C.B.; Sir F. Lloyd, K.C.B.; A. P. Penton, C.V.O., C.B.; T. S. Baldock, C.B.; J. C. Young; Sir J. S. Cowans, K.C.B.; T. D'O. Snow, C.B.; Sir C. F. Hadden, K.C.B.; F. Hammersley, C.B.; E. L. McCausland; J. A. Ferrier, C.B.; J. M. S. Brunker; Sir A. J. Murray, K.C.B.; C. J. Mackenzie, C.B.; E. A. Altham, C.B.; M. F. Rimington, C.V.O., C.B.; Hon. J. E. Lindley; H. Mulhal, C.B.; H. C. Money, C.B.; C. C. Monro, C.B.; Sir C. F. N. Macready, K.C.B.; F. G. Cotter; Sir W. R. Robertson, K.C.V.O., C.B.; E. S. May, C.B.; J. R. Johnstone; F. Macbean, C.V.O., C.B.; A. Wilson, C.B.; A. Wallace, C.B.; Sir J. A. Bell, K.C.V.O.; K. S. Davison, C.B.; J. Adye, C.B.; C. V. F. Townshend, C.B.; C. R. Simpson, C.B.; F. Campbell, C.B.; W. E. Blewitt, C.B.; W. Fry, C.V.O.; C.B.;

Sir G. J. Younghusband, K.C.I.E.; G. F. Goringe, C.B.; W. R. Birdwood, C.B.; G. A. Cookson, C.B.; H. D'U. Keary, C.B.; B. Burton, C.B.; E. R. C. Graham, C.B.; W. F. L. Lindsay, C.B.; F. S. Inglefield, C.B.; C. J. Melliss, V.C., C.B.; H. O'Donnell, C.B.; J. F. Daniell; W. E. Bunbury, C.B.; L. B. Friend, C.B.; Sir J. Hanbury-Williams, K.C.V.O.; R. N. R. Reade, C.B.; P. S. Wilkinson; W. Douglas, C.B.; P. M. Carnegie, C.B.; H. A. Raitt, C.B.; C. F. G. Young; G. K. Scott-Moncrieff, C.B.; R. C. Broome, C.I.E.; G. G. A. Egerton, C.B.; A. Hamilton Gordon, C.B.; L. G. Drummond, C.B.; Hon. E. J. Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, C.B.; T. L. N. Morland, C.B.; F. W. B. Landon, C.B.; F. J. Davies, C.B.; J. T. Johnston, C.B.; H. P. Hickman; W. H. Birckbeck, C.B.; H. D. Fanshawe, C.B.; H. H. Wilson, C.B., D.S.O.; H. N. C. Heath, C.B.; C. P. W. Pirie; J. G. Turner, C.B.; C. I. Fry; D. G. L. Shaw; G. V. Kembell, C.B., D.S.O.; W. C. Hunter-Blair; D. C. F. Macintyre; T. Capper, C.B., D.S.O.; L. T. Pease; F. C. Heath-Caldwell, C.B.; H. F. M. Wilson, C.B.; Sir David Henderson, K.C.B., D.S.O.; J. A. L. Haldane, C.B., D.S.O.; Hy. S. Horne, C.B.; F. D. V. Wing, C.B.; H. de la P. Gough, C.B.; E. S. Bulfin, C.V.O., C.B.; A. G. Hunter-Weston, C.B., D.S.O.; A. E. Sandbach, C.B., D.S.O.; F. W. N. McCracken, C.B., D.S.O.

Surgeon-Generals.

(Ranking as Major-Generals.)

H. R. Whitehead, C.B.; Sir C. P. Lukis, K.C.S.I.; J. G. MacNeece, C.B.; W. B. Bannerman, C.S.I.; T. M. Corker, M.D.; W. Babbie, V.C., C.B.; Sir D. Bruce, C.B.; L. E. Anderson, C.B.; H. G. Hathaway, C.B.; W. G. A. Bedford, C.M.G.; R. W. S. Lyons; R. W. Ford, D.S.O.; T. P. Woodhouse; W. G. Macpherson, C.M.G.

Regiments, &c., of the British Regular Army.

Cavalry.

Household.—1st Life Guards; 2nd Life Guards; Royal Horse Guards.

Dragoon Guards.—1st (King's Dragoon Guards); 2nd (Queen's Bays); 3rd (Prince of Wales's); 4th (Royal Irish); 5th (Princess Charlotte of Wales's); 6th (The Carabiniers); 7th (Princess Royal's).

Dragoons.—1st (Royals); 2nd (Scots Greys); 6th (Inniskillings).

Lancers.—5th (Royal Irish); 9th (Queen's Royal); 12th (Prince of Wales's Own); 16th (The Queen's); 17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own); 21st (Empress of India's).

Hussars.—3rd (King's Own); 4th (Queen's Own); 7th (Queen's Own); 8th (King's Royal Irish); 10th (Prince of Wales's Own); 11th (Prince Albert's Own); 13th; 14th (King's); 15th (King's); 18th (Queen Mary's Own); 19th (Queen Alexandra's Own); 20th.

Royal Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Artillery (Batteries of R.H.A. lettered A—Y; Batteries of R.F.A. numbered 1—150).

Royal Garrison Artillery.

(Mountain Artillery Batteries numbered 1 to 6. Garrison Companies, Siege Companies, and Heavy Batteries numbered 1 to 108 with some gaps.)

Royal Engineers (Field, Fortress).

Coast, etc., Companies numbered 1 to 50. Field "Troops," Bridging Trains, Signal Companies and Troops, &c., numbered separately.

Infantry.

Brigade of Guards.—Grenadier Guards; Coldstream Guards; Scots Guards; Irish Guards.

Line Infantry Regiments.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt.), formerly 1st Foot.
 Queen's (Royal West Surrey), formerly 2nd Foot.
 Buffs (East Kent), formerly 3rd Foot.
 King's Own (Royal Lancaster), formerly 4th Foot.
 Northumberland Fusiliers, formerly 5th Foot.
 Royal Warwickshire Regt., formerly 6th Foot.
 Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), formerly 7th Foot.
 King's Liverpool Regt., formerly 8th Foot.
 Norfolk Regt., formerly 9th Foot.
 Lincolnshire Regt., formerly 10th Foot.
 Devonshire Regt., formerly 11th Foot.
 Suffolk Regt., formerly 12th Foot.
 Prince Albert's (Somerset Light Infantry), formerly 13th Foot.
 Prince of Wales's Own (West Yorkshire), formerly 14th Foot.
 East Yorkshire Regt., formerly 15th Foot.
 Bedfordshire Regt., formerly 16th Foot.
 Leicester Regt., formerly 17th Foot.
 Royal Irish Regt., formerly 18th Foot.
 Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.), formerly 19th Foot.
 Lancashire Fusiliers, formerly 20th Foot.
 Royal Scots Fusiliers, formerly 21st Foot.
 Cheshire Regt., formerly 22nd Foot.
 Royal Welsh Fusiliers, formerly 23rd Foot.
 South Wales Borderers, formerly 24th Foot.
 King's Own Scottish Borderers, formerly 25th Foot.
 Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), formerly 26th and 90th Foot.
 Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, formerly 27th and 108th Foot.
 Gloucester Regt., formerly 28th and 61st Foot.
 Worcester Regt., formerly 29th and 36th Foot.
 East Lancashire Regt., formerly 30th and 59th Foot.
 East Surrey Regt., formerly 31st and 70th Foot.
 Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry, formerly 32nd and 46th Foot.
 Duke of Wellington's (West Riding), formerly 33rd and 76th Foot.
 Border Regt., formerly 34th and 55th Foot.
 Royal Sussex Regt., formerly 35th and 107th Foot.
 Hampshire Regt., formerly 37th and 67th Foot.
 South Staffordshire Regt., formerly 38th and 80th Foot.
 Dorsetshire Regt., formerly 39th and 54th Foot.
 Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.), formerly 40th and 82nd Foot.
 Welsh Regt., formerly 41st and 69th Foot.
 Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), formerly 42nd and 73rd Foot.
 Oxfordshire and Buckinghamshire Light Infantry, formerly 43rd and 52nd Foot.
 Essex Regt., formerly 44th and 56th Foot.
 Sherwood Foresters (Notts and Derby Regt.), formerly 45th and 95th Foot.
 Loyal North Lancashire Regt., formerly 47th and 81st Foot.
 Northamptonshire Regt., formerly 48th and 58th Foot.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt.), formerly 49th and 66th Foot.
 Queen's Own (Royal West Kent), formerly 50th and 97th Foot.
 King's Own (Yorkshire Light Infantry), formerly 51st and 105th Foot.
 King's (Shropshire Light Infantry), formerly 53rd and 85th Foot.
 Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt.), formerly 57th and 77th Foot.
 King's Royal Rifle Corps, formerly 60th Rifles.
 Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.), formerly 62nd and 99th Foot.
 Manchester Regt., formerly 63rd and 96th Foot.
 Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt.), formerly 64th and 98th Foot.
 York and Lancaster Regt., formerly 65th and 84th Foot.
 Durham Light Infantry, formerly 68th and 106th Foot.
 Highland Light Infantry, formerly 71st and 74th Foot.
 Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's), formerly 72nd and 78th Foot.
 Gordon Highlanders, formerly 75th and 92nd Foot.
 Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, formerly 79th Foot.
 Royal Irish Rifles, formerly 83rd and 86th Foot.
 Princess Victoria's (Royal Irish Fusiliers), formerly 87th and 89th Foot.
 Connaught Rangers, formerly 88th and 94th Foot.
 Princess Louise's (Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders), formerly 91st and 93rd Foot.
 Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Royal Canadians), formerly 100th and 109th Foot.
 Royal Munster Fusiliers, formerly 101st and 104th Foot.
 Royal Dublin Fusiliers, formerly 102nd and 103rd Foot.
 Rifle Brigade, formerly 95th Rifles.
 The West India Regt.

Army Service Corps.

(Horse Transport Companies numbered 1—51, Mechanical Transport Companies 52—70. Supply Companies lettered. Remount Companies double-lettered.)

Royal Army Medical Corps.
 (Companies numbered 1—35.)

Army Veterinary Corps.
 (13 Sections.)

Army Chaplains' Department.
 Staff for Engineer Services (Surveyors).
 Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service.

Army Ordnance Corps.
 (6 Companies.)

Army Pay Corps.

Corps of Military Police.

West African Regiment.

Royal Malta Artillery.

West African Frontier Force.

King's African Rifles (administered by Colonial Office).

Army Organisation, Cost, and Establishments.

The British Army was formerly organised in three lines: (1) the Regular Army, with its

ARMY : COST.

	Net Estimate, 1913-14.	Net Estimate, 1914-15.
ARMY ESTIMATES, 1913 AND 1914.		
Effective Services.		
	£	£
Pay, etc., of Army	8,623,000	8,705,000
Medical Establishments: Pay, etc.	440,000	437,000
Special Reserve (including Officers Training Corps)	715,000	724,000
Territorial Forces.	2,815,000	3,086,000
Establishments for military education	146,000	156,000
Quartering, Transport, and Remounts	1,694,000	1,732,000
Supplies and Clothing	4,007,000	4,388,000
Ordnance Department, establishments and general stores	720,000	621,000
Armaments, Aviation, and Engineer stores	1,677,000	1,732,000
Works and Buildings	2,435,000	2,791,000
Miscellaneous effective services	66,000	59,000
War Office	443,000	457,000
Total Effective Services	£ 24,281,000	24,888,000
Non-effective Services.		
Non-effective charges for officers, etc.	1,849,000	1,846,000
Non-effective charges for men, etc.	1,950,000	1,977,000
Civil superannuation, compensation, and compassionate allowances	140,000	134,000
Total Non-effective Services	£ 3,939,000	3,957,000
Total Effective and Non-effective Services	£ 28,220,000	28,845,000
Repayments by Government of India, included as appropriations in aid of Army estimates; other than stores, etc., issued on repayment		
	1913-14. £	1914-15. £
Deduct,—Contribution from Army funds towards cost of garrison of Aden and sea transport	1,953,023	1,966,357
	230,000	230,000
	£1,723,023	£1,736,357

Reserve; (2) the Militia; and (3) the Auxiliary Forces (Yeomanry and Volunteers). It was reorganised by Lord Haldane (1906-12) in two lines only: (1) the Regular Army, with its Reserve and Special Reserve (the latter replacing the old Militia); and (2) the Territorial Force, constituted out of the Yeomanry and the former Volunteers. The scheme under which this reorganisation has been brought about was worked out by the General Staff; was sanctioned, so far as the institution of the Special Reserve and the creation of the Territorial Force was concerned, by the Territorial and Reserve Forces Act, 1907; and has been progressively carried towards completion. The object of the First Line is to furnish garrisons and field forces for India, Egypt, South Africa, and other places; to maintain at home a sufficiency of troops to supply drafts for the troops serving abroad (one battalion supplying drafts for its sister battalion abroad with somewhat similar linking of units in the case of cavalry and artillery), and out of the troops at home to constitute an Expeditionary Force, to be completed to war strength by the Reserve, while the Special Reserve takes up the work of making good the wastage of war. The object of the Second Line is to provide a force for home defence, with no obligation to serve abroad, but with the possibility that individuals and units may volunteer to serve abroad in case of

hostilities. In view of this, officers and men of the Territorial Force are allowed to register themselves in peace for "Imperial service" in war, and 20,547 officers and men, inclusive of several complete units, have done so, and were so registered on Oct. 1st, 1913.

The increase is due chiefly to greater provision for aviation and to increase in the pay of officers, and to increases in the Territorial Force.

The following has been the military expenditure since 1908-9:

1908-9	£26,859,299
1909-10	27,243,825
1910-11	27,549,491
1911-12	27,652,342
1912-13	28,023,138
1913-14	28,220,000

Establishments and Effectives—Whole Army.

The following table shows the number of officers and men on the regimental establishments of the Army, Army Reserve, Special Reserves and Territorial Forces, all ranks, according to the Army Estimates, 1914-15:

ARMY : ESTABLISHMENTS.

	Establishments.*		Effectives.
	1914-15	1913-14	Jan. 1, 1914
Regular Forces (Regimental), Home & Colonial (including Regular Establishment of Special Reserves)	168,500	167,868	156,110
Colonial and Native Indian Corps	8,771	8,765	8,638
Army Reserve	147,000	145,000	146,756
Special Reserves (excluding Regular Establishment)	80,120	78,714	63,089
Militia, U.K.†	—	—	47
Militia, Reserve Division†	60	90	69
Militia, Channel Islands.	3,166	3,166	3,067‡
Militia, Malta and Bermuda, and Bermuda Volunteers	2,894	2,894	2,703
Territorial Force	315,485	315,438	251,706
Isle of Man Volunteers	126	126	119
Officers Training Corps (Officers and Permanent Staff)	1,110	1,099	795
Total Home and Colonial Establishments.	727,232	723,160	633,999
Regular Forces (Regimental) on Indian Establishment	75,896	75,897	78,476
Total	803,128	799,057	711,575

* Exclusive of number voted to cover regimental fluctuations.

† Forces dying out. ‡ Oct. 1st, 1913.

The Indian Army.

The system of administration in the Indian Army underwent fundamental changes during the period of Lord Kitchener's command. Formerly the Army was represented on the Viceroy's Council by the Commander-in-Chief and by the Military Member, the latter having an equal position with the former, and, as many thought, a greater influence. With the object of doing away with dual control, the Military Member was abolished at the instance of Lord Kitchener, and on the recommendation of a committee, which included amongst its members Lord Roberts, Sir George White, and Sir Edward Law, and in his place a Member of Council in charge of a Military Supply Department was created. This officer had limited responsibilities rather of a civil than of a military nature, concerned with the control of Army contracts, the purchase of stores, ordnance, and remounts, and other matters. He was specially directed to assist the Commander-in-Chief to render the Army fit for war "within the limits of financial considerations." The appointment of the Supply Member was considered to be a compromise; and early in 1909 a further step was taken by Lord Morley, who, against the advice, but with the acquiescence, of the Government of India, suppressed the Supply Member, thus concentrating everything in the hands of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief (General Sir B. Duff, G.C.B., K.C.S.I.) is Member of the Viceroy's Council in charge of the Army Department. The Secretary to the Member of Council in charge is Major-Gen. W. R. Birdwood, C.B. The Division of the Chief of the Staff (Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. H. N. Lake, K.C.M.G.) includes the Military Operations Section (Intelligence, Mobilisation, and Strategic Branches) under Brig.-Gen. G. M. Kirkpatrick, C.B., and the Staff Duties Section (Training and Staff Duties Branches) under Brig.-Gen. O. B. S. F. Shore, D.S.O. Attached to the G.S. Branch are the Inspectors of Cavalry (Major-Gen. M. F. Rimington, C.B.),

Regular Establishments.

The following tables show the number of all ranks on the establishment of the Regular Army, exclusive of India, as laid down in the Estimates, and as existing before the war, with corresponding figures for the previous year :

Regimental Establishments :	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers, Trumpeters, etc.	Rank and File.	All Ranks.	
						1914-15.	1913-14.
Cavalry, including Household Cavalry	547	45	1,128	155	12,834	14,700	14,716
Royal Horse and Field Artillery	702	46	1,150	276	16,215	18,389	18,413
Royal Garrison Artillery	611	89	1,209	188	12,083	14,180	13,756
Royal Engineers	(a) 695	129	1,299	139	7,630	9,892	9,850
Royal Flying Corps (Military Wing)	165	19	156	—	1,089	1,429	1,005
Infantry, including Foot Guards	3,414	313	6,587	2,692	82,793	95,799	95,865
Army Service Corps	456	213	944	45	4,647	6,305	6,463
Royal Army Medical Corps	663	55	476	28	3,238	4,460	4,460
Colonial and Native Indian Corps	(b) 300	8	418	135	7,910	8,771	8,765
Departmental Corps	331	182	1,270	12	1,542	3,337	3,340
Additional numbers (c)	10	—	—	—	990	1,000	1,000
Total, Regimental Establishments	7,894	1,000	14,637	3,670	150,071	178,271	177,633

(a) Excluding 10 Engineer officers included under "Royal Flying Corps (Military Wing)."

(b) Including 1 medical officer of the Royal Malta Artillery.

(c) These are numbers required to cover temporary and occasional excess of establishment in all arms.

ARMY: ESTABLISHMENTS.

Establishment of British Regiments serving in India.

	Officers.	Warrant Officers.	Serjeants.	Drummers, Trumpeters, and Buglers.	Rank and File.	All Ranks.	
						1914-15.	1913-14.
Cavalry of the Line (9 Regiments)	243	18	477	81	4,797	5,616	5,616
Royal Horse Artillery:—							
Headquarters of Brigades	8	3	6	3	—	20	20
11 Batteries	55	—	108	22	1,738	1,923	1,923
9 Ammunition Columns	9	—	27	—	135	171	171
Royal Field Artillery:—							
Headquarters of Brigades	35	12	33	12	(a) 48	140	140
42 Field Batteries	210	—	411	84	6,579	7,284	7,284
3 Howitzer Batteries	15	—	27	6	507	555	555
Ammunition Column for Howitzer Batteries	4	—	6	—	46	56	56
11 Ammunition Columns	44	—	66	—	638	748	748
Total Horse and Field Artillery	380	15	684	127	9,691	10,897	10,897
Royal Garrison Artillery:—							
8 Mountain Batteries	40	—	72	16	944	1,072	1,072
Headquarters Mountain Batteries	9	3	5	3	—	20	20
21 Garrison Companies	105	—	137	42	2,761	3,045	3,045
6 Heavy Batteries	30	—	42	12	488	572	572
District Establishments, etc.,	15	12	46	—	45	118	119
Total Garrison Artillery	199	15	302	73	4,238	4,827	4,828
Royal Engineers	(b) 377	—	3	—	—	380	380
Infantry of the Line:—							
52 Battalions	1,456	104	(c) 2,345	(c) 857	48,880	53,642	53,642
Royal Army Medical Corps	(d) 321	—	—	—	—	321	321
Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery (5), Armourers (100), and Armament Artificers (45)	5	10	135	—	—	150	150
Army Veterinary Corps	63	—	—	—	—	63	63
Total	3,044	162	3,946	1,138	67,606	75,896	75,897

(a) Boys.

(b) Excluding 30 subalterns under instruction in England.

(c) Including pipers in five Highland battalions.

(d) Excluding 3 surgeon-generals, Army Medical Staff.

Horse and Field Artillery (Brig.-Gen. H. F. Mercer, C.B.), Garrison Artillery (Brig.-Gen. W. F. Cockburn), and Volunteers (Brig.-Gen. K. E. Lean, C.B.). In the Division of the Adjutant-General (Major-Gen. F. J. Aylmer, V.C., C.B.) are the General Section (D.A.G., Brig.-Gen. J. MacN. Walter, D.S.O.), and the Recruiting and Judge-Advocate's section. The Division of the Quartermaster-General (Major-Gen. W. E. Bunbury, C.B.) includes the Movements, Quarterings, and Cantonments (Brig.-Gen. H. E. Stanton, C.B.), the Supply and Transport (Brig.-Gen. A. B. C. Williams, C.B.), the Army Remount (Maj.-Gen. R. C. Broome, C.I.E.), and the Veterinary (Col. E. H. Hazelton) Sections. The other Divisions at Headquarters are those of the Director-General, Medical Services (Surg.-Gen. W. Babbie, V.C., C.B., C.M.G.), the Director-General of Ordnance (Major-Gen. R. C. O. Stuart), and the Director-General of Military Works (Major-Gen. G. Williams). The Director-General of the Indian Medical Service is Surg.-Gen. Sir C. P. Lukis, K.C.S.I.

The Indian Army is organised on the Divisional system. The object is to be able to

mobilise and place in the field 9 Infantry Divisions and 8 Cavalry Brigades (130,000 men), each complete, with adequate supply and transport organisation. The Indian Division is somewhat lower in combatant strength than the Expeditionary or Territorial Division, as it includes a lower proportion of artillery. In order that trained staff officers should be available in adequate numbers, the Staff College at Quetta was instituted. The Indian General Staff is included in the Imperial General Staff scheme.

The Army in India consists of British Regular Forces, Indian Regular Forces, the various local corps, British volunteers, Indian Army Reserves, Imperial Service Troops, and Military Police. For strengths, see table above.

The Indian Army reorganisation has included the grouping of forces in larger cantonments upon lines of railway communication, the development of the military transport service on a permanent basis, the creation of arsenals and reserves of stores, etc. During recent years Indian military expenditure has averaged about £19,500,000 annually.

The two great commands are—

Northern Army (Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Willcocks, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.; *General Staff*, Brig.-Gen. H. Hudson, C.I.E.), divisions at Peshawur, Rawal Pindi, Lahore, Meerut and Lucknow, and independent brigades at Kohat, Derajat, and Bannu.

Southern Army (Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Nixon, K.C.B.; *General Staff*, Brig.-Gen. A. W. Money, C.B.), with divisions at Quetta, Mhow, Poona, Secunderabad, and Burma, and a brigade at Aden.

Recruiting is voluntary, for 3 years; but service is as a rule extended, the soldier making the army his career for life.

The Indian Forces of the second line are: the Volunteers, about 35,400 strong; the Imperial Service Troops, maintained by the Native States; the Frontier Militia on the north-west frontier; and the Military Police on that frontier and in Assam and Burma. The Militia and Police are under the civil power.

The units of the Native Army are as follows: 3 regiments of Body-guards, 39 regiments of Cavalry and the Aden troop, the Corps of Guides, 12 Mountain Batteries, 1 Frontier Garrison company, 26 companies of Sappers and Miners, 117 Infantry battalions, and 20 battalions of Gurkhas. The Auxiliary Forces, which have been alluded to, consist of 66 Volunteer corps, 33 Imperial Service corps, 6 Militia corps, and 21 Militia Police corps.

The Imperial Service Troops, under the superintendence of British officers, are trained for service by certain feudatory princes. The plan of embodying "Imperial Service troops," under agreement with the feudatory states, was adopted during Lord Dufferin's viceroyalty. The result has been admirable, and the native Princes have been enthusiastic in their prosecution of the plan. Thirteen states keep up forces of cavalry, eight infantry, three sappers, two camel corps, and six transport corps. Outside these are the large armies of the Native States, which may be described as irregulars, and are of uncertain value. The local corps of Central India and Rajputana are really police under military supervision, while the Military Police are under civil control.

Special Army Matters.

Institutions and Establishments.

Training: Staff College, Camberley (Commandant, Brig.-Gen. L. E. Kiggell, C.B., officers who pass through the College have the letters *p.s.c.* after their names in Service lists); Staff College, Quetta (Commandant, Brig.-Gen. W. P. Braithwaite, C.B.); Cavalry School, Netheravon (Commandant, Col. J. Vaughan, D.S.O.); Adjutant, Capt. H. A. Tomkinson); Indian Cavalry School, Saugor (Commandant, Col. W. A. Watson, C.B., C.I.E.); School of Gunnery, Shoeburyness (Commandant, Col. A. L. Gardiner; Adjutant, Capt. H. R. Adams); Ordnance College, Red Barracks, Woolwich (Commandant, Col. T. F. Bushe, C.M.G.; Adjutant, Capt. A. I. Drysdale, officers who have passed the advanced class of the College have the letters *p.s.c.*, and those passing the ordnance course the letter *o.* after their names in Service lists); School of Military Engineering, Chatham (Commandant, Col. J. E. Capper, C.B.; Adjutant, Maj. H. W. Weekes); the Aldershot Gymnasium (Inspector of Gymnasia, Col. V. A. Cooper; Asst. do., Maj. W. C. Wright; Instructor, Capt. J. S. de

Joux; Master-at-Arms, Lt. J. Betts); Mounted Infantry School, Longmoor; Schools of Musketry, Hythe (Commandant, Col. H. G. Ruggles-Brise, M.V.O.; Chief Instructor and Staff Officer, Lt.-Col. H. E. Gogarty), and four in India; Royal Military College, Sandhurst (Commandant, Brig.-Gen. L. A. M. Stopford; Asst. do., Lt.-Col. A. F. Sillem; Adjutant, Capt. Hon. J. F. H.-S. Forbes-Trefusis; Surg., Maj. C. B. Martin; Chaplain, Rev. H. W. Blackburne, M.A.), and Royal Military Academy, Woolwich (Commandant, Col. A. E. A. Holland, M.V.O., D.S.O.; Adjutant, Capt. V. Asser, D.S.O.; Asst. do., Maj. D. Smith; Medical Off., Maj. H. V. Prynne; Chaplain, Rev. H. J. Fleming, M.A.); Signalling Schools, Aldershot (Commandant, Lt.-Col. J. S. Fowler, D.S.O.) and Bulford (Commandant, Capt. E. F. W. Barker); Army Service Corps Training Establishment, Aldershot (Commandant, Lt.-Col. F. M. Wilson); Royal Army Medical College, Grosvenor Road, S.W. (Commandant and Director of Studies, Col. B. M. Skinner, M.V.O.) and School of Instruction, Aldershot (Commandant, Lt.-Col. A. A. Sutton, D.S.O.); Army Veterinary School, Aldershot (Commandant, Maj. E. E. Martin), and Royal Military School of Music, Hounslow (see p. 462).

Manufacturing: Royal Carriage Factory, Royal Gun Factory, and Royal Laboratory, Woolwich; Royal Gunpowder and Small Arms Factories, Waltham Abbey and Enfield Lock; Royal Army Clothing Factory, Pimlico; Royal Aircraft Factory, Farnborough (see p. 174).

Semi-official Institutions: Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W.; Royal Artillery Institution, Woolwich; Royal Engineers Institute, Chatham.

The Territorial Force.

In 1913, 66 per cent. of the force attended camp for the full 15 days, and 23 per cent. for the legal minimum of 8 days or other period less than 15 days.

The Territorial Force—Establishment and Strength.

The following table shows the establishment and strength, excluding permanent staff, of the Territorial Force, all ranks, provided for in the 1914-15 Estimates:—

	Establishment.	Strength.
Cavalry . . .	25,993	25,225
Artillery . . .	45,907	38,505
Engineers . . .	14,861	13,128
Infantry . . .	203,995	154,154
Army Service Corps . .	8,979	7,771
Medical Corps . . .	15,312	12,794
Veterinary Service . .	461	150
Officers of Officers Training Corps and Unattached List available on mobilisation . . .	1,043	731
Total . . .	316,551	252,458

The National Reserve.

The National Reserve (formerly known as the Veteran Reserve) is primarily a register, kept by the County Associations, of trained officers and soldiers divided into three classes—those fit to join a combatant unit for service in the field, those fit for combatant duty in

garrisons or for administrative work, and those honorary members retained on the register for social purposes or for the good influence they are in a position to exert in matters affecting our military organisation.

The Compulsory Service Question.

The propaganda of the National Service League (72, Victoria Street, London, S.W.) in favour of compulsory service continues, and its president, Lord Roberts, has delivered a series of speeches in the provinces in support of the League's proposals. On the other hand, there was formed, in May 1913, the Voluntary Service Committee (Mill-

bank House, Abingdon Street, S.W.), which opposes the League's and other suggested proposals for compulsory service on the ground that the existing system is suited both to the needs and to the genius of the nation. The Government's attitude was defined by Colonel Seely on May 20th, 1913: "His Majesty's Government have no intention whatever of adopting a system of compulsory service for fighting units. Far from abandoning the voluntary principle, they intend to foster, encourage, and extend it by every means in their power," an expression of opinion frequently since endorsed by the Prime Minister and other members of the Government.

THE DEFENCE FORCES OF THE DOMINIONS.

Colonial Military Systems are all framed primarily for home defence, no man being liable for service outside his country. Under the scheme outlined above (Dominions and Imperial Defence—Military) the organisation and training of the forces is to be assimilated to the system at Home, under the direction of the Imperial General Staff by sections of that staff constituted in the Dominions.

Canada.

The Officer Commanding the Marine Service of Canada is Vice-Admiral C. E. Kingsmill, who retired from the British Navy on Sept. 12th, 1908. He accepted the appointment on his promotion to Rear-Admiral in May of that year. He is assisted by Commander H. Thompson, R.N. (retired), who was appointed in Sept. 1909, while Commander E. H. Martin, R.N. (retired), took up the post of Captain of Halifax Dockyard and in command of the Naval Cadets College in Oct. 1910.

The cruisers *Niobe* and *Rainbow* were purchased from the British Government to act as training-ships. These two are now serving with the Royal Navy. On Aug. 7th, 1914, two submarines were purchased by the Dominion Government and placed at the disposal of the Admiralty.

A company was formed on the initiative of Sir Robert Perks in Sept. 1910, for the construction of dry docks at Levis, opposite Quebec, and St. John, N.B., which will be subsidised by the Canadian Government. In April 1911 a contract was entered into between the Canadian Government, the Montreal Harbour Commissioners, and Messrs. Vickers, of Barrow, for the construction by the latter firm of a floating dock with 27,500 tons' lifting capacity, to be placed at Long Point, at the eastern end of Montreal Harbours. An area of 30 acres was allotted to Messrs. Vickers for the erection of ship-repairing plant. The dock was launched at Barrow in sections on July 15th, 16th, and 17th, 1912, and was named the "Duke of Connaught." She arrived in the St. Lawrence in October 1912. Tenders were delivered for the construction in Canada of the cruisers and destroyers of the Dominion naval unit on May 1st, 1911.

There are 24 small vessels, eight of which fulfil fishery protection duties, three are used on the Great Lakes, two are icebreakers, four are detailed for lighthouse duty, and the remainder are used in the revenue and surveying services.

A Canadian section of the Imperial General Staff has been organised in accordance with proposals of the Department of Militia and Defence (Canada), 1909. The Chief of the

General Staff and First Military Member of the Militia Council is Major-Gen. C. J. Mackenzie, C.B. The Kingston Military College is likely to be developed into a staff college, associated with colleges in other parts of the Dominion.

Under the provisions of the Canadian Militia Act 1904 every Canadian between the ages of 18 and 60 is liable to military service, but there is no compulsion. The cadet system was flourishing. The existing forces are the Permanent Force (approximating to Regulars) and the Active Militia. The Permanent Force is to be the means of instruction. Establishment: 3,000 men. Active militia: authorised establishment, 4,611 officers and 51,430 men, of whom in 1910 3,338 officers and 39,232 men trained in distinct camps or at local headquarters. The permanent force is inadequate, and suffers severely by desertions, and owing to the great demand for labour there is difficulty in many districts in securing a sufficient number of men and getting the men to train. The proposed war strength is: officers, 5,000; rank and file, 100,000; second line, 100,000. Rifle clubs (total of nominal membership): 47,628. Cadet corps: about 18,000. These figures are subject to qualification.

Australian Commonwealth.

The Royal Australian Navy is administered by a Board composed as follows:

President, the Minister of State for Defence (*ex-officio*), Senator the Hon. Edward D. Millen.

First Naval Member, Rear-Admiral Sir William R. Creswell, K.C.M.G. (retired lieutenant R.N.).

Second Naval Member, Captain A. Gordon Smith, R.N.

Third Naval Member, Engineer-Captain William Clarkson, C.M.G., R.A.N.

Finance and Civil Member (vacant).

Secretary to the Department of Defence, Commander Samuel A. Pethebridge, C.M.G., R.A.N.R. (retired).

Naval Representative on the Staff of the High Commissioner in London, Captain F. F. Haworth Booth, C.M.G., R.N. (retired).

Assistant to Naval Representative, Capt. J. H. Tye, R.N. (retired).

Orders are issued by the Board at Melbourne through the Naval Secretary. The Board was constituted under Sect. VII. of the Naval Defence Act of 1910, and the functions of its individual members are not unlike those of the Admiralty in England.

Early in 1913, in view of the approaching completion of the first fleet unit, the Commonwealth Government invited the Admiralty to recommend an officer to take command of it,

and Rear-Admiral Sir George Edwin Patey, K.C.V.O., was nominated on March 4th to be "Rear-Admiral in command of His Majesty's Australian Fleet."

The vessels of the Commonwealth, which since the war began have been serving in the Royal Navy, are: the *Australia*, battle-cruiser; *Melbourne*, *Sydney*, *Encounter*, and *Pioneer*, light cruisers; *Cerberus*, turret ship; *Parramatta*, *Warrego*, and *Yarra*, torpedo-boat destroyers; *Gayundah* and *Protector*, gun-boats; *Tingira*, training-ship; *Penguin*, sloop; and submarine *AE2*. A similar submarine, *AE1*, was lost by mishap on Sept. 19th, 1914.

There were, when war was declared, under construction for the Royal Australian Navy the light cruiser *Brisbane* and the destroyers *Swan*, *Derwent*, and *Torrens*, all at the dock-yard at Sydney, where their keels were laid on Feb. 1st, 1913; the oil-supply ship *Kurumba*, by Messrs. Swan, Hunter & Co., at Wallsend-on-Tyne; and the *Platypus*, submarine depot-ship, by Messrs. John Brown & Co., at Clydebank.

With regard to the personnel, commissioned officers were at first lent by the British Admiralty, preference being given to Australians in the Royal Navy who volunteered. Ultimately, the officers will be supplied from the naval cadets who have been trained at the Naval College of Australia, which was opened by the Governor-General on March 1st, 1913, at Osborne House, Geelong, Victoria, the first term consisting of 28 cadet-midshipmen. This college was opened temporarily, and instruction will be given there until the permanent college at Jervis Bay, New South Wales, is available some time in 1915. With regard to the warrant officers, men, and boys, these have been mainly lent by the British Admiralty, but later on they will be chosen from Australians who join and are trained in the Commonwealth naval forces and its training-schools. A system of naval reserves has been organised, with Captain F. Tickell, C.M.G., as its first Director. The administration and instruction of two classes of reserves will be carried out under a special staff, with the *Protector* and *Gayundah* as sea-going training-ships. Under the compulsory training clauses of the Defence Acts, Australians are liable to training and service in the citizen defence forces (Naval or Militia) as junior cadets, aged 12 to 13, senior cadets, 14 to 17, and adults, 18 to 25.

The Australian Defence Acts, 1909 and 1910, amended the Acts of 1903 and 1904 and were measures having for their object to enforce compulsory service on all able-bodied males—cadet training from 12 to 14 (junior) and 14 to 18 (senior), and thence onward to 25 service in the Citizen Defence Force. There are to be 94 infantry battalions, 31 light horse regiments, 50 field batteries and 13 garrison artillery companies, 42 engineer units, 15 signal troops and companies, and departmental troops. The force will be provided from trained men of from 19 to 25 years of age who have passed through the previous cadet training. Trained men of 18 and 19 years old and of 25 to 26 years old will be called up in war time and will ultimately raise the strength of the force to a total of 155,000. In addition to the Cadet training, there will be 8 days' camp and the equivalent of 8 days' work in drills every year for the men between 19 and 25 years of age. For the purposes of organisation and training the country is being

divided into areas, each providing a definite proportion of the fighting unit, in charge of a permanent instruction officer. Ten areas will make a group under a superior officer, who will be a brigade-major in war time. The less populous parts of the country are for the present exempted. The operation of the new law on compulsory service began in June 1911. The Report of the Inspector-General of the Military Forces (Major-Gen. G. M. Kirkpatrick, C.B.) for 1913 showed that throughout the year the progress of the forces had been steady and satisfactory. The total strength of the permanent forces was 242 officers and 2,245 ranks, and the militia 1,839 officers and 31,781 other ranks, against an establishment of 2,196 officers and 41,929 other ranks, the only serious shortage being in the Light Horse.

The Commonwealth section of the Imperial General Staff was created in August 1909.

The Royal Military College of Australia has been opened at Duntroon, N.S.W.

The Inspector-General of Military Forces is Major-Gen. G. M. Kirkpatrick, C.B.

New Zealand.

The armoured vessel offered to the Imperial Navy by the Dominion of New Zealand was launched on July 1st, 1911, and named *New Zealand*. This vessel took part in the action in the Heligoland Bight on Aug. 28th.

The Dominion forces are commanded by Major-Gen. A. J. Godley, C.B., and the Dominion Section of the Imperial General Staff was organised in Dec. 1910, with Lieut.-Col. E. S. Heard as Director of Military Training and Staff Duties. Sixteen other British officers are serving in the Dominion.

The principle of compulsory military training was adopted by the Defence Act of 1909. The principal proposals received effect in the Defence Act of 1910, which amended its predecessor. The leading idea is to bring about better training and the adoption of a system homogeneous with that of Australia. The junior cadets (12 to 14) and senior cadets (15 to 18) will be trained for the equivalent of 16 days. The Territorial soldier (19 to 25) does 30 drills, 12 half-day parades, and 7 days in camp. The present strength is: Territorial Force, 30,000; senior cadets, 40,000; and 25,000 members of rifle clubs. New Zealand officers have been attached to the Imperial Army, and one of them appointed to command a regular brigade in the Expeditionary Force.

South Africa.

A sum of £85,000 annually is contributed by the Union of South Africa towards the general maintenance of the British Navy.

By the Defence Act, 1912, liability to military service in any part of South Africa is imposed upon the whole white male population up to the age of 60. But there is no attempt to make service universal, and it will be only compulsory in so far as voluntary enrolment fails to give the quota demanded of each area. In principle, not less than 45 and not more than 55 per cent. of the young men annually attaining the age of 21 must be trained in the Active Citizen Force, which is to consist of 20,000 to 25,000 men, with its reserve of men up to the age of 45. In populous districts every youth becomes a cadet except upon conscientious objection, and in rural districts they become cadet members of rifle associations. Service in the Active Citizen Force is between the ages of 21 and 25, and

those men not trained in it will join rifle clubs. The permanent force will consist of 2,500 Mounted Riflemen (5 regiments), many of them on police duty, with five field batteries, and a reserve will be formed for it. The Active Citizen Force is divided into the Coast Garrison Force and the Active Citizen Force proper, *i.e.* the field army, the former being a voluntary partially-paid force of garrison artillery and engineer specialists. A South African military college is proposed.

Federated Malay States.

On Nov. 12th, 1912, the Council of the Federated Malay States passed by acclamation

ARMIES OF FOREIGN NATIONS.

Particulars of the armies of the principal foreign countries are given below, the countries being arranged in alphabetical order.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The active army of the Dual Monarchy is an organisation common to both kingdoms. In addition to this, there are two second-line armies, fully organised in peace, and distinct both from the "common army" and from each other—the Austrian Landwehr and the Hungarian Honved; while behind all these are the various "Landsturms" of older men.

The peace strengths before the war were as follows:

Common Army	339,366
Austrian Landwehr	50,544
Hungarian Honved	38,529
Bosnia-Herzegovina troops	6,618

435,057

(These are the normal budgetary effectives.)

The war strengths before the war were estimated to be:

Common Army	1,360,000
Landwehr	240,000
Honved	220,000

1,820,000

It was believed that by embodying all classes of the Landsturm, over 3,500,000 men could ultimately be put in the field, trained and untrained.

BELGIUM.

The Army was reorganised on the basis of personal service under laws of Dec. 14th, 1909, and June 19th, 1913. Service in peace time was for 15 to 24 months (according to arm) with the colours, followed by the remainder of 8 years on unlimited furlough, with occasional short repetition courses; after which 5 years were passed in the reserve. All able-bodied men not otherwise accounted for were enrolled in the *Garde Civique*, which was chiefly for the maintenance of public order and was under the Minister of the Interior in peace time.

BULGARIA.

Service with the colours, 2 years in the infantry and 3 in other arms (in practice less); in the army reserve 18 years, and in the militia 6 to 7 years. Peace strength about 68,500.

DENMARK.

Service compulsory, and liability is for 16 years, half in the line and half in the reserve. Training with the colours is 5 to 12 months. Only a portion of the annual contingent is taken for training. Estimated mobilisation

a resolution moved by the Sultan of Perak in favour of offering a first-class armoured ship to the Imperial Government. It is a battleship, to be called the *Malaya*, and was ordered from Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. in Feb. 1913.

Newfoundland.

Towards the maintenance of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve, Newfoundland contributes £3,000. The strength of this force in 1913 was 600 men, 350 of whom were qualified and the remainder ordinary seamen. Opportunities for drill, etc., are given in the Imperial vessels on the West Indies station.

strength 83,000 men, of whom 75,000 would be field troops. The rifle is the Krag-Jørgensen and the gun a Krupp quick-firer.

FRANCE.

Before the European War the French Army was organised in 21 army corps, exclusive of the Paris garrison and Tunis.

The Active Army was constituted as follows: about 525 battalions of line Infantry, 31 battalions of Chasseurs (including Alpine Chasseurs and cyclists), 12 Foreign Legion, 24 Zouaves, 24 Algerian Tirailleurs (natives), 1 Saharan Tirailleurs (natives), and 5 African Light Infantry (of men under sentence for military or civil offences). The Cavalry, under a law of 1912, was increased to 91 regiments of 52 squadrons each—including 4 white (Chasseurs d'Afrique) and 6 native (Spahis) regiments in Algeria; also 2 squadrons for the Sahara, and squadrons in Senegal, Indo-China, etc. The Artillery, reorganised under the law of 1909, was constituted as follows: 30 coast and 59 fortress batteries, 618 field batteries, 21 Rimailho 6-in. field howitzer batteries, 15 mountain batteries, and 16 horse batteries. In addition, outside France and Corsica, 8 coast, 16 field, and 3 mountain batteries. The Engineers were organised into 8 regiments, and the Military Train had 21 squadrons.

The Colonial Army was a wholly distinct force, recruited by volunteering exclusively, and consisted of the garrisons overseas (except in Algiers and Tunis) and an expeditionary corps of 3 divisions stationed in France, chiefly in the seaports.

The establishment in 1913 was:—

	Officers.	Men.
Home Army (including Algiers and Tunis, and troops of these in Morocco)	28,932	563,506
Gendarmerie, etc.	675	24,315
	29,607	587,821
Colonial Army in France	4,130 {	27,000
Overseas, white		24,000
„ native		36,000
	4,130	87,000
Total approximately	33,700	675,000

Men served 3 years in the Active Army, 10 years in its reserve, 6 years in the Territorial Army, and 6 in its reserve. Reservists and Territorial soldiers were called out for periodical training.

GERMANY.

The army of the German Empire, though uniformly modelled on the Prussian, retains its federal character. The Prussian Ministry of War and General Staff, however, administer the contingents of Baden, Württemberg, and the smaller States, and the Saxon and Bavarian Governments, while administering their own forces, practically conform to the Prussian lead. The military relations of these States to Prussia are laid down in a series of treaties, of which the main point is that the King of Prussia, and therefore the Prussian General Staff, are in supreme control of operations.

Before the European War the German Army consisted of 651 battalions, 555 squadrons, 633 batteries, 226 batteries of heavy and fortress artillery, 44 pioneer battalions, with certain technical troops in addition, 21 of communication troops, and 26 of train, all these units at a high peace effective.

The service in the Standing Army was in theory as follows: Every German fit to bear arms belonged for 7 years to the Regular Army, during the 5 following years to the 1st Levy of the Landwehr, and then, up to March 31st of the year in which he completed his 30th year, to the 2nd Levy of the Landwehr. During their period of service in the Regular Army, men belonging to the cavalry and horse artillery spent 3 years with the colours; men of all other branches of the service remained 2 years with the colours.

The total war strength was considered to be approximately 4,350,000 men, including the field army and its reserve formations, the Landwehr (1,800,000), and trained men of the Landsturm (800,000). But the highly trained and vigorous first line would not greatly exceed 1,500,000.

The armament of the German infantry is a modern Mauser, that of the field artillery a converted gun of admittedly inferior power.

GREECE.

Before the Balkan Wars the Greek Army was in principle recruited on the universal service basis, 2 years in the active army, 10 in the reserve, 9 in the 2nd reserve, and 14 in the National Guard, the last being of course an unorganised Landsturm. The peace strength before the war was about 30,000, but the war-field strength from the first numbered 110,000. The infantry weapon is a Mannlicher, the gun a quick-firer of Creusot make.

ITALY.

The able-bodied men annually becoming liable for service are divided partly by exemptions and partly by lot into three portions, only the first of which (one-third of the whole) is fully trained, the second undergoing a recruit course and a few repetition courses in later years, and the third performing no service at all. The full period of service is 2 years with the colours, 6 on furlough, and 4 in the Mobile Militia. Men of the second portion, though taken only for slight training, have the same periods of liability for service. The third portion is untrained. Of recent years large numbers of Mobile Militia (which still consists of fully trained reservists only) have been embodied for brief refresher trainings. There are 12 army corps, each having 2 infantry divisions, except that in the district of Rome there are 3. The organisation of the permanent army

comprises 96 regiments of line infantry, 12 regiments of bersaglieri, and 8 Alpine regiments (in all 389 battalions). There are 29 regiments of cavalry (150 squadrons), and 36 regiments of field artillery, with 192 gun batteries. The army also comprises 1 regiment of horse artillery (8 batteries), 2 of mountain artillery (36 batteries), 10 regiments of coast artillery and a brigade in Sardinia, 2 regiments of fortress artillery and 6 of engineers. A battalion of aviators has also been created.

The mean peace effective was about 13,600 officers and 236,000 men.

The total war strength of the forces is roughly as follows, but it must be remarked that the men of the territorial militia are untrained:—

With the colours, officers and men	250,000
On unlimited furlough „ „	450,000
Mobile Militia „ „	320,000
Territorial Militia „ „	2,200,000
Total on a war footing „ „	3,220,000

Of whom 1,020,000 are more or less trained.

JAPAN.

The military forces are the Active Army, with the first and second reserves, the National Army and its reserve, some special forces, and the Militia of certain of the islands. A Japanese is liable for military service between the ages of 17 and 40, but the age of enlistment is ordinarily 20. Under the law of 1905 the period is 2 years for the infantry and 3 years for other arms, with the colours (Geneki), a total period of 7½ years being completed in the first reserve (Yobi). The 7½ years is followed by 10 years with the second reserve (Kobi), making 17½ years in all. The remaining years of liability are passed in the National Army (Kokumin). The peace strength is about 280,000, and the mobilisable war strength about 1,400,000.

MONTENEGRO.

The army is on a militia basis, and the forces, in proportion to the size of the territory and the population, are larger than in any other European country. Every Montenegrin subject is liable from 19 to 62 years of age—i.e. for a total period of 45 years—2 years in the recruits class (with a maximum of six months' training each year), 33 years in the active army (with a maximum of fifteen days' training each year), and 10 years in the reserve. These training periods are not realised in practice. Total war strength estimated (perhaps over-estimated) at from 30,000 to 50,000 men. There are no cavalry, except a few men for escort duty and despatch riding.

NETHERLANDS.

Every citizen serves 7 years in the Militia, followed by five years in the Landweer, and up to the age of 40 in the Landsturm. The peace strength (cadres and trainees only) is 22,000, and the war strength is estimated at 200,000 men.

The Army of the Dutch East Indies is a distinct force with an effective strength of 36,821 officers and men, including 12,841 Europeans. Recruiting is voluntary. The feudatory chiefs are under obligations to supply auxiliary troops.

NORWAY.

Service in the Ligne 12 years, the Landvaern 8 years, and the Landsturm until the age of 50.

The military force available for service beyond the frontier is estimated at 30,000, and the total armed strength at 70,000 on mobilisation. Armament: Krag-Jørgensen rifle and Ehrhardt (1901) quick-firing gun (older models are still in the service).

PORTUGAL.

Service obligatory between the ages of 20 and 45; during the twenty-first year recruits are called up for 15 weeks (infantry, 20 for artillery, and 30 for cavalry), and thereafter until the end of the thirtieth year they perform an annual training of 2 weeks. Subsequent service (without training) is for 10 years in the reserve and 5 in the national army. Financial considerations, here as elsewhere, prevent the training of the whole annual contingent. The active army exists as a small permanent force during the non-training season, in virtue of voluntary enlistments for one year's continuous service. Men not taken for training pay a military tax. The peace footing, not including colonial garrisons, is about 30,000. The war footing is about 120,000, and there will ultimately be above 140,000 more trained men available.

RUMANIA.

Liability to service is compulsory and universal from 21 to 42 years of age, with a certain amount of preliminary training between the ages of 19 and 21. The peace strength is 101,348, and the war strength is over 500,000 probably. The infantry rifle is the Mannlicher, the field gun a Krupp quick-firer.

RUSSIA.

The peace strength has been given as follows:

	Europe and the Caucasus.	Asiatic Russia.
Infantry . . .	627,000 men.	83,000 men.
Cavalry . . .	116,000 "	14,000 "
Artillery . . .	138,000 "	15,000 "
Engineers . . .	34,000 "	8,000 "
Army Services	34,000 "	5,000 "
Total . . .	949,000 "	124,000 "

Including Cossacks and Frontier Guards, some authorities give the total peace strength as 1,400,000, including 60,000 in Turkestan and Semiretschenk and 280,000 in Siberia.

In the Russian Empire about 1,100,000 men (not including Cossacks) annually attain the age for joining the army; exemptions are numerous, as only a little more than one-third of the contingent is required for service. Liability to service lasts from the 21st to the 43rd year. Those who join the Standing Army spend 3 years with the colours (4 in the cavalry and horse artillery), 16 to 15 in the Reserve, and the remainder in the Opolchenié, or Militia. The Opolchenié embraces: (1) The surplus of the annual contingent (untrained); (2) men who have completed service with the colours and in the reserve under a law of March 1911.

The Cossack forces have a special constitution. Every Cossack becomes liable to serve as soon as he has completed his eighteenth year, and finds his own horse and equipment, as in the Indian Silladar cavalry. For the first year his service is purely local; but for the next twelve years he belongs to the "front" category, which consists of three bans, the first of which is formed of men actually serving,

and the two others of men who have been granted unlimited leave. The last five years are spent in the Reserve. These are the rules for Don Cossacks, the terms of service being slightly different for other contingents. The peace effective of the Cossacks is stated to be 66,000, with 52,400 horses, but it is probable that not more than 58,000 are permanently with the colours. The war strength is given as about 150,000.

The war strength of the Russian forces before war broke out was considered to consist of about 56,500 officers and 2,855,000 men. These form the Active Army, but are not all available in any one part of the Empire. To these figures must be added the available Reserve, estimated at 1,064,000; Frontier battalions, 41,000; Cossacks, 150,000, inclusive of the Opolchenié. The war strength in trained men is estimated at 5,400,000.

SERBIA.

Service is universally compulsory; liability begins at 17 and training at 21. The average peace effective was about 24,000, but the war strength was computed at 270,000, without including the Third Ban.

SPAIN.

A new army law of June 29th, 1911, established personal obligatory service for Spaniards with few special exceptions. There are two categories, one for service with the colours, nominally 3 but in practice 2 years, and the other receiving less than 1 year's training. This is followed by 5 years in the Second Portion of the army, 6 years in the Reserve, and the remainder of the total liability of 18 years in the Territorial Reserve.

The effective of the permanent army in 1913 was 123,000. The Second Portion of the army now numbers about 260,000, the Reserve 290,000, and the Territorial Reserve 500,000.

The infantry armament is a Mauser, and the field-gun a Creusot quick-firer.

SWEDEN.

The Swedish Army was reorganised in 1914. General personal service has been adopted, the total liability being for 19 years. The periods of training with the colours, which are spread over four years, aggregate 8-12 months, according to the man's branch. These four and another four years constitute the period of a man's service in the first line of the Beväring, after which he remains for 4 in the second, and 8 in the Landstorm. The approximate war strength is 230,000 men of the first line, 90,000 of the second line, and 165,000 of the Landstorm, and under the new scheme is expected to rise to a total of 600,000.

SWITZERLAND.

The Federal forces do not constitute a standing army, the principle being that of a militia, and the liability to serve thirteen years in the *Auszug* or *Elite*, eight in the *Landwehr*, and the remaining years up to the age of 48 in the *Landsturm*. Recruit course in the first year is 92 days for the Cavalry, 77 days for the Artillery, and 67 days for the Infantry, with repetition courses of 13 days in each of the second to eighth years.

The field army is over 200,000 strong, about 140,000 men being in the *Auszug* and the rest in the *Landwehr*. The *Landsturm* consists of about 300,000 men, and like all third-line

forces is intended for defence of communications, railways, etc. The armament is the 1896 rifle and a Krupp quick-firer field-gun, model 1903.

TURKEY.

Liability to service 3 years in the Nizam (active army) preceded by 4 years and followed by 6 years in the army reserve (*Ikhtiyat*), after which 8 years in the First Redif.

Peace strength supposed to be 281,658 with perhaps 250,000 Reserves, and 200,000 First Redifs. This, with the younger *Mustahfiz* and the whole of the Second Redifs, would constitute well over 1,000,000 men, 750,000 of them fully trained. But only a portion of the total effort in arms could be delivered at one time or in one place, though in a prolonged campaign the reserve strength of the Empire was bound to tell.

UNITED STATES.

The legal maximum enlisted strength of the Regular Army is 100,000, but the actual administrative maximum is lower. In 1913 the strength was 81,787 enlisted men, 4,665 officers and 5,583 Philippine scouts. Stringent selection is enforced in recruiting, and only

about one applicant in six is accepted. The question of increasing the peace effective is being considered, owing to the demands of the Hawaii and Canal Zone garrisons.

The regular forces consist of 15 regiments of Cavalry, 36 batteries of Artillery, 70 coast batteries, and 30 regiments of Infantry, besides engineers and technical and departmental troops. The infantry regiment is divided into three battalions of four companies. The irregular forces, are the native Porto Rico regiment, 8 battalions and 18 companies of Philippine scouts, and some Indian mounted scouts.

Under the Militia Law 1908, the organised militia (the State Forces referred to above) have been reconstituted, and the total strength in 1914 is 9,130 officers and 111,672 enlisted men. Most of the States have prepared plans for rapid mobilisation, and within a few years the force is expected to have assumed an efficient military character; but at present there is great variation in condition, training, and distribution as compared with population-grouping (New York for example, supplying nearly 12 per cent. of the whole force).

NAVIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

In the following article particulars are given of the naval armaments of foreign countries in alphabetical order.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Of the *personnel*, 5,000 are conscripts, called up annually and serving for two years; the remainder, to the number of 1,500, are volunteers. Executive officers 397, engineer officers 172. The strength in ships built on Oct. 31st, 1914, was: battleships, 4; armoured cruisers, 4; armoured monitors, 2; protected cruisers, 4; armoured gunboats, 2; scouts, 2; torpedo-boat destroyers, 8; torpedo-boats, 22; submarine, 1. Principal dockyards, Bahia Blanca and Buenos Aires. Principal naval base, Port Belgrano; torpedo base, La Plata. Provision for the construction of two battleships, *Moreno* and *Rivadavia*, was made in 1908. In April 1913 four new torpedo-boat destroyers were ordered from Krupp's Germania yard at Kiel, but on the outbreak of the war in Europe they were seized by Germany.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Naval Estimates for 1914-15 amounted to £7,408,196. The financial year is now from July to June, instead of January to December. The number of all ranks in the Navy, including reserves, totalled 35,942. The non-commissioned ranks were to be brought up to a total of 20,000 by 1922. The number of executive officers was 795.

The strength of the Navy on July 31st, 1914, was: battleships, 15 (including 3 coast-defence vessels); armoured cruisers, 3; small cruisers, 10; torpedo vessels, 6; torpedo-boat destroyers, 18; torpedo boats, 55; submarines, 6. The ships building when war broke out were the Dreadnought battleship *Szent Istvan*, launched at Fiume on Jan. 17th, 1914, and of the same type as the 3 completed Dreadnoughts, *Viribus Unitis*, *Tegethoff*, and *Prinz Eugen*; 2 light cruisers, the *Helgoland* and *Novara*, launched in 1912 and 1913 respectively; 6 destroyers; 27 torpedo boats; and 8 submarines, 2 of which were building at Fiume and 6 at Kiel, the latter

being therefore lost to Austria but available for Germany.

Admiral Anton Hans was serving as Marine Commandant when war was declared. He was appointed in February, 1913. The battle squadron of the Navy was commanded by Vice-Admiral Franz Loeffer. This officer took the principal vessels of his command to Malta on an official visit from May 22nd to 27th, 1914, his flagship being the *Tegethoff*. The cruiser division of the Fleet was commanded by Rear-Admiral Karl Seidensacher, and the reserve division by Rear-Admiral Ricard Ritter von Barry.

The principal Government dockyard of Austria-Hungary is situated at Pola. At Trieste there are two building slips at the yard of the Stabilimento Tecnico, which have been made capable of receiving Dreadnoughts; and it is understood that two more slips have been similarly lengthened at the establishment of the Danubius Shipbuilding Co., of Fiume.

BRAZIL.

The Navy numbers about 8,500 of all ranks. The ships built on Oct. 31st, 1914, were: first-class battleships (*Dreadnought* type), 2; coast-defence battleships, 2; protected cruisers, 5; scouts, 2; torpedo-vessels, 5; torpedo-boat destroyers, 10. Building: submarines, 3. Brazil's third "Dreadnought" battleship, the *Rio de Janeiro*, was ordered during 1910 at Elswick, but owing to changes in design there was considerable delay in her construction. She was laid down on Sept. 15th, 1911, and launched on Jan. 22nd, 1913; to have a displacement of 27,500 tons and carry fourteen 12-in. guns. On Sept. 3rd, 1913, the Minister of Marine said that the *Rio de Janeiro* did not harmonise with the organisation of the Fleet, and it was decided to sell the vessel. She was bought by Turkey in December 1913, and renamed *Sultan Osman I.*, but on war

being declared between Britain and Germany the former Power exercised her right of pre-emption on the vessel. Renamed the *Agin-court*, she was commissioned as a British man-of-war at Newcastle-on-Tyne on Aug. 7th, 1914. Three armoured gunboats for patrol duties on the rivers were ordered from Messrs. Vickers, Ltd., in January 1912; these vessels have also been acquired by Great Britain, and renamed the *Severn*, *Mersey*, and *Humber*. Three submarines are building by the Fiat San Giorgio firm at Spezia. The only important dockyard is situated at Rio de Janeiro. Besides this there are naval bases at Para, Bahia, Pernambuco, and Ladario de Matto Grosso.

BULGARIA.

There is one despatch vessel owned by Bulgaria, the *Nadiezda*, of 715 tons, built at Bordeaux in 1898. There are some torpedo boats of 100 tons displacement completed in 1908. There are two armoured gunboats for service on the Danube.

CHILE.

Personnel is raised by conscription, but there is in addition a proportion of volunteers. The officers and men on the naval active list number about 6,000. The strength in ships built on Oct. 31st, 1914, was: battleship, 1; coast-defence ship, 1; armoured cruisers, 2; protected cruisers, 5 (including one serving as training-ship); torpedo gunboats, 2; torpedo-boat destroyers, 7; torpedo-boats: 1st class, 5; 2nd class, 3.

The principal dockyards are situated at Talcahuano and Valparaiso. There is a small arsenal at Sandy Point, in the Straits of Magellan.

CHINA.

Since the war with Japan in 1895, the Chinese Navy has not included an armoured ship, and the only serviceable vessels, apart from small craft, are six cruisers, mostly built in European yards. Two cruisers which could be used as training-ships are the *Ying Swei* and the *Chao Ho*. Both were completed in 1912. Three gunboats of 780 tons, the *Yung-Fung*, *Yung-Chiang*, and *Yung-Hsiang*, were built in Japan in 1912, and two smaller ones at Kiel. The existing fleet, in addition to the cruisers referred to, includes some six torpedo gunboats and twelve gunboats for river service, with about twenty-four torpedo-boats. Three cruisers and some torpedo craft building in German and Austrian yards were seized for those Powers in August, 1914.

CUBA.

Four war vessels—a cruiser of 2,055 tons, a gunboat of 1,200 tons, and two river gunboats of 200 tons each.

DENMARK.

The Navy numbers about 4,000 of all ranks. The strength in ships built on Oct. 31st, 1914, was: coast-defence vessels, 5; protected cruisers, 5; torpedo-boats, 16; submarine, 1. There are also six small gunboats of from 100 to 200 tons. The vessels building are: coast defence vessel, 1; torpedo-boats, 3; submarines, 2. At Copenhagen there are three small docks.

FRANCE.

The French Navy has for its head the Minister of Marine, who is assisted in regard to matters of routine and administrative work by an

Under-Secretary of State. By a new scheme of administration adopted on Sept. 7th, 1913, a Council of Admiralty was established, with executive powers, similar to the British Board of Admiralty.

The 1914 Naval Estimates amounted to £25,387,306, as compared with £21,292,422 for 1913. The former figure shows the estimates proposed, the latter the estimates voted.

A new organic law for the constitution of the French Navy, introduced in 1910, was passed by the Chamber of Deputies on Feb. 13th, 1912. The law provides that the battle fleet in home waters shall consist of 28 battleships, which are to be formed into 4 squadrons of 6 ships each, with the remaining 4 in reserve. To each squadron will be attached 2 scout cruisers and 12 destroyers; 2 cruisers and 4 destroyers are to be held in reserve, making a total of 10 cruisers and 52 destroyers. The foreign service fleet is to consist of 10 ships, with such smaller craft as may be required. The submarine flotilla will consist of 94 vessels, with 4 mine-laying ships, and such mine-raising vessels as may be required. The duration of life of ships for active service was fixed at twenty-five years for battleships, and for ships on foreign service whose keels have been laid down before 1909; twenty years for all other vessels laid down before 1909; twenty years for scout cruisers; and seventeen years for destroyers and submarines. The prescribed establishment is to be reached by Jan. 1st, 1919, and the new construction necessary to attain this establishment was 16 battleships, to be built at the rate of 2 each year from 1910 to 1917.

The French Navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. The Inscription Maritime, dating back to 1683, and owing its origin to J. B. Colbert, the Minister of Marine in Louis XIV.'s time, contains the names of all male individuals devoted to a seafaring life from the 18th to the 50th year of age. Young men liable to service in the Army may, however, volunteer for service in the Navy. For administrative purposes France is divided into five divisions maritimes, and subdivided into twelve arrondissement maritimes.

The number of officers and men voted in the 1914 Estimates was 69,585, as compared with 63,506 in 1913 and 60,621 in 1912. The number in Reserve was about 50,000.

The Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean is Vice-Admiral Boué de Lapeyrière, formerly Minister of Marine.

GERMANY.

The Navy of the German Empire is under the supreme command of the Emperor. Its present system of administration was introduced by a Cabinet Order of March 14th, 1890. At Berlin there are three main departments, whose chiefs have the privilege of approaching the Emperor directly. These are (1) the Naval Cabinet ("Marinekabinett"), originally created in 1889, which is concerned only with matters relating to the appointment and promotion of officers, and with advising the Emperor thereupon; (2) the Imperial Navy Office ("Reichsmarineamt"), which is the centre of administration for everything connected with the *matériel* and *personnel* of the Navy, and controls all expenditure upon the Service, its head, known as the Naval Secretary of State

("Staatssekretär des Reichsmarineamts"), representing the Navy in the Reichstag when naval affairs are under consideration; and (3) the Admiral Staff of the Navy ("Admiralstab der Marine"), an advisory organisation, charged with the study of the larger questions arising out of the distribution and employment of the Fleet, with the provision of plans of operations, and the collection and dissemination of naval intelligence. There are five other "Immediatstellen," the holders of which offices have direct access to the Emperor with respect to matters under their charge. These are (4) the Commander-in-Chief of the High Sea Fleet ("Kommando der Hochseeflotte"); and (5) the Commander of the Cruiser Squadron ("Kreuzergeschwader,") both afloat, who are responsible for the training of the *personnel* and the efficiency of the ships under their command; (6) and (7) the Commanders-in-Chief of the Baltic and North Sea Stations ("Marinestation der Ostsee" and "Marinestation der Nordsee"); and (8) the Inspector-General of the Navy ("General-inspecteur der Marine"), whose functions are described by his title.

Chief of the Naval Cabinet, Admiral von Mueller; Naval Secretary of State and Minister of Marine, Grand Admiral von Tirpitz; Chief of the Admiral Staff, Vice-Admiral von Heeringen; Comptroller, Vice-Admiral Capelle; Director of Works, Vice-Admiral Dick; Director of Construction, Vice-Admiral Rollmann; Director of Ordnance, Rear-Admiral Gerdes; Accountant-General, Rear-Admiral Daehnhardt; Commander-in-Chief of the High Sea Fleet, Vice-Admiral von Ingenohl; Inspector-General of the Navy, Grand Admiral Prince Henry of Prussia.

The German Navy Estimates for the financial year 1914-15 (April-March) amounted to £23,284,531. Of this sum, £10,316,264 was devoted to new construction, including aeronautics.

The total number of officers and men voted for the German Navy in 1914 was 79,386. The following statement shows the increase of the *personnel* of the German Navy in recent years:

Year.	Total number officers and men.	Increase.
1891-2 . . .	17,083	—
1896-7 . . .	21,835	—
1901-2 . . .	31,157	—
1905-6 . . .	49,972	2,715
1909-10 . . .	53,769	3,446
1912-13 . . .	66,810	6,005
1913-14 . . .	73,176	6,366
1914-15 . . .	79,386	6,210

The non-commissioned ranks in the German Navy are obtained from (a) conscripts, (b) one-year volunteers, (c) volunteers for three years or longer, and (d) boys. The first-named have to report themselves for conscription on Jan. 1st of the year in which they will become 20 years of age, and must continue to do so each year until they are taken or rejected. One-year volunteers are entered after the age of 18, and three-year volunteers before 20 years of age, after completing their 17th year. Boys are entered between the ages of 15 and 18 and engaged for a nine-years' term of service. The petty officers of the Navy are, as a rule, drawn from those who enter as boys.

The strength in ships built and building on Aug. 1st, 1914, was:—

	Built.	Building.	Projected*
Battleships . . .	39	4	1
Battle-cruisers . . .	5	3	1
Armoured cruisers . . .	9	—	—
Light cruisers . . .	45	6	2
Unprotected cruisers . . .	4	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers . . .	144	12	12
Torpedo-boats . . .	80	—	—
Submarines . . .	36	14†	?

* 1915 Programme.

† Doubtful.

When war broke out, there were 36 German battleships completed, including 13 of the *Dreadnought* type, two of which were completed in 1909, two in 1910, three in 1911, three in 1912, and three in 1913. Three are understood to have been added since war began. The first 4 of the German *Dreadnoughts* carry twelve 11-in. guns, but the second squadron of 4 ships, composed of the 3 completed in 1911 and the *Oldenburg*, completed in 1912, carry twelve 12-in. guns. Each of these 8 vessels, however, is only able to fire 8 of her 12 big guns on either broadside. The 2 other 1912 ships, the *Kaiser* and *Friedrich der Grosse*, and the three 1913 ships, *Kaiserin*, *König Albert*, and *Prinzregent Luitpold*, carry an armament of ten 12-in. guns, but the distribution of the guns is similar to that of the British *Neptune* class, which permits all to fire on either broadside. The 1914 ships, which are similarly armed, are the 3 battleships belonging to the 1911 programme. These were all launched in 1913, the *König* on March 1st at the Imperial yard, Wilhelmshaven; the *Grosser Kurfürst* at the Vulkan yard, Hamburg, on May 5th; and the *Markgraf* at the Weser yard, Bremen, on June 4th. They were due for commissioning in the summer and autumn of 1914. In the absence of further information it must be concluded that they were completed in time, bringing the battleship total to 39. The four battleships building belonged to the 1912 (one), 1913 (two), and 1914 (one) programmes. The first-named vessel was launched at Kiel on Feb. 21st, 1914, and named *Kronprinz*, while the other three were on the stocks at the end of July, the 1914 vessel having been ordered in May.

The German battle-cruiser *Derfflinger* was understood to have been completed for service in 1914, and with the *Von der Tann*, *Moltke*, *Goeben*, and *Seydlitz*, which joined the Fleet in 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913 respectively, there are 5 ships of this *Dreadnought* cruiser type in the German Navy. The next ship of the type for completion is the *Lützow*, of the 1912 programme, which was launched at Danzig on Nov. 29th, 1913; and the 1913 vessel is the *Ersatz Hertha*, begun twelve months later. The German Navy Law provides for the laying down of one battle-cruiser each year until 1917.

Small cruisers have been constructed at the rate of two each year. The vessels of the 1912 programme are the *Grandens* and the *Regensburg*, launched on Oct. 25th, 1913, and April 25th, 1914, respectively; and the two of 1913 the *Ersatz-Gefion* and the *Ersatz-Hela*. Torpedo-boat destroyers are built in classes of twelve each year, and are constructed within from twelve to eighteen months. The numbers of submarines built each year varies according to the progress of types and the amount of

money devoted to the purpose, and secrecy is observed regarding the exact figures.

The actual effective force of the German Navy when war was declared was as follows :

High Sea Fleet.

Fleet Flagship, *Friedrich der Grosse* (Dreadnought).

First Squadron (8 Dreadnoughts), (Wilhelmshaven): *Ostfriesland*, *Thuringen*, *Helgoland*, *Oldenburg*, *Nassau*, *Rheinland*, *Posen*, *Westfalen*. Second Squadron (8 pre-Dreadnoughts), (Kiel): *Preussen*, *Schleswig-Holstein*, *Pommern*, *Hannover*, *Hessen*, *Schlesien*, *Lothringen*, *Deutschland*. Third Squadron (4 Dreadnoughts) (Kiel): *Kaiser*, *Kaiserin*, *König Albert*, *Prinzregent Luitpold*. Total: 21 battleships, including 13 Dreadnoughts.

Cruiser Squadron. (Wilhelmshaven.)

Four Battle Cruisers: *Seydlitz*, *Goeben*,* *Von der Tann*, *Moltke*. Eight Light Cruisers: 8 vessels, *Rostock*, *Augsburg*, and *Kolberg* types. Total: 12 cruisers, including 4 Dreadnoughts.

Destroyer Flotillas.

Seven Flotillas each of 11 destroyers, fully manned. First, 555 tons, 32½ knots; Second, 555 tons, 32½ knots; Third, 640 tons, 32½ knots; Fourth, 640 tons, 32½ knots; Fifth, 616 tons, 30 knots; Sixth, 670 tons, 30 knots; Seventh, 530 tons, 30 knots. Total: 77 vessels, with 7 (one for each flotilla) in reserve.

Submarine Flotillas.

Three Flotillas each of 7 submarines, fully manned. First, 800 tons, 3 tubes, 17 knots; Second, 800 tons, 3 tubes, 17 knots; Third, 295 tons, 2 tubes, 12 knots; Fourth, 240 tons, 2 tubes, 12 knots. Total: 23 vessels, or three-fourths of completed submarines.

Reserve Fleet.

(One quarter permanently in Full Commission.)

Fourth Squadron: †*Elsass*, †*Braunschweig*, †*Wittelsbach*, †*Zähringen*, †*Schwaben*, *Mecklenburg*. Fifth Squadron: *Wellin*, *Kaiser Barbarossa*, *Kaiser Karl der Grosse*, *Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse*, *Kaiser Wilhelm II.*, *Kaiser Friedrich III.* Total: 12 pre-Dreadnought battleships.

Three other battleships (1891) and 8 small coast defence battleships were on the subsidiary list.

Cruiser Squadron.

Six Armoured Cruisers: †*Blucher*, *Yorck*, *Roon*, †*Friedrich Carl*, †*Prinz Adalbert*, †*Prinz Heinrich*. About Sixteen Light Cruisers: *Hamburg* and smaller types.

Torpedo Flotilla.

About 48 destroyers and 48 torpedo-boats.

Training Squadron.

Light cruisers *Freya*, *Hansa*, *Hertha*, and *Victoria Luise*.

Foreign Service Fleet.

China and the Pacific.—*Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau*, *Emden*, *Leipzig*, and *Nürnberg*, cruisers; S. 90, destroyer; *Vaterland* and about seven other gunboats and river craft; headquarters at Tsingtau, Kiaochau protectorate.

East Africa.—*Königsberg*, cruiser; *Möwe*, gunboat; headquarters at Dar-es-Salaam.

West Africa.—*Eber* and *Panther*, gunboats; headquarters, Duala, in the Cameroons.

North Atlantic.—*Dresden* and *Karlsruhe*, cruisers.

South Atlantic.—*Bremen*, cruiser.

Australasia.—*Geier*, cruiser, and two smaller vessels.

The German dockyards are situated as follows:—Kiel: two docks able to take *Dreadnoughts*; four able to take battleships up to 10,000 tons; three floating docks. A floating dock was completed by the Howaldt works at Kiel in May 1911, capable of taking a vessel of 40,000 tons. Wilhelmshaven: four docks to take *Dreadnoughts*; three docks to take smaller battleships; one other dock; three floating docks. Danzig: two small floating docks, and one dock to take *Dreadnoughts* building. Brunsbüttel: two docks for *Dreadnoughts* building. To these docks must be added two others owned by private firms: one, known as the Emperor dock, at Bremen, leased by the North-German Lloyd Co.; and one belonging to Messrs. Blohm & Voss, of Hamburg. In answer to a Parliamentary question on Feb. 17th, 1911, the First Lord of the Admiralty said that the number of German docks capable of taking the *Dreadnought* was eight, as follows: Imperial docks, four at Wilhelmshaven, two at Kiel; private docks, one each at Bremerhaven and Hamburg. There were in addition docks building or projected at Kiel (Imperial), and Bremerhaven, Hamburg, and Bremen (private). On April 1st, 1910, the headquarters of the First Squadron of the High Sea Fleet were transferred from Kiel to Wilhelmshaven.

The German Navy Law of June 14th, 1900, in which amendments were made in 1906 and 1908, was again amended in 1912. On March 23rd a new amending bill was published, on April 15th it was officially introduced in the Reichstag, and on May 21st was finally passed by that body. In the "Argument" attached to the measure it was stated that the organisation of the Fleet still suffered from two defects, one being that in the autumn of each year the time-expired men, *i.e.* almost one-third of the crew in ships of the battle fleet, were discharged, and replaced mainly by recruits from the inland population, the readiness of the fleet being considerably impaired thereby; the other that, with an establishment of 58 capital ships, only 21 were available at once if the reserve fleet could not be made ready in proper time. Both these defects were to be "removed, or at any rate considerably ameliorated, by the gradual formation of a third active squadron." Previously the active battle fleet had comprised two squadrons, each of eight battleships, two large and six small cruisers. The ships for this third squadron were to be derived (1) by dispensing with a flagship for the reserve fleet; (2) by dispensing with the material reserve of four battleships, four large and four small cruisers; and (3) by the construction of three additional battleships and two additional small cruisers. Thus the establishment of the Navy to be reached by 1920 was increased from 38 to 41 battleships, and from 38 to 40 small cruisers. The main feature of the 1912 amendment was not, however, the addition it made to the establishment of ships or the new construction it involved, but, as the First Lord of the Admiralty said in

* Detached for Mediterranean.

† In full commission.

‡ Gunnery and torpedo training ships.

the British Parliament on July 22nd, in a speech explaining the nature and scope of the German law, "the increase in the striking force of ships of all classes which will be immediately available at all seasons of the year." With the increases to be made to the *personnel* by the new law, the total was to reach 86,500 officers and men by 1920.

GREECE.

A staff of British naval officers has been lent to the Greek Government since April 1911, under the direction of Rear-Admiral Mark Kerr. The Navy consists of the armoured cruiser *Georgios Averoff*, of 9,680 tons, launched in 1908; 3 small battleships, of about 4,800 tons displacement, launched in 1889-90; 18 modern destroyers and torpedo-boats; 2 submarines; and a few gunboats and torpedo craft of no large fighting value. The torpedo craft include six modern destroyers purchased just before the outbreak of the Balkan War in 1912. There is a naval *personnel* of about 4,000, conscripts for two years or voluntary enlistment. A small arsenal is situated at the Piræus. In January 1913 the keel was laid at the Vulcan yard, Stettin, of the battleship *Salamis*, of 19,500 tons, but the Germans have now acquired this vessel, and some torpedo boats were also building at Stettin.

ITALY.

There are three Naval Districts, each administered by a flag officer. Seamen for the Italian Fleet are recruited by conscription; all men following a seafaring life of 20 years of age must serve at sea for 18 months or more. Actually the whole draft is not required, and the part which is taken for service remains afloat for 4 years. There are also training-schools for boys.

Chief Constructor, Giuseppe Valsecchi. President of the Superior Council, Vice-Admiral Luigi Faravelli. Chief of the Naval War Staff, Vice-Admiral Rocca.

The 1914-15 Estimates amounted to £10,313,009, including expenses for the mercantile navy, as against £13,333,762.

The personnel voted for 1914-15 was 40,063 officers and men, of which number about one-third are volunteers and the remainder conscript. The executive officers are divided thus: 1 admiral, 7 vice-admirals, 15 rear-admirals, 56 captains, 75 commanders, 85 lieutenant-commanders, 420 lieutenants, and 340 sub-lieutenants.

The number of ships on Oct. 31st, 1914, was: Battleships, 15 (and 6 building); armoured cruisers, 10; light cruisers, 16 (and 2 building); torpedo vessels, 3; torpedo-boat destroyers, 33 (and 13 building); torpedo boats, 94 (and 1 building); submarines, 20 (and 12 projected).

The Government dockyards are at Spezia, Naples, Venice, and Taranto. At the first-named there are six docks, two of which are able to take the largest warships afloat, and two large building slips. Venice has two docks which take cruisers, a dock for battleships being under construction; while at Taranto there is one dock able to take any warship, and a large building slip. There is a building yard at Castellamare. In Sept. 1909 Brindisi was made the headquarters and base of the torpedo flotilla, and, with a view to strengthening Italy's resources on the Adriatic coastline, Ancona was selected as the site of a new naval base.

The private establishments for warship building and equipment are adequate and well situated, and include the Ansaldo Company, which was amalgamated with the British firm of Armstrong, Whitworth in 1903, with engineering works near Genoa and a shipyard at Sestri Ponente; the Terni combination, with gun and steel works at Terni and shipyards at La Foce (Genoa) and Leghorn; and various establishments for torpedo craft at Naples.

JAPAN.

The Navy Estimates for the financial year 1914-15 (April-March) amounted to £10,023,919, and included £4,623,919. The original estimates for 1914-15 failed to receive the sanction of Parliament. The Government had, therefore, in accordance with the constitution, to fall back on the 1913-14 estimates. The total of £10,023,919 is the estimated expenditure for 1914-15, calculated by the Finance Minister on the basis of the 1913-14 Budget—in which the Navy Estimates amounted to £9,938,433—with supplementary estimates of £665,919 for new construction and armaments.

The number of officers and men available for active service is 65,599. There is also a small reserve of some 6,000. The executive officers are distributed as follows: 8 admirals, 17 vice-admirals, 33 rear-admirals, 101 captains, 202 commanders, 243 lieutenant-commanders, 591 lieutenants, 842 sub-lieutenants, and 298 midshipmen.

NETHERLANDS.

The report of a Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the question of the defence of the Dutch Indies, issued in July 1913, advocated the construction of 9 Dreadnoughts, of 21,000 tons displacement; 6 torpedo cruisers of 1,200 tons; 8 destroyers; 44 torpedo boats; and 22 submarines.

The strength in ships on Oct. 31st, 1914, was: Coast-defence battleships, 9; unprotected cruisers, 7; minelayers, 4; gunboats (3 building); torpedo-boat destroyers, 8; torpedo-boats, 40 (and 8 building); submarines, 5 (and 5 building).

The principal dockyards are situated as follows:—Helder: two docks take cruisers. Hellevoetsluis: one dock, takes small battleships. Amsterdam: two floating docks take cruisers. Rotterdam: three floating docks take small cruisers.

NORWAY.

It is proposed to build 8 ironclads, 6 destroyers, 40 torpedo-boats, 12 submarines, 4 gunboats, and 10 various other vessels. The ironclads are intended for coast defence purposes. Two are building by Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., at Elswick-on-Tyne, their machinery being provided by Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Their names are *Nidaros* and *Bjørgrin*, and the former was launched on June 9th, 1914.

The naval personnel numbers about 3,400, of whom 1,300 are permanent, and the remainder yearly conscripts. Conscripts for the Navy are entered on May 1st and Nov. 1st in each year.

The strength in ships on Oct. 31st, 1914, was: Coast-defence vessels, 4 (and 2 building); monitors, 2; gunboats, 11; destroyers, 3 (and 1 building); torpedo-boats, 38; submarines, 1 (and 4 building).

The principal dockyards of Norway are at Horten, Christiansand, and Bergen.

PERU.

The Navy consists of 14 vessels, all of which are of small importance, with the exception of two protected cruisers, *Coronel Bolognesi* and *Almirante Grau*, constructed in 1906. The armoured cruiser *Dupuy-de-Lôme*, built in 1890, was purchased from France in 1911, and is now known as the *Commandante Aguirre*.

PORTUGAL.

The number of men in the Navy is about 4,500, and, in addition, 270 officers, besides a varying number of midshipmen and cadets. The strength in ships built and building on Oct. 31st, 1914, was:—Built: Protected cruiser, 1; Unprotected cruisers, 4; Gun vessels, 2. In addition to these ships there are about a score of other small craft of little fighting value for fishery protection duties along the Portuguese coast and for customs duty, etc., on the Portuguese and Colonial rivers. There are under construction three destroyers and one gunboat at Lisbon, and a submarine in Italy.

In May 1913 orders for the construction of a new squadron were placed with the Portuguese Naval Construction Syndicate, which is composed of the British firms of John Brown, Cammell Laird, the Fairfield Co., Palmers, Thornycroft, and the Coventry Co., while the Fiat San Giorgio, of Spezia, is associated for submarine construction. The squadron was to include 2 cruisers, 6 destroyers, 3 submarines, and a submarine depot ship. The matter has, however, been referred to a Parliamentary Commission.

RUMANIA.

The Rumanian Navy includes 1 protected cruiser; 4 monitors; 8 torpedo-boat; and 12 gunboats and launches for service on the Danube.

RUSSIA.

The number of men annually needed for the Navy is fixed by law. The men are recruited by conscription, and while on the active list are not allowed to marry.

The Admiralty is thus constituted:—

Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Grigorovitch (appointed April 1st, 1911).

Assistant Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Bubnoff.

Chief of the Staff, Rear-Admiral Kriasiéff.

Chief of the Naval General Staff, Vice-Admiral Prince Lieven.

Members of the Admiralty Council.—Vice-Admirals Jakowlev, Litvinoff, Reizenstein, and Szazernny.

The 1914 Estimates amounted to £26,149,294, as compared with £25,392,784 in 1913, the sums allotted to shipbuilding and armaments respectively being £11,478,613 and £12,082,516.

The number of men voted for 1914 was 59,425. The chief officers in active service, not including flag officers attached to the Naval Artillery or occupying administrative positions in some other branch, were 2 admirals, 13 vice-admirals, and 27 rear-admirals.

Vice-Admiral Grigorovitch was appointed Minister of Marine on April 1st, 1911, and introduced in July a Russian Navy Bill, the chief provision of which was the fixing of Russia's naval strength according to a definite standard. The preamble to the Bill declared that the Baltic Fleet should be so strong as "to prevent an enemy's operations, of whatsoever kind, giving the enemy victory."

The fleet for use in the Black Sea was to be "half as strong again as any possible combination of fleets in those waters"; while the creation of a Pacific Fleet fit to cope with a probable enemy was held for practical reasons to be an impossibility, and only cruisers and torpedo craft will be maintained in those waters. In accordance with this standard, the Baltic Fleet will be raised to a strength of 16 battleships, 8 armoured and 16 other cruisers, 92 torpedo-boats, and 24 submarines by 1924. The absolute strength of the Black Sea Fleet was not fixed in this way on the ground that the future naval strength of the Powers in the Black Sea was not known, and annual credits would therefore be asked for by the Minister of Marine.

The principal Russian dockyards are situated as follows: Cronstadt: one large dock; three smaller. Libau: two large docks. Sevastopol: two large docks.

SIAM.

The Navy consists of 1 protected cruiser and some 20 smaller vessels. A destroyer and 3 torpedo-boats built in Japan were added in 1908.

SPAIN.

There is at the head of the Navy a Minister of Marine, and the personnel numbers 16,700 of all ranks, and 9,000 marines. All these are conscripts.

The strength in ships is: Battleships, 2 (and 2 building); armoured cruisers, 3; protected cruisers, 4; gunboats, 4; torpedo gunboats, 6; torpedo-boat destroyers, 4 (and 3 building); torpedo boats, 8 (and 24 building).

An Act passed Jan. 7th, 1908, provided for the construction of 3 battleships, 3 destroyers, 24 torpedo boats, and 4 gunboats, all to be built at Ferrol or Carthagena, and also for the reconstruction of these arsenals, the whole to cost about £8,000,000. The Government accepted the tender of the Spanish Shipbuilding Co., a Spanish-British syndicate with which the British firms of Vickers, Ltd., John Brown, and Armstrong-Whitworth are associated. Of the construction programme the first of the three battleships, the *Espana*, was completed in 1913; the second, the *Alfonso XIII.*, was launched on May 8th, 1913; and the third was begun on Oct. 2nd, 1911—all at Ferrol. Each vessel has a displacement of 15,460 tons, and is armed with eight 12-in. and twenty 4-in. guns.

The principal dockyards are situated as follows: Cadiz: three docks take cruisers. Carthagena: one floating dock takes large cruisers. Bilbao: one dock takes any Spanish ship; two smaller. Ferrol: one dock to be enlarged.

SWEDEN.

The Navy in 1914 numbered about 7,500 of all ranks. In addition there are about 20,000 yearly conscripts available, but the majority of these are seldom called upon.

The strength in ships built and building in September 1914, was: Coast-defence vessels, 12 (and 1 building); armoured cruisers, 1; torpedo vessels, 5; torpedo-boat destroyers, 8; torpedo boats, 55 (and 6 building); submarines, 3.

A sum of £1,000,000 was collected in voluntary subscriptions during 1912 for the purpose of building a battleship for the Swedish Navy. The ship to be built with the money was projected by the late Government, but their

successors refused to proceed with her construction. She will be named the *Sverige*. Six torpedo-boats are building, as well as some submarines, the exact number of which was kept secret.

The principal dockyards in Sweden are situated as follows: Karlskrona: six dry docks, one able to take the cruiser *Fylgia*, two take any other Swedish ship; three smaller. Stockholm: one dock takes any Swedish vessel.

TURKEY.

There were about 13,000 officers and men in the Navy in October 1914.

The strength in ships in October 1914 was: Battleships, 4; protected cruisers, 2; torpedo vessels, 2; gunboats, 15; torpedo-boat destroyers, 8; torpedo boats, 16.

The battleship *Reshadieh*, which was launched for Turkey by the Vickers Co., at Barrow in 1913, was bought by Great Britain on war being declared, as was the *Osman I.*, completing at Elswick (see BRAZIL). The British Naval Mission, under Rear-Admiral A. H. Limpus, returned to England at the end of September 1914.

UNITED STATES.

The U.S. Navy is manned by voluntary enlistment.

The *Secretary of the Navy* is Josephus Daniels; and the *Assistant-Secretary*, Franklin D. Roosevelt (both app. March 1913).

Admiral George Dewey is President of the General Board of the Navy, and the Commanders-in-Chief afloat are Rear-Admiral Frank F. Fletcher (Atlantic), Rear-Admiral Thomas B. Howard (Pacific), and Rear-Admiral William C. Cowles (Asiatic Fleet). Major-General George Barrett commands the Marine Corps.

The Naval Appropriation Bill for 1914-15 proposed an expenditure of £30,331,364. This was an increase of £848,373 upon the amount voted in the previous year, and the whole of the increase was devoted to new construction and equipment.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

This Committee was constituted in March 1910, and its terms of reference were "to advise the Board of Trade (1) on the work of their Commercial Intelligence Branch and on such matters relating to Foreign Tariffs and other commercial questions as the Board may refer to them; and (2) as to Commercial Missions abroad, or other means of obtaining and diffusing information for the benefit of British trade." The Committee was reconstituted with enlarged terms of reference in Nov. 1913. The information collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, E.C.) relates principally to: names of firms abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; foreign and colonial contracts open to tender, and other openings for British trade; foreign and colonial tariffs and customs regulations; commercial statistics; regulations concerning commercial travellers and their samples; laws affecting patents, designs, and trade marks in foreign countries; certificates of origin; and trade conditions (terms of payment, credit, agency conditions, means of recovery of debts, etc.) in various countries.

The total number of enlisted men in the Navy and Marines is 67,644.

The strength in ships built, building, and projected (October 1914) is as follows:

	Built.	Building.	Projected.
Battleships	33	4	3
Coast-defence vessels	9	—	—
Armoured cruisers	14	—	—
Protected cruisers—			
1st class	3	—	—
2nd class	15	—	—
Unprotected cruisers	3	—	—
Scouts (protected)	3	—	—
Torpedo vessels	2	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	60	6	6
Torpedo boats	21	—	—
Submarines	31	16	4
Gunboats	31	3	—

The thirty-three completed battleships include ten of the Dreadnought type, of which four were completed in 1909, two in 1911, two in 1912, and two in 1914. No change was made in the battleship total by the addition of the last-named, as the small battleships *Idaho* and *Mississippi*, launched in 1905 and completed in 1908, were sold to Greece. One battleship was to be built to replace them, and two were included in the Naval Appropriation Bill. Besides these three projected ships, four belonging to the programmes of 1911, 1912, and 1913 were in hand.

The Government dockyards are situated as follows:—Brooklyn: one large dock, two smaller. Norfolk, Va.: one large dock, one smaller. Mare Island, Cal.: two large docks. Boston, Mass.: one small dock. League Island, Pa.: one large wooden dock. Portsmouth, N.H.: one small dock; Charleston, S.C., one dry dock; Bremerton, Washington, ordnance yard. New docks able to take any warship are in course of construction at the Navy Yards at Brooklyn, Mare Island, League Island, and Portsmouth.

Commercial Travellers.—Cd. 7031 of 1914 (*gd.*) summarises the Regulations in force in British India, the British Self-Governing Dominions, the Crown Colonies and Protectorates, and in Foreign Countries with regard to British Commercial Travellers. It appears that there are practically no special regulations affecting commercial travellers in the British Dominions; in some cases they are accorded certain privileges on the railways, whilst in others they are subject to income tax on the sales effected. In Cape Colony, Natal, Orange Free State, and Transvaal, however, commercial travellers are required to take out a licence, varying from £50 to £5. The following countries require commercial travellers to take out a licence, under varying conditions—Argentine Republic, Bulgaria, Denmark, Haiti, Norway, Paraguay, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, and Uruguay. In Brazil there is no federal tax, but taxes in some of the States, while in Bolivia and Panama there are municipal taxes to be paid by commercial travellers. No other countries than those mentioned require licences, but regulations vary as to passports, etc.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

[Note.—The information given on the following pages concerning the countries now at war must be considered as liable to extensive modification, in view of present and future events.]

ABYSSINIA.

Abyssinia, or Ethiopia, is a country of North-east Africa, and occupies a highland region S.W. of the Red Sea. The country is made up of a number of states, the chief of which are Tigré in the north, Amhara in the west and centre, and Shoa in the south. After the defeat and suicide of King Theodore, in '68, Prince Kassa of Tigré assumed the chief power as Johannes II. To him, in '89, succeeded Menelik II., King of Shoa. In June 1908 he nominated Lij Yasu (b. 1896), who is a G.C.V.O., son of Ras Mikael and the Emperor's daughter, Shoagash, as his successor. In May 1909 Lij Yasu was married to Waizero Romanie (b. 1901), grand-daughter of the Emperor Johannes II., and niece of the Empress Taitou. Two days after the marriage Lij Yasu was publicly proclaimed heir to the imperial throne, and succeeded on the death of Menelik in Dec. 1913.

On July 6th, 1906, an agreement between Great Britain, France, and Italy, as to their interests in Abyssinia, was concluded, and signed on Dec. 13th, 1906. It provided for the maintenance of the political and territorial *status quo* and of the open door. The three Powers agreed to join, in case of necessity, in safeguarding the interests of Great Britain and Egypt in the basin of the Nile, of Italy in Erythrea, Somaliland, and Benadir, and of France in the Somali Protectorate and hinterland and the zone necessary for the construction and working of the railway from Jibuti to Adis Ababa. They also agreed that a French company approved by the French Government should construct the second section of the railway from Deré Dawa to Adis Ababa (continuing the existing French line, 187 miles long, from Jibuti to Deré Dawa) with a branch line to Harar; but it was provided that the subjects of the three Powers should enjoy equal treatment regarding trade and traffic on the railway and at the port of Jibuti. Railways west of Adis Ababa are to be constructed by Great Britain, which has a right to construct a line from British Somaliland across Abyssinia to the Soudan. Italy may connect Benadir by railway with Erythrea. An agreement was come to for the suppression of the traffic in contraband arms.

A railway from Deré Dawa to Adis Ababa is open for traffic to the Hawash River, 337 miles from Jibuti and 150 miles from Adis Ababa.

Each large province is under a Ras or feudal chief, the more important of whom form a Council of State, while under them are the governors of districts and the chiefs of villages. In Oct. 1907, when the formation of a Cabinet Council was decreed, Ministers of War and Foreign Affairs were appointed. The army numbers potentially some 250,000, mostly irregulars.

The religion is a form of the Armenian and Coptic Christian Church, called Monophysite. People a mixed race: Semitic or Arabic type most prevalent; colour yellow-brown to black. There are also Mohammedans, Gallas, and the Jewish Falashas, who number about 250,000, and Somalis. A decree ordering compulsory edu-

cation for all male children over 12 was issued in Oct. 1907, but is at present a dead letter. There is one school, with Coptic teachers from Egypt, in Adis Ababa. Cattle-raising is the country's chief industry. Abyssinian trade passes through the port of Jibuti in French Somaliland, Massowah in Erythrea, Zaila in British Somaliland, Moyale on the British East African frontier, and Gambela, Roseires, and Gallabat on the Soudan border. Manufactures limited to coarse cotton and woollen cloths, leather, pottery, and some iron, steel, and other metal articles. Exports: ivory, gold dust (value, 1913, £50,000), musk, coffee, hides, rubber, and beeswax.

Area, 400,000 sq. m.; population, estimated at 8,000,000. The capital is Adis Ababa, pop. about 50,000; and Harar, in Eastern Abyssinia, about 40,000.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £3,631; 1913, £8,609. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £4,926; 1913, £5,620.

Envoy Ex., Min. Plen. and Cons.-Gen., Capt. the Hon. W. G. Thesiger, D.S.O. (£1,500).—Consuls, Major C. H. M. Doughty-Wylie, C.B., C.M.G. (£600-£700), Capt. D. A. Sandford (Adis Ababa); J. H. H. Dodds (Harar) (£400-£600); for Western Abyssinia, C. H. Walker; for Southern Ethiopia, A. W. Hodson (Mega); for North-western Abyssinia, C. H. Armbruster (Gondar).

Mail transit: 22-23 days.

AFGHANISTAN.

Afghanistan is an inland country of Asia, forming the north-eastern portion of the great Iran plateau. Its breadth is about 500, and its length, from the Herat boundary to the Khaibar, about 600 miles. Its area is about 245,000 sq. m. It is bounded on the E. by the tribes on the N.W. frontier of India under British control; on the S. by Baluchistan; on the W. by Persia; on the N. by the Russian Central Asian States. Kabul is the capital. There is no Afghan nation; the population (4,500,000) consists of discordant tribesmen, constantly in revolt, and only kept in subjection by the strength of the Ameer. The four principal provinces are Kabul, Turkestan, Herat, and Kandahar. Most of the tribesmen are Suni Mahometans.

The present Ameer is Habibullah Khan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., eldest son of the late Abdurrahman Khan. He was born July 3rd, 1872, succeeded on Oct. 3rd, 1901, and was formally enthroned in March 1902. His eldest son is Inayatulla, born Oct. 20th, 1888. The Ameer has a subsidy of 18 lakhs (£120,000) per annum from the Indian Government. By the treaty of 1893, confirmed in 1905, the Ameer accepts the advice of the British Government in regard to his relations with foreign powers, and is guaranteed against unprovoked aggression on his dominions.

By the Anglo-Russian Convention, 1907, the British Government declared that it had no intention of changing the political *status quo*, would not annex or occupy the country or intervene in its internal administration, and

undertook not to act or encourage Afghanistan to act in a way to threaten Russia. The Russian Government declared that Afghanistan was outside the Russian sphere of influence, and undertook to act in all political relations with Afghanistan through the British Government, and not to send agents to Afghanistan. Equality of treatment in trade matters for both countries was agreed upon. All these provisions were made subject to the signature of the Agreement by the Ameer. "Oriental rulers," said Sir Edward Grey in 1912, "are very suspicious, and the Ameer has not signed it. Russia, however, has entirely waived that condition in practice, and has loyally observed that part of the Agreement."

The army numbers (peace strength) 40,000 regulars and 25,000 irregulars; war strength, 140,000.

Silks, felts and carpets are manufactured. Exports: asafoetida, madder, fruits, furs, shawls, and chintz. The exports are estimated at about £650,000 a year, and the imports £900,000 a year. Of late years Russian trade competition has been severe.

Agent to the Governor-General of India at Kabul, Hafiz Saifullah Khan (Rs. 1,250).

ALBANIA.

An autonomous state, carved out of the former possessions of Turkey in Europe, as a result of the Balkan war. It extends from the southern frontier of Montenegro to the northern boundaries of Greece. The crown was offered to and accepted by Prince Frederick William of Wied on Feb. 21st, 1914. After a chequered reign of eleven months, spent mostly in endeavours to retain his crown against unwilling sections of the people, he resigned in September 1914. At the end of September the Albanian Senate elected as Prince, Burhan-ed Din, a son of Abdul Hamid, ex-Sultan of Turkey, but his prospects are extremely doubtful. The country is wild in character, and its people of an independent and lawless nature, so that Turkish authority over the country was authority only in name. The cultivation of grain and cattle-rearing are the chief industries, but there is some mining (mineral pitch), and olive oil, valonia, sumach leaves, and tobacco are also produced. The population is probably about 1,500,000, of whom 1,200,000 are Albanians. The majority of the population is Mohammedan. Scutari, taken by the Montenegrins, but surrendered by compulsion of the Powers, is the most important town. Population about 30,000. An International Commission of Control has been set up by the Great Powers to direct the organisation and progress of the State. It meets at Durazzo, the provisional capital (pop. 5,000). **Constitution of the Commission:**—Aristoteles Petrovitch (Austria-Hungary), M. Krajewski (France), Dr. J. Winckle (Germany), H. H. Lamb (Great Britain), Commendatore A. Leoni (Italy), and M. Petraieff (Russia).

ANDORRA.

A republic under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. Area, 175 sq. m.; pop. 6,000.

ARABIA.

Arabia is a large peninsula in S.W. Asia, having an area of about 1,000,000 sq. miles, and

a population of about 12,000,000. The provinces of Hedjaz and Yemen, contained in it, are under Turkish rule. See **TURKEY**. Outside these provinces the country is practically divided between the Bedouin tribes, the chief of which, the great Shammar tribe, has its centre at Hail, with a permanent population of about 10,000; and the fanatical Wahabite tribes of the oases, whose gathering-place and centre is at Riadh. The chief exports are dates, sheep and goat skins, mother-of-pearl, and gum, but all in very small quantities.

British Consul and Political Agent at Muscat, Lt.-Col. A. E. Benn, C.I.E. (Rs. 1,750).

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Argentine Republic is a group of 14 provinces and 10 territories, with an extensive seaboard on the east coast of South America. The boundary between the Republic and Chile, which had been the cause of much friction, was submitted to the arbitration of King Edward VII., whose award was published on Nov. 20th, 1902 (see ed. 1903 for details). A general treaty of arbitration was also concluded between the two countries on Aug. 12th, 1902.

The constitution of 1853, modified in '62 and '98, closely resembles that of the United States. It vests the executive power in the hands of a **President**, who is also Commander-in-chief of the troops, elected by representatives of the provinces for six years, not being immediately re-eligible; and the legislative authority in that of a **Senate** of 30 members, two chosen by the capital and two by the legislature of each province, and a **House of Deputies** of 120 members elected for four years by the people, one-third of the Senate retiring every three years and one-half of the House retiring every two years. The Session lasts from May 1st to Sept. 30th. The President has a salary of about £6,000 per annum, and the Vice-President about £3,000. Senators and Deputies are paid about £1,060 a year.

Army.—Compulsory service from 21 to 45 years—1 year with the colours, 9 army reserve, 10 years national guard, 5 years territorial guard. Peace strength about 21,500, war strength about 250,000.

Armament, a new model Mauser rifle and a Krupp quick-firing field gun.

Industries. Statistics, etc.

The provinces elect their own governors and legislatures, and have complete control over their internal affairs. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education is free, secular and compulsory between 6 and 14, but there is a great deal of illiteracy. The climate of the country is temperate and healthy. The rich mineral resources are beginning to be developed. Farming and stock-breeding are, however, the chief industries of the country, and they are extending rapidly. The cultivation of cotton has been seriously undertaken in the semi-tropical districts of the Chaco, and in Misiones. The chief exports are wool, meat, hides, butter, and grain. There are several Jewish agricultural colonies, promoted by the Jewish Colonisation Association, and a number of Boer immigrants settled in the country, but few are now left. The immigrants in 1912 numbered 323,403. Length of railways, 19,748 miles, connecting the capital with the principal cities of the Republic. Area, 1,135,840 sq. miles. No census has been

taken for nearly 20 years, but the National Statistical Department estimates the population at 7,467,878, the great majority of Spanish and Italian origin. A law was passed Aug. 1913 authorising a census to be taken. Capital of the republic, Buenos Aires (pop. 1914, 1,700,000). Other large towns are Rosario, pop. 219,677; Cordoba, 100,000; and Tucuman, 78,695. Capital of the province of Buenos Aires, La Plata, pop. 106,382. There is said to be nearly £500,000,000 of British capital invested in Argentina, most of it very profitably. The number of British subjects in Buenos Aires is estimated at 20,000.

Revenue, ordinary, 1912, £29,375,000; 1913 (est.), £30,121,000; 1914 (est.), £37,018,975.

Expenditure, ordinary and extraordinary, 1912, £35,168,000; 1913 (est.), £37,046,000; 1914 (est.), £37,108,828; 1915, Revenue and Expenditure (est.) at £36,818,000.

Public Debt, 1913, external, £59,127,000; internal, £46,330,000.

Total imports, 1912, £76,359,895; 1913, £34,270,508; total exports, 1912, £95,315,725; 1913, £96,703,909.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £42,485,391:

Wheat . . .	£6,137,578	Other meat . . .	£1,222,977
Oats . . .	1,852,186	Oleo-margarine . . .	342,122
Maize . . .	1,351,874	Hides . . .	881,552
Beet . . .	12,815,022	Livestock . . .	2,398,635
Mutton . . .	1,908,255	Wool . . .	2,140,647

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £22,640,921:

Coal and coke . . .	£3,191,939	Electrical goods . . .	£386,087
Bags and sacks . . .	317,733	Jute . . .	333,644
Carriages, railway . . .	749,355	Machinery . . .	1,940,251
other . . .	317,453	Iron and steel . . .	
China and earthen-ware . . .	348,270	manufactures . . .	4,106,516
Cotton goods . . .	3,723,396	Ships and boats . . .	354,118
		Woolens . . .	1,712,083

President: Señor V. de la Plaza.

Ministry: *Minister of the Interior*, Miguel Ortiz. *Foreign Affairs and Worship*, José Luis Muretu. *Finance*, Enrique Carbó. *Justice and Public Instruction*, Tomás R. Cullen. *Agriculture*, Horacio Calderón. *Public Works*, Manuel Moyano. *War*, General Allaria. *Navy*, Admiral P. Saenz Valiente.

Legation in London, 2, Palace Gate, W.—*Minister*, Don Vicente J. Domínguez.—*Secretaries*, Jacinto L. Villegas, Luis H. Domínguez.—*Attaché*, Carlos M. Domínguez.—*Consul-General*, Dr. S. García Uriburu, 601, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.—*Consul*, Arturo Parker.

British Legation, Buenos Aires. Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen., Sir Reginald T. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (£3,500); 1st Sec., H. W. Gaisford (£500); 2nd Sec., E. M. Hicks Beach (£300-£500).

Consul-General: Horatio A. G. Mackie (Buenos Aires) (£1,600).—Consul: S. S. Dickson (Rosario) (£750). Vice-Consuls: P. E. Davies, C. F. A. Bristow, R. J. Knox (Buenos Aires); vacant (Bahia Blanca); F. E. Tirbutt (Tucuman); S. H. Puleston (La Plata); C. T. Alt (Port Madryn); H. G. Norman (Santa Fé); F. Darch (Villa Constitución). Consular Agents: E. C. Boas (La Plata); R. G. Rae (Port Gallegos); W. Thompson (Parana).

Steamship lines to Buenos Aires: see p. 298. Fares: £8 to £39. Mail transit: 22 days.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Ruler.

Francis Joseph I., b. Aug. 18th, 1830, was son of the late Archduke Francis Charles, and succeeded his uncle, Ferdinand I., as Emperor of

Austria, Dec. 2nd, '48. Crowned King of Hungary June 8th, '67. The beginning of his reign was marked by important events. Hungary was in a state of rebellion, which was quelled by the help of Russia. His Italian dominions were saved by the genius of General Radetzky. The Emperor made strenuous efforts to prevent the Crimean war, and refused to join France and England. After the Austro-French war ('59), he was compelled to sign the treaty of peace of Villafranca, by which Lombardy was ceded to Italy. In '66 he lost the duchy of Holstein, obtained by the convention of Gastein, and in the same year, as the result of the war with Prussia, Venetia also. That year was fatal to the supremacy of Austria in Germany, the contest being decided in favour of Prussia by the treaties of Nikolsburg and Prague respectively. The Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina were, by the Berlin Congress ('78), placed under the administration of Austria-Hungary, and annexed in 1903. In '54 the Emperor Francis Joseph married the Princess Elizabeth Amalie Eugenie (daughter of the Duke Maximilian Joseph in Bavaria), who was murdered by an Italian anarchist at Geneva in '88. The death of the Crown Prince Rudolph made the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, a nephew of the Emperor, the heir to the throne; on his assassination, June 28th, 1914, the Archduke Francis Joseph (b. Aug. 17th, '87) became heir-presumptive. He married in 1911 the Princess Zita of Bourbon Parma, and has a son, Francis Joseph Otto (b. Nov. '12). The Civil List of the Emperor-King is £941,666, half paid by Austria and half by Hungary.

The Delegations and the Ausgleich.

Austria-Hungary is a dual monarchy composed of a Cisleithan portion known as Austria, and a Transleithan portion known as Hungary. The reigning dynasty is the Hapsburg-Lorraine dynasty, and the law of succession is that the Crown passes by right of primogeniture and lineal succession to males, or, in default of males, to females. Each country has, according to the *Ausgleich*, or Compromise made in 1867, its own constitution, a limited monarchy, and each possesses a separate parliament, but they have united in the establishment of a common army and navy, and in the conduct of foreign affairs. The examination of the requirements of the common services and the recommendation of the money to be voted for common purposes are entrusted to the Delegations. Of these there are two, each composed of 60 members, representing the legislative bodies of Austria and Hungary, the Upper Houses returning 20 and the Lower Houses 40 delegates. The members of the Delegations are appointed for one year, and are summoned annually by the Emperor alternately at Vienna and at Budapest. They are, in effect, select committees of the legislative bodies. There are three executive departments for common affairs, viz. Foreign Affairs, War, and Common Finance, besides the Common Court of Public Accounts. The *Ausgleich* is expressly subject to periodical revision, only so far as it affects the regulation of the fiscal and commercial affairs of the two countries, the quota paid by them to the common expenses of the Empire, and the privileges of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. The customs and

commercial treaty agreed to in 1857 was denounced in Dec. '96 by the Hungarian Government in order to secure, if possible, more favourable terms for the future. The treaty expired Dec. 31st, '97, but was prolonged provisionally. During '99 the contributions to the common expenditure were fixed thus: Austria, 65·6 per cent.; Hungary, 34·4 per cent. In 1902 the Szell and Körber Ministries arrived at an agreement, but this was never formally approved by the two Parliaments.

After prolonged negotiations a new Customs and Commercial Treaty was signed, Oct. 8th, 1907, which recognised the equality and freedom of action of each contracting party, and a separate (but identical) customs tariff for each country. It provided for a Court of Arbitration for the settlement of differences between the two countries; and for the redemption by Hungary of her share of the old joint debt by capitalisation of her interest at the rate of 4·325 per cent. within ten years. In regard to joint expenditure, the Hungarian Government consented to raise its quota from 34·4 to 36·4. The Treaty was ratified by both Parliaments during Dec. 1907, and came into force on Jan. 1st, 1908.

Austria-Hungary is one of the three Powers which make up the **Triple Alliance**, which was renewed in advance for a further period of 12 years in Dec. 1913.

Austria.

Austria has an area of 115,903 sq. m.; population in 1911, 28,826,000. The variety of races and languages included in the empire is great. There are about 9,000,000 Germans, 6,000,000 Bohemians, Moravians, etc., 4,250,000 Poles, 3,380,000 Ruthenians, 1,200,000 Slovenes, besides smaller numbers of Serbians, Croats, Italians, etc. The largest provinces are Bohemia (area 20,060 sq. m.), Galicia (30,307 sq. m.), and Tyrol and Vorarlberg (11,324 sq. m.). The empire is governed by an Emperor and by the Reichsrath, or Council of the Empire, consisting of an Upper House and a Lower House. The present Upper House contains 238 members. It is composed of the Princes of the Imperial family who are of age, of whom there are 15, of 74 hereditary nobles, of 18 archbishops and bishops, and of a minimum of 150, with a maximum of 170, life-members nominated by the Emperor for distinguished services in science or art, or to the Church or State. The Lower House, under the law of 1907, is elected for 6 years by universal equal and direct suffrage. Every male above 24 who has resided for a year in his district is entitled to vote. The electoral districts are organised as far as possible on a racial basis. There is one deputy for each district, except in Galicia, where 36 districts each return two members, and in these districts the candidate who receives more than half the total votes recorded is elected as the first deputy, and the one who receives more than a fourth as the second deputy. In Moravia German and Bohemian electors choose their deputies separately, the qualified voters being divided according to nationality. Voting is compulsory in many provinces. The number of deputies is 516, divided thus: Lower Austria, 64; Upper Austria, 22; Salzburg, 7; Styria, 30; Carinthia, 10; Carniola, 12; Trieste, 5; Görz and Gradisca, 6; Istria, 6; Tyrol, 25; Vorarlberg, 4; Bohemia, 130; Moravia, 49; Silesia, 15; Galicia, 106; Bukowina, 14; Dalmatia, 11.

Members of the Lower House receive 16s. 8d. per day while in attendance, with travelling expenses.

Provincial matters, and matters not expressly reserved to the Reichsrath, are administered by the seventeen provincial diets, or Landtage, the members of which are elected for six years, and meet in session annually, while local matters are dealt with by communal councils, or by corporations in towns. The chief towns are Vienna, pop. 2,031,498; Prague, 223,741; Lemberg,* 206,113; Trieste, 160,993; Krakau, 154,141; Graz, 151,781; Brünn, 125,737.

Hungary.

Hungary has an area of 125,430 sq. m.; population, 1911 (including Croatia and Slavonia), 21,030,000. The various races include about 10,050,000 Magyars, 2,037,000 Germans, 1,967,000 Slovaks, 2,950,000 Rumanians, 1,833,000 Croats, 1,106,000 Serbians, and others. The kingdom includes Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, and Transylvania, and is governed by a King (the Emperor of Austria), and a Reichstag, consisting of a House of Magnates and a House of Representatives. The former comprises 227 hereditary peers, paying land tax of at least 6,000 crowns a year, some 50 high ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Churches, 60 life-peers, all the archdukes who have attained their majority, 3 delegates from the Diet of Croatia-Slavonia, and 17 state dignitaries and judges. The House of Representatives contains 453 members, elected for five years. Of these 413 represent Hungary, and 40 Croatia and Slavonia. Members of the Lower House receive £200 a year, with £66 13s. for house rent. For local government there are municipalities and rural communes with representative bodies. The capital is Budapest (pop. 880,371). Szeged is the only other town in Hungary with a population of over 100,000 (pop. 1910, 118,328).

Transylvania is in full legislative and administrative union with Hungary, but Croatia-Slavonia has its own Ban, or governor, and its own provincial Diet, consisting of 90 members, for the transaction of provincial matters. The population of Transylvania is largely Rumanian, and much discontent exists amongst them on account of the persecution and injustice which they allege they suffer at the hands of the Magyar rulers of Hungary.

Bosnia-Herzegovina, which had since the Treaty of Berlin in '78 been occupied and administered by Austria-Hungary, was in Oct. 1908 formally annexed to the Empire. Under the constitution of 1910 it has a Diet of 92 members, of whom 72 are elected, the seats being allotted among the religious and racial denominations as follows: Serb, 31; Mohammedans, 24; Croats, 16; Jews, 1. The President and two vice-presidents are appointed annually by the Crown, the presidential office being held alternately by a Serb, a Mussulman, and a Croat. No Bill can be introduced into the Diet without the sanction of the Imperial Government, and Government measures have precedence over all other business. The area of Bosnia-Herzegovina is 19,702 sq. m., and the population in 1912 was 1,962,411. There are 626,649 Mohammedans and 856,153 Servian Orthodox, 457,686

* At present in possession of Russia, and renamed Lvov.

Roman Catholic, 6,734 Evangelical, 8,605 Greek Catholic and 12,798 Jews. The prevailing nationality is Croato-Serbian. The capital is Sarajevo (pop. 51,919). The railways have a length of 1,215 miles.

Liechtenstein is a principality under Prince John II. (b. Oct. 5th, 1840; succeeded '58), lying between Austrian Tyrol and the Rhine, which practically is included in the Empire. Area, 65 sq. miles; population, 10,716; capital, Vaduz. The administration is directed from Vienna.

Industries and Statistics.

The chief religious bodies in Austria, where religious liberty is the ruling principle, are Roman Catholics, Greek Catholics, Lutheran and Reformed Evangelicals, Armenians and Jews. In Hungary much the same divisions exist, and full liberty and equality prevail. Roman Catholics form about 80 per cent. of the population in Austria, and about 51 per cent. in Hungary. Attendance in the elementary schools is compulsory in both countries, although the period of attendance varies in different districts, and the educational fabric includes also gymnasia and other preparatory schools, universities and colleges, and technical schools. The larger half of the population in both countries is engaged in and dependent upon agriculture, cereals, beet, wine and silk being produced. Austria finds in Hungary a market for her manufactures—textiles, ironware, and machinery; and Hungary supplies the Austrian industrial classes with her superfluous agricultural produce—corn, cattle, flour, etc. There are extensive and valuable forests, and mining for coal and iron is also carried on very largely, while the petroleum and salt industries are important (value of minerals produced, £13,326,702, exclusive of petroleum, valued at £1,956,469, and salt of a monopoly value of £1,663,093). The chief exports are sugar, grain, cattle, horses, eggs, and other agricultural produce; timber, woollen and leather goods, glass and glassware, and fancy goods. There are 29,378 miles of railways. In July 1908 the Austrian Government agreed to purchase the lines of five railway companies, 3,000 kilometres in length, making the state railways 17,836 and the privately owned railways only 4,000 kilometres.

Austria.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1911 . . .	£120,070,870	£120,073,250
1912 . . .	124,378,764	127,059,016
1913 . . .	130,728,397	130,716,773

Public Debt.

1911 . . .	£294,234,513	1912 . . .	£304,698,047
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Hungary.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1911 . . .	£78,368,375	£74,883,000
1912 . . .	77,107,791	77,195,583
1913 . . .	84,156,000	84,154,000

Public Debt.

1913 . . .	£225,283,500
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Common Affairs.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1911 . . .	£22,533,877	1913 . . .	£24,966,757
1912 . . .	23,980,293		

Foreign Trade (Austria-Hungary).

	Imports.	Exports.
1911 . . .	£133,407,192	£104,667,386
1912 . . .	146,093,342	118,199,993
1913 . . .	141,453,000	115,129,000

Exports to U.K., 1913, £7,705,949:—

Eggs . . .	£375,943	Glass . . .	£188,325
Sugar . . .	4,250,675	Leather & manuf.	508,677

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £4,480,768:—

Coal and Coke . . .	£859,241	Metals & Manuf.	£263,646
Chemicals . . .	77,550	Ships & Boats . . .	382,415
Cottons . . .	372,630	Woollens, etc. . .	295,704
Machinery . . .	474,466	" manuf. . .	479,763

Diplomatic.

Ministries for Common Affairs: *Minister for Foreign Affairs*, Count Leopold Berchtold.—*Minister of Finance*, Dr. Leon von Bilinski.—*Minister of War*, General Kroatkin.—*Navy*, Vice-Admiral Hans.

Ministerial Council for Austria: *Prime Minister*, Count Stuerghk.—*Finance*, Baron Engel.—*Education*, Dr. M. von Hussarek.—*Commerce*, Dr. Rudolf Schuster von Bonnot.—*Railways*, Baron von Forster.—*Interior*, Karl Baron Heinold.—*Justice*, Dr. von Hochenburger.—*Agriculture*, Franz Zenker.—*National Defence*, Marshal von Georgi.—*Works*, Ottokar Trnka.

Ministerial Council for Hungary: *Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior*, Count Tisza.—*National Defence*, Field-Marshal-Lieut. S. Hazai.—*Education and Public Worship*, Dr. B. de Yankovich.—*Justice*, Dr. E. de Balogh.—*Finance*, Dr. de Teleszky.—*Commerce and Industry*, Baron Harkanyi.—*Agriculture*, Baron Ghillanyi.—*Minister for Croatia and Slavonia*, Count T. Pejacesvich.

Mail transit: Vienna, 31 hours; Budapest, 38 hours.

Political Parties.

Austria. The Lower House of the Reichsrath includes members of widely varying race and creed: for instance German Liberals, National Germans, Anti-Semites, Poles, Ruthenians, Young Czechs, Old Czechs, Independent Czechs, Left Centre, Clericals, Slavonians and Serbo-Croats, Bohemian Feudal Conservatives, Moravian Central Party, Italians, Rumanians, and German Conservatives. Of recent years the racial conflict between the Germans and the Czechs, and the general clash of parties, resulted in a condition of something like Parliamentary paralysis, until the adoption in Dec. 1906 of universal suffrage.

Hungary. The Liberal party were supreme in the Reichstag for a very long period, though the Independence party under M. Kossuth were always strong, and the Croatian delegates were always in opposition. Baron Banffy was succeeded as Prime Minister by M. Koloman Szell in '99, Count Hedervary became Premier in 1903, and Count Stephen Tisza in the same year. Count Apponyi then seceded from the Liberals and led an independent group of National Liberals. With the aid of M. Kossuth he overthrew Count Tisza at the election in Jan. 1905, but the Coalition leaders declined to take office. Baron Fejervary thereupon formed a Ministry, which was chiefly remarkable for the universal suffrage proposals made by M. Kristoffy, Minister of the Interior. Ultimately the Coalition came to terms with the Crown on the vexed question of the Crown's

military prerogatives and accepted office, Dr. Wekerle becoming Premier, and Count Andrássy, M. Kossuth and Count Apponyi all taking office with him in April 1906. At the general election which followed an overwhelming Government majority was returned, at least 250 of the Deputies being Independents. In Nov. 1909, the Independence Party split into two groups under the leadership of M. Kossuth and M. de Justh, respectively; and a month later the growing reaction against the Coalition effected its collapse. Count Khuen Hedervary set to work to create a new Dualist party, known as the "National Party of Work," which, at the general election of May 1910 was returned with a majority of 160. In April 1912 Count Khuen Hedervary resigned, and was succeeded by Dr. De Lukacs. Dr. De Lukacs resigned in June 1913, on the result of a libel action, and was succeeded by Count Tisza.

History in 1914.

The year which has culminated for the Dual Monarchy in the greatest tragedy of its existence was troubled from the beginning both by internal racial differences and by anxieties consequent on jealousies of her Slav neighbours. The Ruthene Party in the Reichsrath had made an organised demonstration in Dec. as a protest against the delay in the conclusion of the compromise with the Poles and Ruthenes, which was a necessary preliminary to the settlement of the question of electoral reform in Austria's former province, Galicia. The Ruthenes had been endeavouring for some time to gain a voice proportionate to their number in the government of the province, but without success. The Government made reprisals by pressing on the trial of nearly 200 Hungarian Ruthenians (mostly ignorant peasants) for an alleged crime of agitation and insurrection against the Dynasty by spreading pro-Russian sympathies. However, during the course of the trial, which lasted some months, the cases against over 130 of the prisoners were dropped, and finally only 32 of the total accused were found guilty of incitement against religion and the State, and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. A practically similar trial, except that the accused were well-educated Ruthenes, began at Lvov (Lemberg) in March, and was accompanied, almost as if by pre-arrangement, by violent and wanton attacks upon Russia by the German and Austro-Hungarian Press. Viewed in the light of subsequent happenings, the proceedings against the Ruthenes were probably as injudicious a step as Austria could have taken, and undoubtedly helped to make the progress of Russian arms in Galicia less difficult.

Austria's relations with Serbia throughout the year were sufficiently strained as to make it obvious that it would have taken much less than the lamentable assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand to put the spark to the tinder, and the two visits which the German Emperor paid to Austria—in March, and again in June—were not without the deepest significance. The differences over the rates on the Orient railways to the new Serbian territories were nominally the first excuse, but as the year proceeded it was clear that a sufficiently plausible excuse was only wanted for an attack on Serbia. This the assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand on June 28th ultimately

afforded. The subsequent history of events is related in the special article (*q.v.*).

In her relations with Italy, her other companion of the Triple Alliance, Austria has seemed equally unhappy in her proceedings. The continued policy of persecution of her Italian subjects in the Trieste province produced a violent demonstration of anti-Austrian feeling through the north of Italy in May, and after the outbreak of war the high-handed measures threatened in case of any disturbance in Trieste or its neighbourhood were a still further measure of provocation to Italy, and seemed likely to break the surface-friendship of the two nations, now almost worn threadbare.

BELGIUM.

Ruler.

[See Note on p. 193.]

King Albert, b. April 8th, 1875, son of the late Count of Flanders, succeeded his uncle, the late King Leopold II., Dec. 17th, 1909. He married (Oct. 2nd, 1900) the Duchess Elisabeth of Bavaria, and has two sons, Prince Leopold, b. Nov. 3rd, 1901, Prince Charles Theodore, b. Oct. 10th, 1903, and Princess Marie-José, b. Aug. 4th, 1906.

Government.

By the constitution of '31, following on the secession from the Netherlands in '30, Belgium was declared to be a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. Belgium is a neutral power, her neutrality being guaranteed under the Treaties of London, 1831 and 1839, by Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia. The executive power is vested in the King and his Ministers, the legislative power jointly in King, Senate, and Chamber of Deputies. The principle of manhood suffrage with compulsory voting prevails, tempered by the plural vote and proportional representation of minorities, based upon a somewhat intricate system. All citizens over 25, who have lived at least a year in the same commune, have a vote. An additional vote is accorded them if they are (1) either 35 years of age, married, with legitimate offspring, and pay a tax of at least 5 fr. to the State; or (2) are 25 years old and own immovable property to the value of at least 2,000 fr., or have a corresponding income from such property, or for two years have received at least 100 fr. a year from Belgian funds. Two additional votes are given to citizens of 25 years of age who possess a diploma of higher education or have filled a public or private position implying the possession of such education. No citizen can have more than three votes. From this electorate both Houses of the Legislature are chosen, save for those senators who are elected indirectly. The Senate of 120 members is elected for 8 years. The number of members elected directly is equal to half the number of deputies. The indirectly elected senators are chosen by the provincial councils, 2 for each province with less than 500,000 inhabitants; 3 for each with more than 500,000 and less than 1,000,000; and 4 for each with over 1,000,000. The Deputies are elected for four years, in the proportion of 1 to every 40,000 inhabitants, and number 186. One-half retire every two years. Senators must be 40, and deputies 25 years of age. Each deputy receives 4,000 fr. yearly, and travels free.

Industries, etc.

Local government is carried on by 9 provincial and 2,632 communal councils. The country is divided by a difference of language, the Flemish inhabitants in the north using the Flemish tongue in all its varieties of local *patois*, while the Walloons of the southern provinces speak French. There are 3,220,662 who speak Flemish only, 2,833,334 who speak French only, and 871,288 who speak French and Flemish. The north, too, is chiefly agricultural, and the south industrial. Almost the entire population is of the Roman Catholic faith, but full religious liberty prevails, and grants are made from the national treasury to all denominations. Primary education is compulsory, the cost falling on the communes, with subsidies from the state and the provinces. The higher branches of education are well provided for. Education is very largely under clerical control, which is a great grievance from the Liberal and Socialist point of view. The success of the manufacturing industries of the country is attributed, to a certain extent, to the high standard of technical education prevailing. Agriculture, mining, iron, sugar, and textile manufacturing are the chief occupations; and textiles, sugar, machinery, and agricultural products are the chief exports. Raw materials are admitted free of duty, but there are small duties on manufactured goods imported. An Agricultural Commission exists in each province, and a special Council advises the Government as to the best means of promoting the various national industries. There are 2,915 miles of railway in operation, of which 2,697 are owned and worked by the State. The total length of the canals and navigable waterways of the country is 1,350 miles, 85 per cent. of which are under the direct control of the State, and the cheap transport thus rendered possible gives to all industries an incalculable advantage. The population of the chief towns before the war was: Brussels, 720,347; Antwerp, 402,328; Liège, 242,357; Ghent, 210,428.

The chief newspapers are the *Indépendance Belge*, the *Etoile Belge*, and the *Petit Bleu*.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 11,373 sq. m.; pop., 1911, 7,423,784.

Revenue, 1913, £30,306,185; 1914, £32,292,541; expenditure, 1913, £30,221,604; 1914, £32,270,175.

Imports, 1912, £186,429,000; 1913, £185,464,000.

Exports, 1912, £156,064,000; 1913, £145,383,000.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £23,382,268:—

Apparel	£ 218,772	Iron, Nails	£ 257,191
Brooms & Brushes	1,573,372	Ships' Plates	404,597
Chemicals	245,248	Linen Yarn	759,297
Cotton Manufacts.	1,159,476	Manufacs.	559,666
Glass	1,377,476	Motor Cars	815,396
Wool	1,480,359	Sugar	692,433
Iron, Bar.	612,680	Woolen Yarn	1,49,362
Steel	1,623,580	Zinc	1,568,239

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £13,239,733:—

Coal and Coke	£ 1,176,501	Woolens	£ 810,012
Cotton Manufacts.	1,404,513	Skins and Furs	443,660
Machinery	1,102,694	Fish	494,531
Iron Manufactures	1,042,243		

Debt, 1913, £148,378,323.

Ministry.—*Prime Minister and Minister for War*, M. Ch. de Broqueville.—*Science and Arts*, M. P. Poulet.—*Finance*, M. Van de Vyvere.—*Agriculture and Public Works*, M. G. Helleputte.—*Justice*, M. Carton de Wiart.—*Foreign Affairs*, M. J. Davignon.—*Colonies*,

M. J. Renkin.—*Industry and Labour*, M. Hubert.—*Interior*, M. Berryer.—*Railways and Marine and Posts and Telegraphs*, M. P. Segers.

Minister in London, Count de Lalaing, 15, West Halkin Street, Belgrave Square, S.W.—*Councillor of Legation*, E. de Prelle de la Nieppe.—*1st Sec.*, G. de Ramaix.—*2nd Sec.*, Count G. de Henricourt de Grunne.

Consul-General in London, E. Pollet, 40, Finsbury Square, E.C.—*Vice-Consul*, Chevalier G. de Sauvage.

British Legation, Brussels: Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen., The Hon. Sir Francis Hyde Villiers, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (£3,230).—*Secretary of Legation* (vacant).

British Consul-General for Belgium, Sir Cecil Hertslet (Antwerp); **Consul**, T. E. Jeffes (Brussels); **Vice-Consuls**, J. Jeffes (Brussels); W. Lydcotte, R. H. Cox, M. N. Kearney (Antwerp); F. Lethbridge (Ghent); J. B. Dolphin (Liège); vacant (Ostend); Lt.-Col. H. E. Boileau (Bruges and Zeebrugge); H. Le Fanu (Charleroi and Mons).

Mail transit: Brussels, 9 hours.

Political Parties.

Before '93 there were practically only two parties—the Clerics or Catholics, and the Anti-Catholics or Liberals. Gradually, however, after the amendment of the Constitution in '93 a strong and well-organised party of Socialists sprang up. As a general rule, the Socialists are stronger in the Walloon provinces, and the Catholics in the Flemish provinces. The Clerical party has been predominant in the Chamber since 1884, but its strength has diminished. Of late years it has been divided by a breach between the Old Right and the Young Right, and in 1911 a union of the Liberals and Socialists against the Clerical education policy resulted in the downfall of M. Schollaert's Cabinet. The result of the elections of 1912 was, however, favourable to the Clerical party. Before the Dissolution the Chamber, which then consisted of 166 members, contained 86 Clericals, 44 Liberals, 35 Socialists, and 1 Christian Democrat. The new Chamber, consisting of 186 members, contained 101 Clericals, 45 Liberals, 38 Socialists, and 2 Christian Democrats. In the new Senate the representation was increased from 13 to 15.

The Belgian Congo.

The Congo Free State was constituted and defined by the general Act of the International Congo Conference of Berlin, '85, and entered into treaties with all the Great Powers, by which its status as a sovereign power, under Leopold II., King of Belgium, was recognised and its boundaries were settled. It was declared perpetually neutral, and freedom of trade was established in the basin of the Congo, while rules were laid down for the protection of the natives and the suppression of the slave trade. By a Convention made in '90, Belgium, to which King Leopold had bequeathed all his sovereign rights in the State, was given the right of annexing the State after a period of ten years. This Convention expired on June 3rd, 1901; but a Bill was then passed, reaffirming the right of annexation and suspending the payment of interest or capital in respect of the loans advanced by Belgium to the Congo Free State, with a view to their being wiped out eventually by the annexation of the State to Belgium.

In 1908 the Treaty of Cession was adopted by the Belgian Parliament, and the Congo passed into the hands of the Belgian Government.

The transfer of the Congo State from the late King Leopold to the Belgian Government has been formally recognised by all the Great Powers. The Congo Reform Association, which had been prominent in its efforts to reform abuses, was finally dissolved on June 16th, 1913, as having accomplished the objects for which it was started.

At Boma there is a Governor-General, with a local government; and European Commissioners, assisted by civil and military officials, govern the fourteen administrative districts. Among the chief exports are rubber, ivory, nuts, palm oil. The bulk of the trade is with Belgium. Gold, copper (in the Katanga province, where the Belgian Katanga Co. have land, mineral, and rubber concessions), and other metals have been discovered. Some districts are suitable for growing sugar, cotton, coffee, etc. The army consists of 15,736 natives commanded by European officers. The State has 11 steamboats on the Lower Congo and 36 on the Upper Congo, besides a small flotilla of sailing-boats. A railway some 250 miles long connects Matadi and Leopoldville. Another line, from Stanleyville to Ponthierville in the Upper Congo, was opened in 1906. It is 127 kilometres in length. Other lines are the Mayumbe railway from Boma to Ischela (86 m.); the Grand Lacs railway, which stretches 116 m. from Kabola, and reached Lake Tanganyika in June 1914, thus linking the whole of the Upper Congo with the German railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Udjidi; the Katanga railway from Elizabethville to Kambone (96 m.); and the Lobito Bay railway, now constructed inland for some 323 m.

The area is estimated at 900,000 sq. m. The population, estimated by Stanley at 35,000,000, is said to have fallen to 8,000,000. The white population in 1912 was 5,465. The capital is Boma, on the Lower Congo. Revenue, 1912, £1,814,400; 1913, £1,616,724; expenditure, 1912, £1,988,000; 1913, £2,037,322; imports, 1911, £1,945,315; 1912, £2,169,315; exports, 1911, £2,162,400; 1912, £2,397,056; public debt, £1,149,888.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £22,897; 1913, £43,733; Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £367,063; 1913, £288,699.

British Consul at Boma, (vacant) (£700).—Vice-Consuls, H. H. Castens (Kasai); F. W. Manners (Katanga); R. I. Purdon (Stanleyville); J. E. Bell (Leopoldville).

BOLIVIA.

Bolivia is bounded by Brazil on the north and east, by Paraguay on the south-east, by Argentina on the south, by Chile on the south-west, and by Peru on the west. Bolivia has no sea-coast, having lost her own to Chile during the war of 1875-80. A treaty with Chile was signed on Oct. 17th, 1904. Bolivia was given free transit through Chile to the Pacific ports, with Customs officers at Antofagasta and Arica, from which a railway runs to La Paz.

The executive power is in the hands of a President, elected for four years, with a Congress of two Chambers, a Senate of 16 members, elected for six years, and a Chamber of 75 Deputies, elected for four years by universal suffrage, as is also the President. Prefects administer the 9 Departments into which the

country is divided, and subordinate officers the 55 provinces and 437 cantons making up the Departments. The inhabitants are chiefly Indians. The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but liberty prevails. Education is free and obligatory, though the law is not strictly enforced. Army service nominally universal and compulsory, with 2 years' colour period. Peace strength, 4,000; war strength said to be 85,000.

Bolivia is a very rich country, abounding in minerals. It produces potatoes, barley, grapes, coffee, cacao, etc.; and exports rubber (being the second rubber-exporting country of South America, coming next to Brazil, with an annual output of over 2,000 tons), wool, coffee, tin (amount of tin exported, 1913, 37,073 tons, valued at £4,211,168), and silver (mainly in the hands of the Huanchaca Company at Palacayo). But industry is wanting in the country, which offers a wide field to European labourers. Length of railways about 800 miles, but much construction is going on.

The capital of Bolivia is La Paz, pop. 78,910; and other chief towns are Sucre, 23,416, Potosi, 23,450, Santa Cruz, 20,535, Cochabamba, 24,512, and Oruro, 20,670.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area (est.), 708,195 sq. m.; pop. 1910 (est.), 2,267,935 (Indians comprise about 50 per cent., mixed about 27 per cent, and white 13 per cent.). Revenue, 1913, £1,765,800; 1914, £1,724,348; expenditure, 1913, £2,001,589; 1914, £1,970,482. Imports, 1911, £4,669,712; 1912, £3,969,719; 1913, £4,206,952; exports, 1911, £6,610,493; 1912, £7,269,838; 1913, £7,188,817. External debt, £1,900,000; Internal debt, £800,000 (£1 = 12 Bols. 50 c.).

Exports to U.K., 1912, £1,620,052; 1913, £2,250,092. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £330,144; 1913, £360,465.

President, Don Ismael Montes (1913-17).—Vice-Presidents, Dr. Juan M. Saracho and Dr. José Maria Zalles.

Ministry: Foreign Affairs, Senhor Don Cupertino Arteaga.—Interior, Dr. Juan Maria Zalles.—Finance, Don Julio Zamara.—Justice and Industry, Dr. Placido Sanchez.—Instruction and Agriculture, Dr. A. Capriles.—War and Colonisation, Don Nestor Gutierrez.

Minister in London: Min. Plen., Col. Don Pedro Suárez, 74, Compayne Gardens, West Hampstead.—Secretary (vacant).—Consulate: 81, Cannon St., E.C.

British Legation, La Paz.—Envoy Ex., Min. Plen. and Consul-General, C. W. G. Gosling (£2,500). Consul: E. F. Moore (Sucre).—Vice-Consuls: J. R. Murray (La Paz); A. Barber (Cochabamba); C. E. Palmer (Oruro); H. E. Bloomfield (Santa Cruz); T. Mason (Uyuni).

Steamship lines: see p. 298. Mail transit: 28-30 days.

BORNEO.

A large island of the Malay archipelago divided into various states. Estimated total area 300,000 sq. m.; estimated pop. 1,846,000. Holland claims a possession 212,737 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island, with a population of about 1,250,000. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. The principal Dutch settlements are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmasin, and Koti. On the north-west

coast is **Sarawak**, to the north-east lies **Brunei**, and beyond that **British North Borneo**. Between **British North Borneo** and the Dutch territories on the east is the native state of **Sulu**. The whole island is rich in valuable timber, woods, fruits, spices, drugs and gums, and has a varied fauna. **Minerals**: coal, iron, gold, diamonds, antimony and quicksilver, while petroleum (output 1912, 1,000,000 tons) is found in **Koti** and portions of the east coast. Soil exceedingly fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of all tropical products. **Principal exports**: sago, beeswax, edible birds' nests, camphor, rattans, gold, pepper, caoutchouc, gutta percha, spices, drugs and dyes, etc. The people belong to various races—Malays, Dyaks, Kyans, Negritos, Bugis, and Chinese. Tattooed races, Kanowits, Pakatans and others, inhabit the interior.

BRAZIL.

President.

Señor Wenceslao Braz (1914-18). Vice-President, Señor Urbano dos Santos.

Government.

A republic on the east coast of Central South America, which, until 1889, was an empire under Emperor Pedro II., of the house of Braganza. A revolution then, however, broke out, and a new Constitution was adopted in Feb. '91. The chief feature of this was the establishment of the old provinces as twenty-one separate states, self-governed except for federal purposes, but with all fiscal matters, the maintenance of order, the defence of the country, the currency, reserved to the Federal Government. The executive authority is in the hands of the President, elected for four years only by the people directly. Legislative authority is exercised by the National Congress, composed of a Senate of 63 members, directly elected by the states for nine years, one-third retiring every three years, and a Chamber of Deputies of 212 members directly elected, with minority representation, for three years. Deputies and senators are paid. The former must have been citizens for four and the latter for six years. All citizens, except soldiers, beggars, etc., possess the franchise. Army service compulsory from 21 to 44, but voluntary enlistment as far as possible, with the ballot for filling vacancies. Terms of service: 2 years colours, 7 reserve, 7 second line, 4 National Guard, and 4 in its reserve. Peace strength of army, 30,000; the war strength is mere speculation.

Industries, etc.

There is no connection between Church and State, and all religions are tolerated, but the Roman Catholic prevails. Education is free, but not compulsory, and illiteracy is very prevalent. The chief products are coffee (of which Brazil is the world's largest producer—in 1913, 13,267,440 sacks, value £40,777,978), rubber (1913, 35,861 tons valued at £10,237,362), tobacco, sugar, maté, cocoa and cotton. There are inexhaustible mines of iron, and organised efforts are being made to develop them. Diamonds, gold, and manganese are also found, and there are immense forests. There are several flourishing German and Italian colonies in the southern states, and it is estimated that the amount of British capital invested in the Republic exceeds £100,000,000. There are (1913) 14,220 miles of

railway open for traffic. In 1912, 189,782 immigrants landed in Brazil. Of these, 76,539 were Portuguese, 35,402 Spaniards, 31,585 Italians, 6,193 Russians, 5,733 Germans, and only 1,077 English. A new port is being constructed at Pará.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 3,291,416 sq. m.: pop. 23,070,969. The population consists of whites, negroes or mixtures of these, and Indians. Capital, **Rio Janeiro**, pop. (1913) 975,782. It is, however, an article of the Constitution that the capital of the Republic shall at some future time be built on the central plateau of Brazil; and a lofty plateau in the state of Goyaz has been suggested for the purpose. **Sao Paulo**, 332,000; **Bahia**, 230,000; **Belém (Pará)**, 190,000; **Porto Alegre**, 147,000; **Pernambuco**, 120,000.

Revenue, 1913, £39,603,165; 1914, £37,980,000.

Expenditure, 1913, £41,890,535; 1914, £39,791,900.

Imports, 1911, £52,914,000; 1912, £63,425,000; 1913, £67,170,000.

Exports, 1911, £66,928,000; 1912, £74,649,000; 1913, 64,612,000.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £10,008,367:

Cocoa . . .	£387,939	Cotton, raw . .	£1,992,268
Coffee . . .	793,582	Rubber . . .	5,940,700
Nuts . . .	93,766	Cotton seeds . .	326,369

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £12,465,115:

Coal and coke . .	£1,900,920	Wool yarn . . .	£209,138
Carriages, rail-way . .	346,888	Linen goods . .	211,776
Carriages, other . .	136,165	Machinery . .	1,398,858
China & earthenware . .	284,218	Iron and steel manufacture . .	1,465,425
Cotton goods . .	2,225,252	Painters' colours . .	122,870
Electrical goods . .	259,490	Woolens . . .	400,934

External funded debt, 1913, £81,945,760, excluding loans obtained by state governments and municipalities to the amount of £31,687,227: internal funded debt, £34,529,787; internal floating debt, £17,314,850.

Ministry: Foreign Affairs, Dr. Lauro Müller.—**Interior**, Senhor Rivadavia Correa.—**Finance**, Senhor Rivadavia.—**Marine**, Admiral Belfort Vieira.—**War**, General Dantas Barreto.—**Agriculture**, Senhor Pedro Toledo.

Minister in London, Senhor A. da Fontoura Xavier, 44, Grosvenor Place, S.W.—**First Secretary**, Abelardo Roças.—**Secretary**, A. da Silva Gardo.

Consul-General in London, F. A. Vieira, Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.; **Vice-Consul**, Victor F. da Cunha.

Consul-General in Liverpool, Sulby José de Souza.

British Legation, Brazil.—Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen., Sir William H. D. Haggard, K.C.M.G., C.B. (£3,750).—**Secretary**, A. Robertson.—**Consul-General**, Dr. R. O'Sullivan Beare (£1,000), Rio de Janeiro.—**Consuls**: E. M. de Garston (Bahia); G. B. Michell (Pará); H. E. Dickie (Pernambuco); Dr. T. C. Dillon (Porto Alegre); G. G. F. Atlee (San Paulo); E. J. Wigg (Rio Grande).—**Vice-Consuls**: G. H. E. Parr, C. G. Pullen (Rio de Janeiro); J. L. H. Atkinson (Cuyabá); Dr. J. Spear (Morro Velho); C. Causser (São João del Rey); F. Stevenson (Bahia); W. Robilliard (Manáos), C. E. Clissold (Maranhão); Commdr. S. H. Way, R.N. (Pernambuco); vacant (São Paulo); L. M. Robinson (Santos); Dr. W. Studart (Ceará); K. C. Macray (Maceio); C. H. Howe (Paraíba); R. Barry (Victoria); A. F. L. Thompson (Uruguayana); H. H. Gomm (Curityba); W. B.

Chaplin (Florianopolis); R. O'N. Addison (São Francisco).

Steamship lines: see p. 298. Fares: £8 to £33. Mail transit: Rio de Janeiro, 17 days.

BULGARIA.

Ruler.

Ferdinand I., Czar of the Bulgarians, was b. in Vienna, Feb. 26th, 1861, youngest son of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and the Princess Clémentine of Bourbon-Orléans, a daughter of Louis Philippe. He has served as an officer in the Austrian army, and possesses large estates in Hungary. After the deposition of Prince Alexander in Sept. '86, Prince Ferdinand was elected Prince of Bulgaria, and on Aug. 14th, '87, took the oath to the Bulgarian constitution at Tirnovo. His election was not formally recognised by the Porte and the Powers until Feb. '96. In 1908 Bulgaria declared herself an independent kingdom, and Prince Ferdinand was proclaimed Czar. His sovereignty was recognised by the Powers in April 1909. He married (April 20th, '93) Princess Marie Louise, daughter of the Duke of Parma; and has two sons, of whom the eldest, Prince Boris, b. Jan. 30th, '94, was in '96 admitted to the Orthodox Greek Church. The Princess Marie Louise died Jan. 31st, '99, and the Czar married (Feb. 28th, 1908) Princess Eleanor, elder daughter of Prince Henry IV. of Reuss-Köstritz. In March 1905 he was made an Hon. G.C.B.

Government.

The executive power in Bulgaria is vested in the King, assisted by a council of ministers, and the legislative power in a single chamber, the *Sobranje* or National Assembly, elected for five years by manhood suffrage in the proportion of one member to every 20,000 of the population. There is also a *Great Sobranje*, consisting of delegates selected in the proportion of 1 to 10,000 of the population, to which constitutional and other questions, such as a vacancy on the throne or the acquisition of territory, must be referred. As a result of the Balkan wars (for history of which see edition of 1914) the territories of Bulgaria were considerably changed. Some 2,900 sq. m. were surrendered to Rumania, while some 10,000 sq. m. were gained from Turkey.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

The State religion is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, to which over 3,000,000 of the population belong, but its Government is independent of the Orthodox Communion, and is carried on by the Bulgarian Exarch and the national Synod of Bishops. There are 643,253 Mahometans amongst the inhabitants. Education is free and obligatory. Theoretically the State owns the land, but the practice is that the land is held on a perpetual lease by a multitude of small farmers, who pass it on to their heirs, and pay one-tenth of the produce as rent. All minerals belong to the State. The chief exports are cereals, eggs, and other agricultural and pastoral produce, while tobacco is largely grown around the new districts of Xanthi and Gumuljina. The bulk of the trade is with Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Great Britain, Turkey, and Germany. Railways (1,384 miles) connect Sofia with Constantinople and Belgrade, Radomir with Kostendil, Levsky with

Sistov, and Rustchuk with Varna, while others are being planned to connect the Danube with the Aegean Sea.

Area, 43,310 sq. m.; pop. 4,467,000. Capital, Sofia, pop. 102,769; Philippopolis, 47,981; Varna, 41,419.

Revenue, 1912, £7,610,920; 1913, £5,765,344; expenditure, 1912, £7,557,200; 1913, £4,732,832. Imports, 1911, £7,894,000; 1912, £8,524,408; exports, 1911, £7,385,000; 1912, £6,257,264.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £491,484; 1913, £40,782.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £1,602,423; 1913, £471,570.

Public Debt, 1914, £35,145,572.

Ministry: *Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs (ad interim), and Minister of the Interior*, M. Radoslavoff.—*Minister of Agriculture*, M. Dimicheff.—*Minister of Finance*, M. Toncheff.—*Minister of Justice and Acting-Minister of Education*, M. Pecheff.—*Minister of War*, Gen. Titcheff.—*Minister of Commerce*, M. J. Bakaloff.—*Minister of Public Works*, M. D. Petkoff.—*Minister of Railways*, M. Apostoloff.

Minister in London, M. P. Hadji-Micheff, 51, Queen's Gate, S.W.—*1st Sec.*, M. Constantin C. Mincoff; *3rd Sec.*, N. G. Yankoloff.

British Legation, Sofia.—*Envoy Ex. Min. Plen., and Consul-General*, Sir H. G. O. Bax Ironside, K.C.M.G. (£2,000).—*Secretary*, W. E. O'Reilly.—*Military Attaché*, Lieut.-Col. Hon. H. D. Napier, C.M.G.; *Hon. Attaché*, Lt. C. Harcourt Morris, R.N.—*Vice-Consuls*: W. B. Heard (Sofia); (vacant) (Philippopolis); B. Gilliat-Smith (Varna)—*Vice-Consuls*: A. Tachella (Bourgas); S. Mayer (Rustchuk).

Mail transit, 3 days.

CHILE.

A republic on the west coast of South America, bounded by Peru on the north and Argentina on the east, which declared itself independent of Spain on Sept. 18th, 1810. Under the Constitution voted in '33 it is governed by a *President* who is elected for five years by delegates nominated by ballot, who is not re-eligible, and to whom the executive power is confided, and a *Senate* and *Chamber of Deputies* forming the legislature. The *Senate*, of 37 members, is elected by the provinces for six years; the *Chamber*, of 118 members, by the departments for three years, by electors over twenty-one, and able to read and write. The *President* receives a salary of £820 and £550 entertainment allowance.

The republic is divided into 23 provinces, and these are subdivided into 74 departments and one territory. These figures include the provinces of Antofagasta ceded by Bolivia in '84, and of Tarapaca and Tacna ceded by Peru in '84. The province of Tacna was ceded originally for ten years, with the understanding that at the end of that period a plebiscite should decide whether it should remain Chilean or revert to Peru. That plebiscite has not yet taken place. (See PERU.)

The *Army* has a peace strength of 21,890; war strength, about 75,000, or, with untrained men, 250,000. Service compulsory from 20 to 40, one year with colours and nine in the first reserve.

Industries and Statistics.

The Roman Catholic is the State religion, but all others are tolerated; gratuitous education is given at the national charge, but is not compulsory. Wheat, wine, nitrate, coal, copper, silver, iodine, etc., are the chief products.

of the country. The mineral wealth of the country is considerable. The export of nitrate, in which industry a large amount of British capital is employed, is over 2,600,000 metric tons, valued at over £20,000,000. There are 5,002 miles of railway, of which 3,216 belong to the State. The opening of the Trans-andine Railway has brought Santiago within 36 hours of Buenos Ayres. There is also under construction a longitudinal railway, which it is expected will be completed in 1915. Port works, costing £3,000,000, are in course of construction at Valparaiso, and a large dry dock, costing £1,200,000, at Talcahuano. The latter will hold vessels of the largest tonnage. The capital is Santiago, pop. 378,000; and other chief towns are Valparaiso, 200,000; Concepcion, 65,000; Talca, 45,000; Iquique, 45,000; Chillan, 35,000; and Antofagasta, 32,000. The Conversion Law of Feb. 11th, '95, provided for changing the currency from paper to gold, at the rate of 18d. per peso or dollar. The change was to take place on Jan. 1st, 1910, and funds were accumulated for the purpose. In 1909, however, the Legislature passed a Bill postponing the conversion until 1915. In 1912 14,000 steamers (net tonnage 26,214,008) and 965 sailing vessels (net tonnage 1,382,363) entered and cleared at Chilean ports; 4,420 of these were British.

Area, 294,665 sq. m.; pop. (1912) 3,505,317. Revenue, 1913, £15,733,705; expenditure, 1913, £16,240,209; debt, external, £33,912,340; internal, £11,686,600. Imports, 1912, £25,090,381; 1913, £24,713,836; exports, 1912, £28,289,912; 1913, £29,341,123.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £4,982,185:

Corn and grain	£651,172	Tin ore	£347,982
Meat	315,455	Wool	803,439
Nitrate of soda	1,432,931	Chemicals	312,646
Copper ore	419,624	Coffee manuf.	532,782

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £6,010,481:

Coal and coke	£644,381	Cotton	£1,146,750
Apparel	104,093	Machinery	643,109
Arms and ammunition		Iron and steel	
Trains	146,913	manuf.	891,611
		Woolens	690,605

President, Señor Ramon Barros Luco, elected 1910.

Ministry: *Minister of the Interior*, Señor G. Barros.—*Foreign Affairs*, Señor M. Salinas.—*Justice*, Señor A. Valencia.—*Finance*, Señor A. Edwards.—*War*, Señor B. Errazuriz.—*Industry*, Señor J. Garcés.

Legation in London, 48, Grosvenor Square, W.—*Minister Plenipotentiary*, Señor Agustín Edwards.—*1st Sec.*, Señor Enrique Cuevas.—*2nd Secs.*, Ricardo Pepper, Dario Ovalle.—*Financial Attaché*, Luis Waddington.—*Consul in London*, Vicente Echeverría Larraín, 94, Gracechurch St., E.C.

British Legation, Santiago.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.*, Francis Wm. Stronge.—*Chargé d'Affaires*, Allen C. Kerr.—*Consul-General*, Allan Maclean (Valparaiso).—*Consuls*, A. C. Kerr (Santiago); H. W. W. Bird (Antofagasta); G. L. Ansted (Coquimbo); E. F. Hudson (Iquique); Capt. C. A. Milward (Punta Arenas); W. Borrowman (Concepcion).—*Vice-Consuls*, S. G. Irving (Valparaiso); G. W. MacAuslane (Antofagasta); H. B. Beazley (Caldera); H. E. Peet (Mejillones); H. J. Coke (Talcahuano); C. A. Siringfellow (Talca); G. de M. MacKirdy (Arica); F. Watson (Iquique); E. Cooper (Coronel).

Steamship lines: see p. 298. Fares: £18 to £65. Mail transit: Valparaiso, 26-33 days.

CHINA.

The most populous, and, excluding Siberia, the largest empire in Asia. China Proper is remarkable as the most compact nationality in the world, having an area estimated by the Chinese Government in 1910 at 1,532,420 sq. m., with a pop. of 320,000,000. The latter figure is probably considerably exaggerated. Mr. Rockhill, the United States Minister in Peking, estimated the population in 1904 as less than 270,000,000. The rest of the empire includes the dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, and Turkestan, which cover an area of about 2,744,750 sq. m., and contain about 29,000,000 souls. The Chinese Maritime Customs estimated the foreign population in 1912 at 144,754, including 75,210 Japanese, 45,908 Russians, 8,690 British, and 3,869 Americans.

President.

Yuan Shih-kai, elected October 1913 (for five years).—*Vice-President*, Li Yuan-Hung (Hupei).

Government.

A Republic was established on Feb. 12th, 1912, on the abdication of the five-year-old Emperor Hsuan-Tung, the last reigning representative of the Manchu dynasty, which, after a sovereignty of 267 years, was dethroned by the revolution of 1911-12. The last Imperial Act was an Edict conferring upon Yuan Shih-kai, the Emperor's Prime Minister, plenary powers to establish a Republic. Yuan Shih-kai was subsequently unanimously elected to the office of President. The President is assisted by a Cabinet whose appointment must be approved by the Advisory Council, an elected body with Parliamentary functions.

Industries, etc.

The three chief religions established in the country are Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, the Buddhists largely preponderating. The worship of ancestors is everywhere practised. Roman Catholic missions have about 1,000,000 professed followers, and Protestant missions have adherents estimated at about 150,000. Western education is spreading rapidly, and a large number of young Chinese are studying in the United States, Europe, and Japan. The native Press has grown with remarkable rapidity in recent years, and every city of importance has its own newspaper.

Agricultural pursuits occupy the majority of the people, the chief products being tea, silk, indigo, cotton, cereals, rice, and sugar. About one-fourth of the world's supply of new silk comes from China. The land is freehold, and is held by families in small holdings, an annual land-tax of from 1s. to 6s. 6d. per acre being paid to the Government. There is much coal in all the provinces, and in the Lui-Yang district, in the province of Hu-nan, there is a vast coalfield, the area of which is about 21,000 sq. miles. The coal here is worked to some slight extent at present, and finds an outlet through Hankow, on the Yang-tse-Kiang. There are also large quantities of coal in the provinces of Chihli, Shaantung, Sze-Chuan, Shansi and Honan. Iron ore is also plentiful in Shansi. Copper ore is plentiful in Yunnan. The greater part of the country is only very partially developed, but railway construction is now proceeding rapidly, and there are now some 5,500 miles in

operation, with another 3,000 under construction. Cotton and wool mills, flour and rice mills are important industries.

Various districts have been "leased" to other powers: e.g., Wei-hai-Wei, and the Kowlung district opposite Hong Kong, to Great Britain; Port Arthur and Talienwan to Russia, though Japan took these in 1905 (see JAPAN), and the Liao-tung Peninsula was leased to Japan in Dec. 1905; Kiao-Chau was leased to Germany; and the bay of Kwang-Chau-Wan, with two islands commanding the entrance to the bay, to France.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

The capital of China is Peking, with a population of 1,300,000. Other chief towns with their populations are: Siangtan, 1,000,000; Singan, 1,000,000; Canton, 900,000; Hankow, 826,000; Tientsin, 800,000; Shanghai, 651,000; Fuchow, 624,000; Chungking, 614,500; Suchow, 500,000; Hangchow, 594,000; Ningpo, 450,000; and Nankin, 270,000.

The treaty ports, and other ports opened by China to foreign trade, number 64. About 19,000 Europeans reside in the treaty ports, of whom over 9,250 are British subjects. Shanghai is the great foreign centre, with a foreign population of 11,497, including 3,713 British and 2,157 Japanese. The Customs dues on foreign trade are collected and the coast-lights are administered by the great service known as the Maritime Customs of China. Nearly 900 Europeans are engaged in its service, of whom about 500 are British.

The coinage used by the people is the "cash," made of copper and zinc, 40 of which go to 1*tael*, and 9,600 to a *£*. The "tael," or "liang" as the Chinese call it, is a silver standard, the weight and the fineness of which differ in different towns, but the Haikwan tael is that in which duties are paid to the Maritime Customs, and this is a weight of 583.73 grains of pure silver 1,000 fine, the value of which is about 2*s*. 8*d*. Several attempts have been made in recent years to reform the currency. The latest of these is that of Feb. 1914, which establishes a coinage on the decimal system, with the yuan or silver dollar as the unit.

The Maritime Customs is the only Government department in China that publishes intelligible statistics of revenue. The revenue of this department was in 1912 *£*6,096,629. An Audit Department was established in 1912 (Inspector-General, Sir Richard Dane, K.C.I.E.). Net imports, 1910, *£*62,331,472; 1911, *£*63,481,130; 1912, *£*72,196,578. Net exports, 1910, *£*51,273,654; 1911, *£*59,803,081; 1912, *£*56,542,957.

The imports from the United Kingdom and British Dominions were as follows:—

	<i>£</i> 1911.	<i>£</i> 1912.
United Kingdom . . .	12,116,791	11,423,368
Hong Kong . . .	19,959,611	22,555,104
India . . .	4,980,093	7,118,370
Singapore, Straits, etc.	1,041,523	1,313,144
Other British Dominions . . . }	179,791	320,338
Total . . .	33,283,809	42,730,324

Exports to U.K., 1913, bristles, *£*310,857; hair, *£*228,891; peas and beans, *£*459,015; silks, *£*907,997; soya beans, *£*301,595; tea, *£*613,147; wool, *£*176,317.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, tobacco, *£*1,552,437; cotton goods, *£*11,985,128; iron and steel manufactures, *£*1,055,784; woollen goods, *£*993,023; machinery, *£*463,767.

(The imports from Germany were: 1911, *£*3,023,463; 1912, *£*3,224,518.)

The foreign debt at the end of 1911 was about *£*175,000,000.

Ministry: Secretary of State, Shu-Shih-Chang. —Foreign Affairs, Sun Pao-chi. —Interior, Chu Chi-chien. —Finance, Chan Tzu-chi. —War, Tuan Chih-jui. —Navy, Liu Kuan-hsiung. —Justice, Chang Chung-hsiang. —Education, Tang Hua-lung. —Agriculture, Chang Chien. —Communications, Liang Tun-yen.

Chinese Customs: Inspector-General, F. A. Aglen.

Minister Plenipotentiary in London, His Excellency Sao Ke Alfred Sze, 49, Portland Place, W. —Councillor of Legation, Sir John McLeavy Brown, C.M.G. —Commercial Attaché, Tseng Yau Yuan. —Secretary, Phillip Ivan. —Attachés, Tung Cheng Ling, Lao Yuk Ching, Lew E. Ming.

British Legation, Peking: Envoy Ex., and Min. Plen., Sir John N. Jordan, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*£*5,000). —Councillor of Legation, J. W. R. Macleay (*£*800). —Commercial Attaché, W. P. Ker, C.M.G. (*£*1,000). —Judge of Supreme Court, Shanghai, Sir H. W. de Saumarez (*£*1,800). —Assist. Judge, F. S. A. Bourne, C.M.G. (*£*1,000–*£*1,200). —Crown Advocate, H. P. Wilkinson (*£*600).

British Consuls-General: H. E. Fulford, C.M.G. (Tientsin and Peking); J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G. (Canton); Sir E. D. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G. (Shanghai); H. H. Fox, C.M.G. (Cheng-tu); H. Goffe, C.M.G. (Yun-nan-fu); E. C. C. Wilton, C.M.G. (Nanking); Sir W. H. Wilkinson (Hankow); Sir G. Macartney, K.C.I.E. (Kashgar); P. E. O'Brien-Butler (Mukden). Consuls: B. G. Tours, C.M.G. (Ichang); H. A. Little (Amoy); R. Willis (Chefoo); H. A. Ottewill (Chinking); F. E. Wilkinson, C.M.G. (Foochow); V. L. Savage (Hangchow); H. E. Sly, C.M.G. (Harbin); H. F. King (Kiu-kiang); G. W. Pearson (Kiungchow); W. J. Clennell (Newchang); G. D. Pitzipios (Swatow); J. L. Smith (Tengyueh); J. T. Pratt (Tsinan); H. Porter (Wuchow); B. Twyman (Wuhu).

Steamship lines: see p. 298. Fares to Hong Kong: *£*30 to *£*65. Mail transit: Peking, via Siberia, 17 days; via Vancouver, 31 days; via Suez, 30–33 days.

History in 1914.

The year began with decidedly gloomy financial prospects. The Revolution having placed upon the back of the country a heavy increase in its indebtedness, and the Central Power, bereft of what respect there might pertain to the Manchu dynasty, being powerless to obtain a fair proportion of provincial revenue, administrative expenses had to be met by Treasury Bills and short term loans at high interest. The Salt Gabelle, however, under the active administration of Sir Richard Dane, showed considerable improvement, and it was estimated that the product for the year would be some *£*24,000,000 net, though but for the spirit of obstruction (later in the year considerably modified), and the problematical power of the Government to enforce regulations, the yield might be very much increased. The efforts of Yuan Shih-kai, of which the

foundations were laid the previous year, to establish himself independent of Parliament, and of the *Kuo-ming-tang*, or Nationalist Party, were brought to a successful issue. In January, Parliament, already practically abolished, was formally dissolved by presidential mandate. In March, a Convention set to work to amend the provisional Constitution of the previous year. The Convention, well-chosen by the President, produced a Constitution which gave him almost unlimited powers, though these indeed he had *de facto* exercised already, and any further powers which he desires will no doubt be obtained by a fresh shaping by another obedient Convention. The new Constitution abolished the Cabinet and the Premier, substituting departmental Ministers directly responsible to the President, who has the assistance of a Secretary of State in place of a Premier. An advisory council, nominated by the President, with an elective assembly to be summoned in the near future, should it be found desirable further to strengthen the grip of the President. The new departmental chiefs were appointed immediately after the promulgation of the Constitution, and it was noted that the former Premier, Liang Shih-yi, had been "promoted" to a post with the title of "Controller of Customs." The old system of provincial administration was restored in great measure during the year, and opportunity taken to staff the Advisory Council from the ranks of the officials of the old dynasty, with a leaven of those Conservatives who had already served Yuan Shih-kai well since his assumption of and election to the presidency. With the complete supremacy he thus established, Yuan Shih-kai set to work to assert the full authority of the Central Government, and the resumption and increase of revenue to the Central Treasury. With the appointment of every official in his own hands, and the military and civil authority completely separated, it may be expected that the President will eventually succeed in maintaining a more complete control over the greater part of China.

Considerable trouble was occasioned by raids by the bandit White Wolf, who, with some 2,000 followers, had terrorised a large portion of the countryside; he was killed in a raid during August.

European schemes for the education of the Chinese have received much attention, and meetings have been held in England and America in support of the scheme for the establishment of a modern University in Central China. This scheme is promoted by committees representative of the universities of England, Canada, and the United States. Patron: H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. London office: 22, Albemarle Street, W.

Dependencies.

Manchuria (area 363,610 sq. m., pop. 16,000,000) lies between the province of Chih-li and the Amur river, and touches Korea on the east. It consists of three provinces, the capitals of which are Mukden (pop. 150,000), Kirin, and Helungkiang. Manchuria was occupied by the Russians at the time of the Boxer outbreak, and though it should have been evacuated under the terms of the Manchurian Convention, signed April 8th, 1902, it remained under Russian control. This was the immediate cause of hostilities between Russia and Japan,

which ended in 1905 in the Treaty of Portsmouth. (For Russo-Japanese Agreement of 1905, see JAPAN.) The country is well supplied with railways. At Kharbin there is a connection with the Russian Trans-Siberian railway to Vladivostok.

Mongolia (area 1,367,600 sq. m., pop. 2,600,000) lies between Manchuria and Chinese Turkestan, and is bounded on the north by Siberia. It includes the desert of Gobi, and is inhabited by nomadic Mongols and Kalmucks. The chief town is Urga, which the Russian Government proposes to connect with the Siberian Railway. In 1912 the Mongolian princes declared for independence. By a Russo-Mongolian Agreement concluded on Nov. 3rd, the Russian Government undertook to assist Mongolia to maintain the autonomous régime she had established. [Consult Cd. 6447 of 1912 and Cd. 7054 of 1913.] In November 1913 an agreement was come to between the Russian and Chinese Governments, by which Russia recognised Chinese suzerainty, while China agreed to recognise the autonomy of Mongolia and to refrain from colonisation or military occupation. The chief town is Urga.

Chinese Turkestan (area 550,340 sq. m., pop. 1,200,000), to the north of Tibet, and to the east of the Pamirs, contains the important towns of Kashgar, Yarkand and Khotan. British and Russian representatives are stationed at Kashgar, which is a large trading centre.

Tibet (area 453,200 sq. m., pop. variously estimated at from 3,000,000 to 6,500,000) lies on the slopes of the Himalayas, between Kashmir and the Chinese province of Szechuan, with Chinese Turkestan on the north. The capital is Lhasa (estimated pop. 15,000). The country, by reason of its physical characteristics, its great mountains, and its height above the level of the sea, is of extreme interest, apart from the fact that it is the home of Buddhism. Gold is said to exist in considerable quantities. The Dalai Lama is the head of the Government, assisted by a Council composed of a Prime Minister and 9 councillors, of whom 5 are priests and 4 laymen. The country is divided into 4 "lings," each governed by a lama. Previously to the revolution of 1911-12 there were two Ambans, or Chinese Residents, at Lhasa, who represented the Chinese Government, and Chinese troops were stationed at Lhasa, Shigatse, and Dingri. By the Anglo-Tibetan Conventions of '90 and '93, Yatung, in the Chumoi valley, on the Indian-Tibet frontier, was opened for trade. The chief imports are cotton and woollen goods, metals, chinaware, indigo, matches, silk, and tobacco. The exports are mostly wool, musk and ponies being the only other items of note. A British mission under Col. Younghusband was despatched during 1903 by the Indian Government to secure the observance of these Conventions. After considerable fighting Lhasa was reached on Aug. 3rd, 1904, and a treaty was signed (Sept. 7th). Tibet agreed to establish markets at Gyantse and Gartok, in addition to Yatung, for British and Tibetan trade, with Tibetan and British officials stationed thereat. Tibet also agreed not to cede, sell, lease, or mortgage any Tibetan territory to any foreign Power, without the consent of Great Britain, and not to allow any foreign Power to intervene in Tibetan affairs, or to construct roads or railways or open mines in Tibet. By the Chinese Adhe-

sion Agreement of April 1906, China declared her adhesion to the foregoing Convention (which, however, she disregarded soon afterwards). It was declared also that "the Government of Great Britain engages not to annex Tibetan territory or to interfere in the administration of Tibet. The Government of China also undertakes not to permit any other foreign State to interfere with the territory or internal administration of Tibet." By the *Anglo-Russian Convention, 1907*, both parties agreed to respect the territorial integrity of Tibet and the suzerainty of China, and to treat with Tibet only through the Chinese Government, though the terms of the *Anglo-Chinese Convention of April 17th, 1906*, were left unaffected. The two Governments undertook not to seek, on their own or their subjects' behalf, any railway, road, telegraph, or mining concessions or other rights in Tibet. By the *Russo-Japanese Convention, signed July 30th*, the two Governments agreed to recognise the independence and territorial integrity of China and the principle of equal opportunity in commerce and industry for all nations in China. They pledged themselves to uphold the maintenance of the *status quo*. A new agreement as to trade relations between Great Britain and Tibet was signed in April 1908, modifying the regulations of '93. The extra-territorial principle is to apply to British subjects so long as the same principle applies in China. Other clauses deal with the maintenance of telegraphs and posts and the rights of British officers and subjects, the police regulations at the marts and along the routes being left to the Chinese Government. The agreement remains in force for 10 years, and if not revised for a further 10 years. In Feb. 1910 some sensation was caused by the sudden departure of the Dalai Lama from Tibet on the ground that his power and security were menaced by the Chinese. He crossed the frontier into India, where he was received with due respect by the Government. On learning of his flight the Chinese Government deposed him by Imperial Edict. In 1912 the Chinese revolutionary movement resulted in the mutiny of the garrison at Lhasa, the abdication of the Amban, and the establishment of a Representative Council more or less subordinate to the Provincial Government of Sze-Chuan. The Tibetans seized the occasion to rise against the Chinese, and met with such success that in June the Dalai Lama was encouraged to return to Lhasa. In Oct. 1913 a conference of representatives of Great Britain, China, and Tibet met at Simla in order to discuss the boundaries of Inner and Outer Tibet. It was understood that China was willing to agree to the complete autonomy of Inner Tibet, with the right to maintain a Resident at Lhasa, with a suitable guard, as well to the establishment of a semi-autonomous zone in Outer Tibet. In July 1914 it was announced that inability to agree on the boundaries had rendered the conference abortive. At the present time Inner Tibet is practically autonomous.

Anglo-Chinese Friendship Bureau, 17, Bouverie St., London, E.C. Sec., H. Wilson Harris.

COLOMBIA.

Colombia is a republic of South America, bounded on the east by Venezuela, on the south by Brazil and Ecuador, on the west by the Pacific, and on the north by the Caribbean Sea. It is divided into 15 depart-

ments and 4 "intendencias," the governors of which are nominated by the President of the Republic, whose term of office is four years. The legislature consists of a House of Representatives and a Senate freely elected by the people.

In April 1914 a Treaty was signed between Colombia and the United States for the settlement of their differences arising out of the proclamation of independence by Panama in Nov. 1913. The Treaty permits Colombia at all times to transport through the Panama Canal troops, materials of war, and ships of war, even if Colombia be at war with another country. It also places products of Colombia passing through the Canal on the same footing as those of the United States.

The national religion is Roman Catholicism, but other religions are tolerated. Primary education is free, but not compulsory. All able-bodied citizens are liable to military service. The standing army consists of about 6,000 men, and the men who have served with the colours constitute a reserve. The industries are chiefly confined to agriculture and the rearing of cattle. Coffee is grown, the department of Cundinamarca producing the famous Bogota coffee. Cocoa and bananas are also cultivated. The great attraction of Colombia is its mineral wealth. Rich mines of gold, silver, iron, copper, lead, etc., and emerald mines, which are the property of the Government, exist in the country. Railways, about 650 miles. Chief port, Barranquilla; pop. 48,907; Manihales, 34,720; Cartagena, 36,632.

Area, 482,329 sq. miles; pop. (census, 1912), 5,472,604. Capital, Bogota (pop. 121,000).

Revenue and expenditure, 1912, balanced at pesos 12,000,000 gold; 1913 at 14,000,000 pesos; and 1914 at 16,500,000 pesos. Imports, 1912, £4,792,924; 1913, £5,707,176; exports, 1912, £6,644,349; 1913, £6,863,050; foreign debt, 1913, £2,486,600, and guarantees £1,572,000.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £1,198,010; 1913, £1,088,717.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £1,433,877; 1913, £1,692,541.

President, Señor Dr. José Vicente Concha (1914-1918).

Ministry: Interior, Señor M. A. Mendez.—War, Señor I. Luján.—Finance, Señor B. Escobar.—Treasury, Señor D. J. Reyes.—Education, Señor C. C. Lee.—Public Works, Señor A. R. Acosta.—Commerce and Agriculture, Señor J. E. Delgado.—Foreign Affairs, Señor M. F. Suarez.

Minister Plenipotentiary in England, Dr. Ignacio Gutiérrez-Ponce, 42, Holland Road, Kensington, W.—Consul-General, José M. Nuñez, Sicilian House, Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C.

British Legation, Bogota.—Envoy Ex., Min. Plen., and Consul-General, P. C. H. Wyndham (£2,000). Consul, J. Gillies (Barranquilla). Vice-Consuls, H. E. Bowle (Bogota); W. E. H. Dickinson (Cartagena); M. Badlian (Medellin); G. Prescott (Pasto); P. H. Marshal (Santa Marta). Consular Agent, W. Jarvis (Tumaco).

Steamship lines: see p. 298. Mail transit: 30-35 days.

COSTA RICA.

Costa Rica is the southernmost republic of Central America, lying between Nicaragua on the north and Panama on the south. Capital,

San José, with a population of 33,900 (with suburbs 47,500). It is governed by a **President** elected for four years and a **Chamber** of 43 representatives, elected for four years by universal male suffrage of all who can support themselves, half retiring every two years. Constitution promulgated in 1870. See **HONDURAS** as to Arbitration Court set up in Dec. 1907. In principle all citizens are liable to serve, but the permanent force is less than 1,000 strong, with militia of about 12,000. Education compulsory and free. There were 414 primary schools, with 33,084 scholars, in 1913. All religions tolerated, but the Roman Catholic is the State religion. **Chief exports**, bananas (value, 1913, £1,068,977), coffee, gold and silver bullion, hides and skins, and cocoa. There were three gold mines working in 1913. Length of railways about 460 miles.

Area, 23,000 sq. m.; **pop.**, 1913, 410,981.

Revenue, 1911-12, £1,059,262; 1912-13, £919,861.

Expenditure, £1,005,342; 1912-13, £986,012.

Foreign debt (1913), £1,586,660, and French loan (1912), £1,400,000, the proceeds of which have been applied to pay off the Internal loan. Interest on both these debts is being paid.

Imports, 1912, £2,037,537; 1913, 1,787,335.

Exports, 1912, £2,014,228; 1913, £2,124,107. (In 1913 51·4 per cent. of the imports came from the U.S., 15·4 per cent. from Germany, and 14·8 per cent. from the U.K. and her Colonies).

Exports to U.K., 1912, £1,317,151; 1913, £1,424,102.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £236,242; 1913, £236,357.

President, Señor Don Alfredo González (elected 1914).—*Foreign Affairs*, Don M. C. Quesada.—*Interior*, Don J. R. Arias.—*Finance and Commerce*, Don M. G. Carazo.—*Public Works*, Don A. Echandi.—*War*, Don F. A. Tinoco.—*Public Instruction*, Don L. F. González.

Minister in London, Señor Don Wenceslao de la Guardia, 66, Holland Park, W.—*Consul-General*, W. J. Le Lacheur, 58, Lombard Street, E.C.

British Legation.—*Envoys Extra. and Min. Plen.*, Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G. (£1,550) (resides at Panama). *Consul*, F. Nutter Cox (San José); *Vice-Consul*, C. D. Doswell (acting).

Steamship lines: see p. 298. **Mail transit**: 15-18 days.

CUBA.

Cuba is considerably the largest of the West India Islands, and lies between Florida and the Caribbean Sea. It was a Spanish possession from the time of its discovery till, by the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10th, '98, after a war with the United States, it was relinquished by Spain and became an independent State under American suzerainty. A Constitutional Convention assembled in Nov. 1900, and adopted a constitution providing for a republican form of government, with a President, Vice-President, Senate, and House of Representatives. Thereupon the United States Congress authorised the transfer of the government to the people of Cuba on condition that (1) No treaty should be made with any other foreign Power impairing the independence of Cuba or allowing military or naval occupation of the island; (2) the United States should have the right to intervene for the discharge of her obligations under the Treaty of Paris, for the

preservation of Cuban independence, and for the maintenance of a Government adequate for the protection of life, property, and individual liberty; (3) the United States should have certain naval stations (at Bahia Honda and Guantanamo). These conditions were included in the **Law of Constitution**, and confirmed in the permanent treaty between Cuba and the United States, which was signed in May 1903.

The formal transfer of the Government to the Cuban authorities took place on May 20th, 1902, but an insurrection broke out in August 1906, and led to American intervention. In 1907 fresh elections were held. In Jan. 1909 the United States troops were withdrawn, and the island entered upon its second attempt at self-government. Under the second American administration organic laws, prepared by an Advisory Commission, were enacted in reference to the Executive and Judicial Powers, the national Civil Service, the electoral system, and the Municipal and Provincial authorities.

Cuba is divided into six provinces. The capital is **Havana**, a splendid city (pop. 297,159). Other towns are Santiago, 45,470; Matanzas, 36,000; and Cienfuegos, 30,100. Education, neglected for years, was reorganised under the American administration, and is now compulsory. The chief products are sugar and tobacco. Timber and fruits also are increasingly exported, and there are valuable iron, manganese, and copper mines. There are 2,380 miles of railway.

The area is about 44,000 sq. miles, and the population 2,473,600, of whom nearly one-third are mulattoes or negroes. **Revenue**, 1913-14, £7,569,000; 1914-15, £8,365,716; **expenditure**, 1913-14, £7,551,382; 1914-15, £8,052,581; **imports**, 1912, £25,047,773; 1913, £28,751,747; **exports**, 1912, £30,580,685; 1913, £32,964,616; **total debt**, £14,416,620.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £2,548,153; 1913, £3,674,806.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £2,552,913; 1913, £2,214,386.

President, General Mario G. Menocal.

British Legation, **Havana**. *Envoys Ex. & Min. Plen.*, and *Con.-Gen.*, Stephen Leech (£1,800). *Consul*, W. Mason (Santiago). *Vice-Consuls*, D. Cowan and G. F. Plant (Havana); A. Fitz-Gibbon (Cardenas); G. Fowler (Cienfuegos); T. Brooks (Guantanamo).

Cuban Minister in London, Gen. Carlos García Velez, 3 Grosvenor Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.—*Chargé d'Affaires (ad interim)* and *Councillor of Legation*, Manuel A. Campa.

Steamship lines: see p. 298. **Fares**: from £28. **Mail transit**: 12 days.

DENMARK.

Ruler.

King Christian X. was b. Sept. 26th, 1870, and succeeded his father King Frederik VIII. on the death of the latter, May 14th, 1912. He married, April 26th, '98, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg. His younger brother, Prince Karl, b. Aug. 3rd, '72, was married to H.R.H. Princess Maud of Great Britain, July 22nd, '06, and was in Nov. 1905 elected King of Norway as King Haakon VII. King Christian has two sons, Frederik, b. Mar. 11th, 1899, and Knud, b. July 27th, 1910. He has a Civil List of £55,555.

Government.

The kingdom of Denmark consists of Zealand, Funen, Laland, and other islands in the

Baltic, the peninsula of Jutland, and the Faroe Islands or Sheep Islands in the North Atlantic. Under the constitution of 1849 (modified in '55, '63, '65, and '66), the executive power is vested in King and ministers, the legislative in the Rigsdag or Diet acting jointly with the sovereign. The Rigsdag is composed of the Landsting (or Upper House of 66 members—12 Crown nominees appointed for life, and 54 indirectly elected by electoral bodies, in which large taxpayers are well represented, for eight years), and the Folkething (or House of Commons of 114 members directly elected by universal suffrage for three years). Members of both houses are paid about 11s. a day while the Rigsdag is sitting and their travelling expenses. The Rigsdag must meet every October, and all money bills must be submitted first to the Folkething. A Reform Bill, introduced by the Government in October 1912, passed the House of Commons, but before it could become law the Berntsen ministry resigned. As a result of the elections in May 1913 a Radical and Socialist majority was returned. M. Zahle, the new Premier, introduced in September a fresh Reform Bill, widening the franchise and the method of election to both Houses, which was admittedly unrepresentative. The Bill accorded the right to vote to all men and women over 25 years of age, with certain property and other qualifications. Of the 66 members composing the Landsting, 54 are to be elected by the communal electoral bodies, and 3 of the 54 elected in this way are to select the other 12 members. The measure was vigorously opposed in the Upper House, and the Government appealed to the country. The elections, which were held in July 1914, resulted in 38 supporters of the Bill being returned against 28 opponents.

For local government the country is divided into 18 counties, each under a governor, and these are subdivided into hundreds and parishes. The towns are administered by mayors.

Industries, etc.

The State religion is Lutheran, and the King must be a member of that Church, but all religions are tolerated, and there are no disabilities to dissenters. Education compulsory and free for children from 7 to 14 years of age, the public schools being maintained by communal rates. Of the whole population 37·8 per cent. live by agriculture, 31·5 per cent. by manufactures, and 15 per cent. by commerce and transport. There appears to have been a steady increase of late years in the number of the population gaining a livelihood from industrial pursuits. About five-sixths of the land is possessed by small freeholders and peasants, the law forbidding the union of small farms into large estates. There are 21 agricultural or horticultural schools in the country, and a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen, to which the State makes an annual grant of £21,110.

Exports, agricultural, including bacon, hams, butter, eggs, hides, skins, horses, and cattle.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 15,592 sq. m.; pop. (1911), 2,775,076. Population of the capital, Copenhagen, with suburbs, 630,418; Aarhus, 61,755; Odense, 42,237. Revenue, 1913, £6,445,175; 1914, £10,806,577; expenditure, 1913, £6,355,360; 1914, £10,551,853; public debt, 1913, £19,814,000. Im-

ports, 1911, £34,611,000; 1912, £40,777,000; 1913, £47,522,000; exports, 1911, £29,555,000; 1912, £32,944,000; 1913, £40,072,000.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £23,830,633:

Butter	£10,657,589	Sugar	£307,826
Eggs	2,290,843	Pork	195,708
Bacon	8,865,670		

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £5,792,257:

Coal and coke	£2,178,002	Machinery	£182,801
Cottons	426,614	Ships and boats	1,157
Iron manuf.	476,640	Woolen yarn	236,467
		„ manuf.	224,201

Ministry: Prime Minister and Minister of Justice, C. T. Zahle.—Finance, E. Brandes.—Defence, P. Munch.—Foreign Affairs, E. Scavenius.—Public Worship and Instruction, Rev. K. Nielsen.—Interior, M. O. Rode.—Agriculture, K. Pedersen.—Public Works, and Commerce and Navigation (ad int.), H. Juer-gensen.

British Legation, Copenhagen.—Envoy Ex., and Min. Plen., Sir Henry Crofton Lowther, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (£3,000).—1st Secretary, H. Gurney, M.V.O.—Consuls: R. Erskine (Copenhagen); A. G. Coates, M.V.O. (Thorshavn and Reykjavik).—Vice-Consuls: W. F. Godbye (Aalborg); C. L. Okholm (Esbjerg); W. G. C. Gardner (Nyborg).

Danish Minister in London, Kammerherre Grevenkop-Castenskiold, 29, Pont Street, S.W.—1st Secretary, Count Reventlow; Attachés, Baron de Beaton-Lekn, M. Torbin de Bille.—Legation, 29, Pont Street, S.W.—Consul-General, Valdemar Faber, 8, Byward Street, Great Tower Street, E.C.

Mail transit: Copenhagen, 36 hours.

Dependencies.

Greenland is an extensive island lying north-east of America, extending into the Polar regions. The interior is all ice, but parts of the south and west coast are habitable, with verdant pasturage, some shrubbery, and mossy valleys. Principal exports: oil of seals and whales, fox, seal, and reindeer skins, eider-down, feathers, and cryolite. The chief trade is with Denmark. Area of the colonised portion, 46,740 sq. m.; pop. 11,895, of whom 309 are Europeans and the rest natives.

Faroe Islands, or Sheep Islands, are a group lying between the Shetlands and Iceland. Of a total of 21 islands 17 are inhabited. Little of the surface is under cultivation, owing to the rugged nature of the soil. Sheep, however, thrive, there being over 100,000 in the islands. Area, 115 sq. m.; pop., 18,000. Capital, Thorshavn (pop. 2,200) on Strömmø. Industries, cod and whale fishing, and woollen goods.

Iceland is a large island, 130 m. east of Greenland, and 850 m. west of Norway. Area, 40,447 sq. m.; pop. 86,500. Capital, Reykjavik (pop. 13,000). The Legislature, called the Althing, consists of 40 members elected by popular suffrage, and 6 nominated by the King of Denmark. Every man and woman over 25 years of age may vote, and women may hold any office in the State. Underlaws adopted in 1903, a Minister for Iceland (Sigurdur Eggerz), nominated by the King, resides at Reykjavik, and is responsible for the administration. Exports: wool, dried fish, mutton, ponies, and sheep. Manufactures domestic. Imports, 1911, £790,552; 1912, £854,380; exports, 1911, £887,260; 1912, £933,326.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £198,745.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £210,039.

Santa Cruz or St. Croix. A West Indian island, the largest of the Virgin group. Capital, Christiansted. It is governed, in connection with St. Thomas and St. John, by an officer appointed by the Crown. The negroes who make up the bulk of the population are chiefly engaged in the cultivation of the sugar-cane. Cotton is also grown. St. Thomas is a good coaling station, and has engineering works for ship repairing. Area, 118 sq. m.; pop. 35,156.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £23,315.

Imports from U.K., 1913, £58,626.

British Consul, C. B. Stewart (St. Thomas).
Vice-Consuls, D. S. Armstrong (Christiansted); R. Merwin (Frederikssted).

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.

A republic embracing the eastern end of the island of Santo Domingo, the republic of Haiti (*q.v.*) occupying the western end. It was founded in 1844 after a revolution which overthrew the Spanish rule. It is divided into six states or provinces, and six maritime districts, and is governed by a President, chosen by an electoral college for a term of six years, and a National Congress of twelve Senators elected for six years and twenty-four members elected for four years. Capital, **San Domingo**, pop. about 22,000. The inhabitants of the island are composed chiefly of mulattoes, and the Spanish language is that which is chiefly spoken. The State religion is Roman Catholic. Education is free and compulsory. The country is in a very backward state, and its natural resources have scarcely been touched. Good roads are in course of construction, but progress has been slow. There are now distinct signs of progress, due mainly to foreign enterprise, and the country will probably be opened up by railways. The bulk of the trade is in the hands of the United States, Germany being second; the lack of a direct line of British steamers handicaps the British trader. Exports consist of sugar, cacao, timbers, coffee, honey, tobacco, bananas, hides, and wax. Cotton is now being grown. The customs duties are the main source of revenue, and are controlled by the United States Government. The year 1914 was marked by a repetition of the disturbances of the two previous years, with the result that the country is in a very unsettled condition and commerce in some districts paralysed.

Area, 18,045 sq. m.; estimated pop., 600,000.

Revenue, 1913, £1,195,429; 1914 (est.), £1,036,059; expenditure, 1913, £1,202,879; 1914 (est.), £1,006,217.

Public debt, 1914, £5,000,000 odd.

Imports, 1912, £1,630,925; 1913, £1,907,876; exports, 1912, £2,548,405; 1913, £2,154,310. (Of the imports in 1913, 62·2 per cent. came from the U.S., 18·1 per cent. from Germany, and 7·8 per cent. (£162,217 U.K. produce) from the U.K.)

President, Dr. Ramón Báez (provisional).

Consul-General in the United Kingdom, Don Arturo L. Fiallo, 36, Mark Lane, E.C.

Consul, O. Ventura, 17, Coleman Street.

British Minister Plen. (resident in Havana), Stephen Leech.

British Chargé d'Affaires and Vice-Consul, G. A. Fisher (Santo Domingo). **Vice-Consuls,**

H. H. Gosling (Santo Domingo); M. Doorly (Puerto Plata); C. McFadzean (Sanchez).

Steamship lines: see p. 298. **Mail transit:** 21-25 days.

ECUADOR.

Ecuador is a republic of equatorial South America, constituted in 1830 by separation from the original republic of Colombia. Under the Constitution of '84, modified in '87 and '07, it is governed by a President directly elected by the people for four years, with the assistance of a Congress composed of a Senate of 32 members, elected for two years, representing the 16 provinces, and a Chamber of 42 Deputies, representing the people, which is elected every two years. The electors to both Chambers must be adults able to read and write. The State Church is Roman Catholic, but by a law of 1904 the Church and its property are under the control of the State. Primary education is free and obligatory. The foreign commerce centres in Guayaquil. The chief products are cocoa, indiarubber, hides, coffee, sugar, and cotton. Ecuador is the largest cocoa-producing country (export, 1912, £1,571,561). Panama hats, of which £281,735 worth were exported in 1912, are now made almost exclusively in Ecuador. Gold and other minerals exist in considerable quantities, but the country badly needs development. There is a railway from Duran to Quito (270 miles). **Army** about 7,000 officers and men, with a National Guard which can be made up to 90,000. Service nominally universal and compulsory from 18 to 50 years of age; three years' service with the colours.

Area (including the Galapagos Islands, which have an area of 2,400 sq. m., pop. 400), 120,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,500,000, of whom nearly 900,000 are Indians. Capital, **Quito**, pop. 80,000; **Guayaquil** has a pop. of 90,000 and Cuenca of 50,000. Revenue and expenditure were estimated to balance in 1913 at £2,038,658, and in 1914 at £2,076,045. Imports, 1912, £2,130,568; 1913, £2,070,913; exports, 1912, £2,737,939; 1913, £2,737,940. Foreign debt, £3,221,745; internal debt, £1,257,918.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £421,093; 1913, £467,737. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £555,093; 1913, £414,641.

President, General Leonidas Plaza, elected 1912.

Minister in London (vacant).—**Consul-General,** Celso Nevares, 9, Bishopsgate, E.C.

British Minister, Ernest Amelius Rennie, M.V.O. (resident at Lima, Peru).—**Consul-General,** L. J. R. Jerome (Quito).—**Consul at Guayaquil,** Alfred Cartwright. **Vice-Consuls,** G. Powell (Guayaquil), H. Cornwall (Esmeraldas).

Steamship lines: see p. 238. **Mail transit:** 30 days.

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN.

Ruler.

Abbas Hilmi, eldest son of the late Tewfik Pasha, succeeded his father as the seventh Viceroy and third Khedive of Egypt Jan. 7th, 1902. He was b. July 14th, '74, and at the time of his father's death was studying at the Theresianum Academy at Vienna, where he had been for five years. He married Princess Ikbal Hanem, and has issue by her four daughters, a son and heir, Prince Mohamed Abdul Mouneim, born Feb. 20th, '99, and another son, Prince Abdul Kader, born Feb. 4th, 1902.

His brother, Mohamed Ali, was born in '75. The Khedive has an annual allowance of £100,000.

Government.

Egypt is nominally dependent on Turkey. From '79 to '83 the country was under the dual control of France and Great Britain, but in the latter year Great Britain intervened after Arabi Pasha's rebellion, and since then has practically governed the country. The British occupation, at first regarded as temporary, has by force of circumstances become firmly established, and the predominant position of Great Britain was formally recognised by France by the Anglo-French Agreement (signed April 8th, 1904). The French, German, and other Governments also assented to very considerable modifications in the international arrangements established in Egypt for the protection of foreign bondholders, the modifications being contained in a draft Khedivial Decree annexed to the Agreement. H.M. Government gave an assurance to those Powers that their commerce with Egypt should enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment for thirty years.

There is a British Agent at Cairo, who has a seat in the Council of Ministers, in which, with the Khedive, rests the real legislative authority. There are, however, provincial councils for local affairs. In July 1913 the previously existing General Assembly and Legislative Council were amalgamated into one, termed the *Legislative Assembly*. The new body consists of 89 members, 66 being elective. The whole system of representation was at the same time improved by the introduction of elections in two degrees, with one elector-delegate for every 50 inhabitants. In the event of a minimum representation not being secured at the elections, an Organic Law requires the Government to secure such representation. The Legislative Assembly is given a certain power of initiative which was not possessed by the previous bodies, but certain matters are reserved from the Legislative Assembly, such as the service of the Civil List, and all questions concerning foreign powers and the relations of Egypt with them (see Cd. 6875 of 1913). The judicial system is somewhat complex. The Consular Courts try cases of crime brought against foreigners, and civil cases between foreigners of the same nationality; the Native Courts, instituted '84-9, are occupied with civil actions between natives, and crimes by natives; and there are also courts of religious law for Mohammedans. The *Mixed Tribunals*, which were instituted in '75, deal with civil actions between persons of different nationalities, or between natives and foreigners, and to some extent with criminal offences of foreigners. They were set up for a period of five years, and have been renewed periodically for periods of five years. The chief religion is that of Islam, the Moslems numbering over 9,000,000, but there are about 730,000 Christians, of whom 608,000 are Copts with the Patriarch of Alexandria at their head. In '07 only 5'8 per cent. of the population over 7 years of age could read and write. The remainder were illiterate, but progress is being made. In 1906 a Supreme Council of Education was reconstituted and a department of Agriculture and Technical Education established, and in 1910 local education was handed over to the Provincial Councils. There are many Government Coptic and Mohammedan schools.

Suez Canal.

This waterway is the property of an Egyptian company, authorised by the Viceroy in 1856, and confirmed by the Sultan ten years later, the concession having been granted to the late M. de Lesseps for 99 years from Nov. 1869. A proposal to extend the concession from 1969 to 2058 was put forward in 1910, but was rejected by the Egyptian National Assembly. The length of the waterway is 90 miles, of which 66 miles are canal and 24 miles natural lakes. The width of the canal is 120 feet, and the depth is sufficient for vessels drawing up to 30 feet. The depth when first opened in 1870 was 24 ft. 4 in. It was increased in 1890, 1902, 1906, and again in 1903 (to 28 feet). In 1914 the depth was increased to 29 feet, and in 1915 to 30 feet. The largest regular user of the canal is the P. & O. s.s. *Orama* (13,000 tons). The general management is conducted from Paris, and the statutes are framed in accordance with French Company Law. In 1875 the British Government purchased the Khedive's shares for nearly £4,000,000 sterling. Their present value is £35,000,000. The affairs of the Canal are carried on by an Administrative Council of 32 members, of whom 10 are British, 3 of the latter being nominated by the Government. President, M. Jonnart; Hon. President, Prince d'Arenberg. British members: Sir H. A. Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B.; H. T. Anstruther, Sir W. E. Garstin, G.C.M.G. (nominated by the Government); R. S. Donkin, Sir F. Green, Lord Inchcape, G.C.M.G.; Lord Rathmore, J. W. Hughes, Sir T. Sutherland, G.C.M.G.; and D. Sanderson. Transit dues, 6'25 fr. per ton; for ships in ballast, 3'75 fr. The transit receipts in 1869 were £2,178; in 1913, £5,066,037. The following table shows the traffic:

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net tons.	British Vessels.	Percent. British tonnage.
1910.	4,533	16,581,898	2,778	62'9
1911.	4,969	18,324,794	3,089	64
1912.	5,373	20,275,120	3,335	63'4
1913.	5,085	20,033,884	2,951	60'2

Industries, etc.

Principal products, cotton, sugar, petroleum, and cereals, about two-thirds of the population being engaged in agriculture. The fellahen, or small cultivators, receive advances from the *Agricultural Bank* up to £307 10s., or in a few cases to £512 10s., the loans being limited to 50 per cent. of the selling value of the land on which the advance is made. The Government guarantees interest at the rate of 3 per cent. on the Bank's capital, and the Bank charges 9 per cent. interest on its advances to the cultivators. The Bank takes all responsibility, but the Government through its tax-gatherers collects the money due to the Bank with the land tax. The fellahen are also protected by the five-feddán law, which prevents distraint being levied on the agriculture property of cultivators consisting of five feddáns or less (1 feddan = 1'038 acre). The development of the country's commerce and industry in recent years has been most marked, and her prosperity is steadily increasing. But the cultivated area can never extend beyond the region which is capable of

being watered by the Nile. There are 1,400 miles of State railways, and 780 miles of light agricultural railways owned by companies.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area of Egypt (excluding the provinces reconquered in the Soudan), about 363,000 sq. m., of which about 12,976 sq. m. are settled. **Pop.** (1907) 11,287,359. According to the 1907 census there were about 147,000 foreigners—63,000 Greeks, 35,000 Italians, 21,000 British, and 15,000 French. **Cairo** has a population of 654,000, and **Alexandria** of 330,000.

	1911	1912	1913
Revenue . . .	£17,177,107	17,848,352	17,703,898
Expenditure . .	£17,077,207	17,569,629	17,659,961

The **Budget of 1914-15** estimates revenue and expenditure at £18,162,000.

Exports, 1911, £E28,599,000; 1912, £E34,574,321; 1913, £E31,662,065. (The share of the principal countries in 1913 was as follows: Great Britain, £E73,643,479; British Far East, £E109,919; United States, £E248,405; Germany, £E4,066,282; France, £E2,787,243; Russia, £E2,241,701; Austria-Hungary, £E1,756,993; Switzerland, £E1,012,217; Italy, £E1,012,594.) **Imports**, 1911, £E27,227,000; 1912, £E25,907,759; 1913, £E27,865,195. (The share of the principal countries in 1913 was as follows: Great Britain, £E8,496,483; British Far East, £E1,778,278; Turkey, £E2,723,898; France, £E2,513,108; Austria-Hungary, £E1,910,512; Germany, £E1,608,881; Italy, £E1,473,933; Belgium, £E1,177,098; Rumania, £E1,091,507; United States, £E325,160.) **Public debt**, 1913, £E94,202,540 (£E1 os. 64d.).

Exports to U.K., 1913, raw cotton, £17,642,358; cotton seeds, £2,065,471; onions, £182,612. **Exports from (and of) U.K.**, 1913, coal and coke, £2,454,337; cotton goods, £3,437,325; machinery, £554,392; metals and manuf., £840,295; woollens, £121,323.

Ministry: *President of the Council and Minister of the Interior*, Hussein Rushdi Pasha. *Foreign Affairs*, Adly Yeghen Pasha.—*Justice*, Abdel-Khalek Sarwat Pasha.—*Education*, Ahmed Hilmi Pasha.—*Finance*, Yusuf Wahba Pasha.—*Public Works and War*, Ismail Sirri Pasha.—*Waqfs (Pious Foundations)*, Mohammed Moheb Pasha.—*Agriculture*, Ismail Sidky Pasha.

H.B.M. Agent and Consul-General, Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K.P., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E. (£7,600).—*Councillor of Embassy*, Milne Cheetham, C.M.G. (£850).—*Secretaries*, Lord C. Crichton-Stuart, K. H. Grey, E. A. Keeling.—*Consul-General*, D. A. Cameron, C.M.G. (Alexandria).—*Consuls*, A. D. Alhan (Cairo); F. G. Freeman (Port Said).—*Vice-Consuls*, G. G. Knox (Cairo); A. B. Geary (Alexandria); R. E. W. Chafy (Port Said).—*Consular Agents*, E. Erba (Fanta); A. W. Murdoch (Birket-es-Sab); F. T. Murdoch (Mansourah); G. Diacono (Zag-a-Zag).

General Commanding Army of Occupation, Major-Gen. Hon. Julian Byng, C.B.

Steamship lines: see p. 298. **Fares:** £10 to £20. **Mail transit:** Cairo, 5-7 days.

History in 1914.

The Government continued its land policy by the distribution of land rendered cultivable by the drainage scheme in the Gharbia district. The distribution, which was attended by the

Khedive and Lord Kitchener, was held at Shatma, and a thousand feddans in five feddan plots were allotted, with a cottage to each tenant. The whole of the Delta is in process of drainage, and the waters of Lake Mareotis are being drawn off by the celebrated Humphrey pumps; that part which has already been brought into cultivation has proved wonderfully fertile.

The elections to the new Legislative Assembly gave general satisfaction, the Assembly being far more representative than any of the preceding legislative bodies, and marking a distinct era in the political development of Egypt. The inauguration ceremony was held, with brilliant ceremonies, on Jan. 22nd. As regards the character of the new Assembly, it may be said that the most successful candidates were the local landowners personally known to the voters, and carpet-baggers met with little success. The composition of the Assembly was: landowners, 49; lawyers, 8; merchants, 4; Ulemas and heads of religious sects, 3; engineer, 1; 21 elected and 4 nominated members of the new Assembly held seats on the old Legislative Council and General Assembly. Lord Kitchener, in his Report for 1913 [Cd. 7338], referring to the prospects of the new Assembly, says: "Whether this new experiment will be a success or not depends, in my opinion, on one factor, and one only, and that is the spirit in which it is carried out. If the Assembly co-operates loyally and earnestly with the Government for the good of the people of Egypt, their moral improvement, their health, their wealth, and their good government, and the Government accept this assistance in the spirit in which it is tendered, the reform in the law will be an unmixed blessing to this country, and it may be an important step along the path of true progress. If, on the other hand, outside influence and foolish counsels prevail, and the Assembly, by unjustified hostility to the Government, unseemly bickering, unreasonable obstruction, and futile attempts to extend its own personal importance outweighing the advantages derived from such institutions, retarded the progress of reform, and acted against the true interest of the Egyptian people, not only will it inevitably destroy itself, but it will convince all reasonable men that this country for the present is not fitted for those representative institutions which are now on their trial in Egypt. Personally I have every confidence in the common sense of the people of Egypt."

In March a ministerial crisis arose owing to a long-standing disagreement between the Premier and the Khedive, which, through a succession of events, had rendered Said Pasha's position too uncomfortable to continue. He was succeeded by Hussein Rushdi Pasha, who had been a minister since 1908.

Lord Kitchener's Report, issued in May, had some interesting passages on hygiene and the fighting of disease in Egypt: "The construction of the villages and their surroundings are generally such that a standard of sanitary excellence in accordance with Western notions can only be very slowly achieved. The houses are overcrowded congeries of mud walls, badly built and badly ventilated. There is generally an entire lack of conservancy arrangements, and man and domestic animals live in close relations. The water-supply is mainly from canals which are open to all sorts of contamina-

tion, and as the subsoil water is near the surface, pools abound almost everywhere."

However, considerable progress has been made in teaching the people the relation between dirt and disease. They "no longer object to being isolated for infectious diseases. . . . The people have, moreover, to some extent overcome their dislike of sanitary measures. The notification of infectious diseases is now general, and concealment is the exception and not the rule as formerly. . . . It is a very striking fact that a few years ago it was a matter of the very greatest difficulty to account for and medically examine pilgrims who return to their homes. This now proceeds quite smoothly, and, instead of being run to earth with difficulty in their villages, they come of their own accord to be examined.

"The other great plagues of the human race in Egypt are eye-diseases—'rife in Egypt as long as 3,500 years ago'—and *pellagra*. Both are being fought on scientific lines. Similarly with the high rate of infant mortality. The problem here is to correct the methods of mothers and midwives, whose fatal ignorance is sanctioned by immemorial tradition. The system has entered on the task by the establishment of maternity schools and children's dispensaries in the provincial towns. Lady doctors travel round inspecting and instructing. Midwives are taken from the villages, trained, and sent back."

In July an attack was made on the Khedive while on a visit to Constantinople. The Khedive and his son-in-law, Jelah El Din, were slightly wounded. The assassin, who was a student of suicidal tendencies, and fanatically inspired by the extremist group of Egyptians, was shot dead by the Khedive's aide-de-camp.

The Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

By the '96, '97, '98, and '99 campaigns the Government re-established its authority over the provinces in the Sudan, temporarily abandoned in '82 and '83, and during the rule of the Mahdi and the Khalifa. A convention between the British and Egyptian Governments, settling the details for the administration of the Sudan, was signed (Jan. 10th, '99). The supreme military and civil command is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Khedive with the consent of H.M. Government. The Sudan has been divided into fourteen provinces, each under a Governor. The provinces are divided into districts under Egyptian officers. Darfur is left under the rule of its Sultan. The civil and criminal codes in force are based on those of India, and a Judicial Commissioner sits at Khartoum, to whom an appeal lies from the provincial tribunals. An educational system is being built up, and there are training colleges for teachers at Khartoum (Gordon Memorial College opened Nov. 1902), Omdurman, Suakin, and Rufaa. A railway runs from Cairo to Khartoum, and is being extended southwards to meet the line from the Cape. It has reached El Obeid, the capital of Kordofan, about 400 miles south of Khartoum. The Nile—Red Sea Railway, 331 miles long and 3½ ft. gauge, has been built from Port Sudan, 30 miles north of Suakin, to the mouth of the Atbara River, about 20 miles south of Berber, on the Nile. The Karima—Abu Hamed Railway, 138 miles in length, runs east from the Nile to Abu Hamed, where it joins the railway to Berber and Khartoum.

Area estimated at 950,000 sq. m., pop. at 3,000,000, including 3,104 Europeans, and 0,815 Abyssinians, Egyptians, and Indians. Khartoum has a population of 14,823 and Omdurman of 41,592. Revenue, 1912, £E1,758,500; 1913, £E1,644,000; expenditure, 1912, £E1,658,500; 1913, £1,615,000. Revenue and expenditure are estimated for 1914 at £E1,644,000. Imports, 1913, £E2,109,776; exports, £E1,185,186.

Sudan Government.

Heads of Departments: Governor-General, Gen. Sir F. R. Wingate, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.—*Private Sec.*, Capt. G. S. Symes, D.S.O.—*Assist. Private Sec.*, A. W. Keown-Boyd.—*Military Sec.*, Capt. R. J. Rees-Mogg.—*Inspector-General*, Hon. Maj.-Gen. Sir R., Baron von Slatin, Pasha, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B.—*Civil Sec.*, Maj. L. O. Fitz M. Stack, C.M.G.—*Assist. do.*, Capt. M. J. Wheatley.—*Assist. do.*, Capt. G. B. Stoney.—*Direct. of Intell. and Sudan Agent.*, Capt. G. F. Clayton.—*Legal Sec.*, E. Bonham-Carter, C.M.G.—*Financial Sec.*, Col. E. E. Bernard, Bt., C.M.G.—*Direct.*, *Agriculture and Forests* (vacant).—*Direct. of Customs*, Capt. C. McKey.—*Direct. of Education*, J. W. Crowfoot.—*Direct.*, *General of Med. Dept.*, Maj. (local Lt.-Col.) H. A. Bray.—*Direct.*, *of Posts and Telegraphs*, Maj. J. P. Moir, D.S.O.—*Direct. of Public Works*, Capt. M. R. Kennedy, C.M.G., D.S.O.—*Direct.*, *Repression of Slave Trade*, Lt.-Col. H. V. Ravenscroft.—*Direct. of Steamers*, Lieut. W. B. Drury, R.N.R.—*Direct. of Stores and Prisons*, Maj. M. Coutts.—*Direct. of Surveys*, Maj. H. D. Pearson.—*Direct. of Veterinary Dept.*, Maj. F. U. Carr.—*General Manager, Sudan Government Railways*, E. C. Midwinter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.—*Staff Officer, Camel Corps Training School, Khartoum*, Capt. W. W. Herring-Cooper, D.S.O.

Governors of Provinces: *Bahr-el-Ghazal*, Maj. R. M. Feilden.—*Berber*, C. P. Browne.—*Blue Nile*, G. E. Iles.—*Dongola*, Col. H. W. Jackson, C.B.—*Halfa*, C. E. Lyall.—*Kassala*, Capt. C. H. Townsend.—*Khartoum*, R. E. More.—*Kordofan*, Capt. R. V. Savile.—*Mongalla*, Capt. R. C. R. Owen, C.M.G.—*Nuba Mountains*, Capt. R. S. Wilson.—*Red Sea*, Maj. C. E. Wilson.—*Sennar*, Maj. A. Cameron.—*Upper Nile*, Capt. F. W. Woodward, D.S.O.—*White Nile*, K. C. P. Struvé.

FRANCE.

France, since the overthrow of Napoleon III. in 1870, has been a Republic governed by a President and two Chambers under the constitution of '71, revised in '75, '84, '85, and '89.

President.

M. Raymond Poincaré, elected to the presidency Jan. 17th, 1913, in succession to M. Fallières, was b. on Aug. 20th, 1860, at Bar-le-Duc (Meuse). He is an advocate at the Court of Paris. He has been in politics since the year 1887, when he became a deputy, and, in 1903, a Senator of the Meuse. He became Minister of Public Instruction in '93 under M. Dupuy as Prime Minister, and in '94 was Finance Minister. He again held office as Minister of Public Instruction in M. Reibit's third administration ('95), and as Finance Minister the following year in M. Sarrien's cabinet. He was Prime Minister from January 1912 until his election as President, holding the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. M. Poincaré is a

zealous advocate of electoral reform and proportional representation. He is a member of the French Academy (elec. '09), and the author of *Idées contemporaines*, and other well-known works. He married Mlle. Henriette Benucci.

Presidents of the Third Republic:—

Adolphe Thiers	1871-73
Marshal MacMahon	1873-79
F. J. P. Jules Grévy	1879-87
F. Sadi Carnot	1887-94
Casimir Perier	June-Jan. 1894-95
Félix Faure	1895-99
Émile Loubet	1899-06
Armand Fallières	1906-13

Government.

The legislature consists of the Assembly, sitting in two houses; viz., the Senate of 300 members, indirectly elected for 9 years (one-third retiring every 3 years) by delegates chosen by the Municipal Councils and the Senators, Deputies, Councillors-General, and District Councillors of the Departments (there are a number of Senators originally elected for life by the two Chambers, but as these die the vacancies are filled up by the election of Senators for a period of 9 years only); and the Chamber of Deputies of 584 members, elected for 4 years by universal suffrage. The Electoral Reform Bill, which has been before Parliament and the country for some considerable time, proposes a return to the system of *scrutin de liste* with proportional representation (see p. 357). At present each Department is divided into arrondissements returning one Deputy, though where the population of the arrondissement exceeds 100,000, it is divided into two or more constituencies. Each elector votes for one Deputy only. Candidates are compelled to declare for which constituency they will stand. Voters are required to be over 21 and to have a 6-months' residential qualification. Both Houses can initiate and frame laws, except in the case of financial laws, which must first be presented to and voted by the Chamber of Deputies. Deputies and Senators are both paid at the rate of 15,000 fr. a year. The Presidents of the two Chambers each receive in addition 72,000 fr. a year for the expense of entertainment. Members of both Chambers travel free on all railways on making a small annual payment.

The executive power is confided to the President, who is elected for seven years by the two Houses united in National Assembly, and receives 600,000 fr. a year, and a further allowance of 600,000 fr. for expenses. He appoints the Ministers and makes all civil and military appointments. War can be declared by the President only with consent of the two Houses, and his every act must be countersigned by a Minister.

The Conseil d'Etat is a special body, composed of Councillors, *Maîtres de Requête*s and Auditors, all appointed by the President, and presided over by the Minister of Justice. Its function is to give advice upon administrative points submitted to it by the Government.

The colonies are looked upon as being politically part of France, and are represented in the Senate by 4 Senators and in the Chamber by 10 Deputies.

Local Government, Education, etc.

As to local government, the unit is the commune, governed by a municipal council and a

mayor. The 36,222 communes are combined into 2,911 cantons, containing on an average 12 communes, and the cantons into 362 arrondissements, governed by elective arrondissement councils and sub-prefects, these arrondissements again forming the Departments, of which there are 86, each with a Departmental Council, besides the territory of Belfort. Prefects, with large powers, represent the Executive, and control the Departments, and Sub-Prefects the Arrondissements.

By a law passed on Dec. 9th, 1905, the Churches were separated from the State, which now recognises no religion officially; and the adherents of all creeds were authorised to form associations for public worship. Formerly the Roman Catholic Church, the Reformed Church, the Augsburg Confession and the Jews were so recognised, and salaries were paid to ministers of the different Churches by the State. But save for pensions and grants made during the period of transition no salaries are now paid by the State. Buildings used for public worship may still be so used, under regulations specified by the Government. Roman Catholics form the large majority of the population.

Primary education, which was reorganised in '78 and '86, is free and obligatory for children from 6 to 13 years of age, and admirably organised. All teachers are laymen, and are paid by the State, except in the towns which number more than 150,000 inhabitants. Secondary education is given in the State *lycées* and communal colleges, in private establishments, and in ecclesiastical seminaries; there are also facilities, including *lycées*, colleges, and courses of secondary instruction, for over 34,000 girls. Numerous technical and special schools, besides 15 universities, complete the educational system.

The legal system comprises for civil cases the Justices of the Peace, and above them the 26 Appeal Courts and the Courts of Cassation. Criminal cases, except petty offences which are dealt with at the Police Courts, come before the Police Correctional Courts, consisting of three judges, but no jury. An examining magistrate, the *juge d'instruction*, makes a preliminary inquiry, and may dismiss the case or send it for trial. Above these courts are the Assize Courts, assisted by twelve jurors, the Courts of Appeal and the Criminal Court of Cassation. Tribunals of commerce and councils of experts deal with commercial cases.

Industries and Statistics.

At the end of 1913 there were 25,390 miles of railway lines of general interest, and 6,001 miles of lines of local interest. Large advances, accounting for a considerable proportion of the public debt, have been made by the country to the railways, which will ultimately revert to the State. The total length of State lines in 1913 was 7,425 miles. There were 3,104 miles of canals used for internal navigation, and 5,472 miles of rivers similarly used. The chief exports are textiles, wine, raw silk, wool, etc., leather, skins and furs, and small ware. Manufactures accounted for £144,000,000 of the exports in 1913, raw materials for £75,000,000, and food products for £33,909,000. The chief imports are wool, silk, coal, cotton, oil seeds, timber, hides, cereals, textiles, machinery, wine, food products. Raw materials accounted for £197,000,000 of the imports in 1913, food products for £76,000,000, and manufactures for

£67,000,000. Agricultural operations engage nearly half the population, and include not only the growing of cereals, wheat principally, but roots, cattle, sugar, silk, wine, vegetables, and poultry and eggs. Coal and iron mines exist, and there is a considerable fishing industry, besides the ordinary manufacturing pursuits.

Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio, is a French Department. Area, 3,367 sq. m.; pop. 288,820. Chief town, Ajaccio (22,264). There is a French torpedo-station there. There is direct communication between Ajaccio and Nice and Marseilles by the mail steamers of the Fraissinet Line. British Consul, Hon. H. C. C. Dundas; Vice-Consul (Bastia), W. Follett Routley.

Area, 207,218 sq. m.; pop., 1911, 39,601,509. The birth rate is very low, and consequently the rate of increase is practically stationary. While the average excess of births over deaths per 10,000 inhabitants during the quinquennial period 1901-5 was only 18, as compared with 106 in Italy, 113 in Austria-Hungary, 121 in England and Wales, 140 in Germany, and 155 in the Netherlands, it was lowered during the next quinquennial period, 1906-11, by 50 per cent., remaining in the other countries quoted practically stationary. In 1911 the deaths exceeded the births by 34,869. The population of Paris is 1,807,044 (1914). Other principal towns are Marseilles (pop. 550,619), Lyons (523,796), Bordeaux (261,678), Lille (217,807), Nantes (170,535), Toulouse (149,576), St. Etienne (148,656), Nice (142,940), Le Havre (136,159), Rouen (124,987), Roubaix (122,723), Nancy (119,949), Reims (115,178), and Toulon (104,582).

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1909 . . .	£160,217,800	£160,208,987
1910 . . .	167,423,349	167,415,203
1911 . . .	175,167,624	175,458,487
1912 . . .	179,933,218	179,918,525
1913 . . .	189,555,297	189,544,141
1914 (estimated) . . .	214,940,719	214,933,178

Of the total revenue in 1913, £24,646,921 came from direct taxes and £107,102,240 from indirect taxes.

Public debt, 1913, (funded) £1,246,480,055; (floating) £55,835,936; total, £1,302,315,991.

	Imports.	Exports.
1908 . . .	£225,620,000	£202,078,000
1909 . . .	249,840,000	228,720,000
1910 . . .	270,000,000	240,000,000
1911 . . .	326,426,000	246,683,000
1912 . . .	318,034,000	265,454,000
1913 . . .	340,335,000	275,012,000

Exports to the U.K., 1913, £46,352,718:

	U.K.	Abroad
Apparel . . .	£1,871,810	£1,793,881
Butter . . .	1,505,442	6,192,001
Motor cars, etc. . .	2,378,258	750,340
Fancy (Paris) goods . . .	355,605	973,829
Feathers, ornamental . . .	553,274	809,793
Flowers, artificial . . .	499,480	1,055,914
Fruits . . .	1,114,373	1,691,611
Leather and manuf. . .	1,399,333	5,245,615

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £28,932,988:

Coal and coke . . .	£8,201,097	£2,325,783
Chemicals . . .	1,440,050	1,557,790
Cotton and manuf. . .	1,553,253	488,537
Leather and manuf. . .	1,677,935	1,760,683

Diplomatic.

Ministry: Prime Minister, M. Viviani.—Justice, M. Briand.—Foreign Affairs, M. Delcassé.—War, M. Millerand.—Marine, M.

Augagneur.—Finance, M. Ribat.—Interior, M. Malvy.—Public Instruction, M. Sarraut.—Colonies, M. Doumergue.—Public Works, M. Marcel Sembat.—Commerce, M. Gaston Thomson.—Agriculture, M. Fernand David.—Labour, M. Bienvenu-Martin.—Without Portfolio, M. Jules Guesde.

Ambassador in London, M. Paul Cambon, G.C.V.O., Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W.—Vice-Ambassador, M. A. de Fleuriat; Secretary, Baron Prosper de Barante; 2nd Secretaries, M. F. Charles-Roux and M. Roger Cambon; 3rd Secretaries, Comte de Montholon, M. Adrien Thierry; Attachés, M. Paul Morand and M. Jules Blondel; Naval Attaché, Commandant Comte de Saint-Seine; Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Vicomte de La Panouse; Secretary Archivists, M. J. Knecht; Commercial Attaché, M. Jean Périer; Consul-General, M. M. de Coppet, 51, Bedford Square, W.C.

British Embassy, 39, Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris.—Ambassador Ex. and Plen., Rt. Hon. Sir Francis Leveson Bertie, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. (£11,500); Minister Plenipotentiary, Earl Granville, C.V.O.; Secretaries, G. D. Grahame, M.V.O., P. L. Loraine, R. F. O. Bridgeman, C. M. Palairé, and Edmund Monson; Hon. Attaché, T. F. Powell; Archivist, W. D. Cuthbertson; Commercial Attaché, Sir H. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Military Attaché, Col. Hon. H. Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., D.S.O.; Naval Attaché, Capt. M. H. Hodges, R.N., M.V.O.

British Consuls-General: W. R. Hearn, 7, Rue Montalivet (Paris); H. L. Churchill (Havre); M. C. Gurney, M.V.O. (Marseilles). Consuls: A. L. S. Rowley (Bordeaux); A. J. Ogston (Brest); P. Wilkinson (Calais); P. C. Sarell (Dunkirk); E. R. E. Vicars (Lyons); J. W. Keogh (Nice); C. B. C. Clipperton (Rouen). Vice-Consuls: W. Sutcliffe (Amiens); P. Schoedelin (Bayonne); A. A. Bellairs (Biarritz); H. F. Farmer (Boulogne); A. G. B. Bax (Caen); J. Taylor, M.V.O. (Cannes); E. R. Spearman, C.M.G. (Chantilly); Capt. C. D. Beresford (Cherbourg); A. Runkner (Croix); Commr. H. C. Wallis, R.N. (Dieppe); J. Lewis (Grenoble); J. Charleson (Honfleur); J. Hook (Hyères); C. J. Hans Hamilton (La Rochelle); J. E. Walker (Lille); G. B. Gilliat-Smith (Marseilles); H. H. Hill (Menton); G. de Bernhardt (Nantes); C. Graham (Paris); G. D. N. Haggard (Paris); H. T. H. Hewetson (Pau); J. W. Lewthwaite (Reims); E. W. Taylor (Rouen); Hon. E. Henniker-Major (St. Malo); S. E. Kay (Toulon); T. Huggins (Toulouse).

Mail transit: Paris, 10 hours.

Political Parties.

A few years ago the two main groups in politics might have been roughly, but accurately, defined as Republicans and Reactionaries, the latter including the Royalists (followers of the Duc d'Orléans) and Imperialists (followers of Prince Napoleon Victor). Now, however, the main division is between the Government Republicans and the Opposition, an Opposition embracing the most diverse elements. At the general election on April 27th, 1902, the Progressists lost heavily, and the Nationalists gained ground only in Paris. After the election a new Cabinet under M. Combes succeeded M. Waldeck-Rousseau's Administration in June 1902, the latter having held office since June '99. In 1904 a split took

place amongst the Radical Socialists, a large number of the group forming a new party called the Radical Socialist Left. In Feb. 1905 **M. Rouvier** succeeded as Prime Minister, and formed a Cabinet containing 6 Radicals and Radical Socialists, and 5 Republicans of the Left. In June 1905 **M. Delcassé** resigned his post as Foreign Minister, the Moroccan affair being the apparent cause of his retirement, and **M. Rouvier** took over his portfolio. In March 1906 **M. Sarrien** became Prime Minister, and the General Election in May resulted in the return of the Bloc to power with a gain of 56 seats, the Bloc being a coalition between the various Radical Republican groups and the Socialists. There were returned 246 Radicals and Socialist Radicals, 77 Radical Republicans, 7 dissident Radicals, 22 Independent Socialists, 53 Unified Socialists, 64 Progressists or Mélinists, and 117 Royalists, Bonapartists and Nationalists. Only a minority of the Socialists favoured the Collectivist programme. In Oct. 1906, **M. Clemenceau** succeeded **M. Sarrien** as Premier. **M. Clemenceau** remained in power until July 1909, when he was defeated after a heated controversy with **M. Delcassé** in the Chamber. He was succeeded by **M. Briand**, who was followed in turn by **M. Monis** and **M. Caillaux**. The general election of 1910 made little alteration in the relative strength of parties. General disapproval of **M. Caillaux's** conduct of affairs in the Franco-German-Morocco crisis of 1911 resulted in the fall of his Cabinet in Jan. 1912, and the accession to office of **M. Raymond Poincaré** with a Cabinet which included most of the ablest statesmen in France. **M. Poincaré** remained in power until his election to the Presidency in 1913, when he was succeeded by **M. Briand** (January). **M. Briand's** Ministry was defeated in the Senate on the Electoral Reform Bill on March 18th. **M. Briand** consequently resigned, and was succeeded by **M. Barthou**.

See further, History, below.

History in 1914.

The year 1914 has indeed been a memorable one for France. Opening with political excitement, increasing as the year wore on, it has culminated in almost the greatest crisis of her history. The **Barthou Ministry**, after an existence of little more than eight months, was defeated at the close of December. The question before the Chamber was the loan of £52,000,000, referred to in the 1914 edition. £16,000,000 of this large amount had been required to make good the deficits in the Budgets of the previous three years caused by military expenditure in Morocco. The assent of the Chamber to the loan had only been carried by a majority of 21 in a house of 561 members. On the question of the immunity of the new Rente from taxation on the lines of the old Rente, **M. Caillaux**, executing a complete change of front, delivered a violent attack, arguing that to make the new Rente immune would cut at the very root of the Income Tax Bill, since a very large part of French wealth was invested in Government stock. On a division the Government had an adverse vote of 25, and **M. Barthou** at once placed his resignation in the hands of the President. After some delay, **M. Ribot**, a former Prime Minister, was requested to undertake the task of forming a Government. He was not able, however, to gain the united support of the Republicans to his policy of

conciliation, and failed in his attempt. **M. Dupuy** was asked to form a Cabinet, but he met with a similar failure. Thereupon **M. Doumergue**, who enjoyed the confidence of **M. Caillaux**, was asked and consented to form a Ministry, himself taking the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The new Cabinet, ultra-Radical in complexion and composed for the most part of men with careers still in the making, did not command the enthusiasm of the Press or the public. **M. Caillaux**, who was the mainspring of the new Ministry, received the portfolio of Finance. On March 16th the tragic murder of **M. Gaston Calmette**, editor of the *Figaro*, by the wife of **M. Caillaux**, created a tremendous sensation and drove **M. Caillaux** from office. **M. Calmette**, who had for some time been publishing persistent and violent attacks on the Finance Minister, was shot at the office of his paper, the first shot taking effect.

In April the General Election was held, the state of parties at the dissolution being: Radicals, 124; Socialist Radicals, 132; Independent Socialists, 24; Unified Socialists, 74; Republicans of the Right, 74; Progressives, 68; and Members of the Right, 99. The results of the elections was an appreciable gain to the Socialist party, who polled some 280,000 additional votes, and added five members to their strength in the House. The voice of the country was, on the whole, favourable to the candidates who included the three years' service law, moderate income-tax, and electoral reform in their programme. Great enthusiasm was evinced at the return of the **Abbé Lemire**, who was under the ban of the Church and interdicted from administering the sacraments, the Church considering that priests in politics are perilous to its interests. The **Doumergue Ministry**, which remained in office ostensibly for the purpose of conducting the elections, resigned on June 1st. **M. Viviani** was invited to form a Ministry, and failed, a result which attended the efforts of other statesmen called on by the President, the pivot on which all their efforts failed being that of enforcing the three years' law or reverting to the two years' system, the extreme Radicals being emphatic in their demands for the latter. The President then turned to **M. Ribot**, who on June 8th, by the help of a great rally of the Moderate Republicans, succeeded in forming what was considered a strong combination. It lasted, however, but a day, being defeated by a combination of the Radicals and Socialists. Once again the help was invoked of **M. Viviani**, who this time succeeded with considerable ease, himself taking the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. The new Government, on the first time of asking, obtained a substantial majority in the House, and announced their intention of maintaining the three years' law. The £35,000,000 was, when issued, subscribed many times over, showing the financial strength of the country. No other political crisis intervened, and the declaration of war by Germany found all parties, whatever their political differences, united in common action for the defence of their country, and this unison of thought and action was embodied in a reconstruction of the Ministry on Aug. 26th, in order to include representatives of the various parties, who thus joined together to present a common front to the enemy.

On June 15th a great thunderstorm of ex-

ceptional violence broke over Paris. The torrential rains which followed caused the bursting of a sewer and the subsidence of several streets, in which many people were engulfed and lost their lives.

In July, just before the outbreak of war, M. Poincaré paid a State visit to Russia, returning to France on July 29th.

On July 28th, after a week's trial, Madame Caillaux was acquitted of the charge of murdering M. Gaston Calmette.

Colonies and Dependencies.

The Minister of the Colonies controls the administration of all the Colonies, but Algiers is under the Minister of the Interior, and Morocco and Tunis are under the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Those colonies which are not directly represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, by the 4 Senators and 10 Deputies sent from the colonies, are for the most part represented on the *Conseil Supérieur des Colonies*, which consists of colonial senators and deputies, colonial delegates, and other officials appointed to it.

Area of the colonies and dependencies about 4,500,000 sq. m.; pop. about 41,000,000.

Colonies in North Africa.

Morocco. See p. 237.

Algeria. One of the Barbary States of North Africa, now a French province, administered by a Governor-General assisted by a consultative Council. There is also a *Conseil Supérieur*, partly elected, which, with the Financial Delegations, representing the French Colonists, other French taxpayers, and the Mohammedan natives, considers the Budget annually. The country is divided into the three departments of Oran, Constantine, and Algiers, capital cities of same names, each sending one senator and two deputies to the National Assemblies. The products of the country include wine, wheat, barley, and other grains, sheep and other animals, olive oil, fruit and vegetables, iron, zinc, and other ores, wool and skins, cork, phosphates, esparto, tobacco, etc. Efforts are being made to encourage the planting of cotton. There are phosphate beds in the Department of Constantine which have been worked for some years, the output in 1911 being 738,935 metric tons. There are deposits, as yet unworked, scattered through practically the whole of Algeria. The French forces maintained in Algeria consist of an army corps numbering 63,827 men, and the expenditure for military and naval purposes is borne by France. The railways have a length of 2,071 miles. Area, 221,771 sq. m.; pop. (1911), 5,633,828, including about 752,043 Europeans. The population of Algiers is 177,967; of Oran 123,086. Revenue and expenditure, £6,289,000. Exports, 1912, £21,843,000; 1913, £23,420,440; imports, 1912, £26,785,000; 1913, £26,700,400.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £1,403,205; 1913, £1,311,599. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £986,901; 1913, £1,340,498.

The Algerian Sahara was in 1905 reorganised in four territories. It is under the Governor-General in regard to civil affairs, but has a distinct Budget, and is financially aided by France. Its area is estimated at 141,563 sq. m., and population at 494,306, including 5,533 Europeans.

Governor-General, M. Lataud.

British Consul-General, Basil S. Cave, C.B. (£1,000).—*Vice-Consuls*, H. S. London (Algiers); J. Madden (Arzeu and Mostaganem); H. A. Scratchley, M.V.O. (Bône); W. Miller (Constantine); T. Barber (Oran); T. N. L. Barber (Philippeville).

Steamship lines: see p. 298. Mail transit: 53 hours.

Tunis lies east of Algeria, and is bounded on the north and east by the Mediterranean, and on the south by the Sahara. Made a French protectorate '82. A French Resident-General, under the direction of the French Foreign Office, controls the administration. There is a mixed Consultative Council of natives and Europeans. The military maintained in the country number 20,362 men, the cost falling upon France. The Bey is Mohamed El Nasr, b. 1855, who succeeded May 12th, 1906. Chief products are barley, wine, olive oil, zinc, lead, and iron ores, phosphate of lime, dates, and esparto grass. There are now 1,100 miles of railway and 3,906 of telegraph. Area, 51,000 sq. miles; pop. 2,000,000, including 46,000 French (exclusive of the army of occupation), and 109,000 Italians, the majority being Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles. Capital, Tunis, pop. 205,000. Revenue, 1913, £2,361,876; expenditure, £2,347,073; public debt, £9,287,260. Imports, 1911, £4,867,337; 1912, £6,251,760; exports, 1911, £5,744,028; 1912, £6,186,208.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £711,819; 1913, £862,461. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £523,785; 1913, £476,263.

French Resident-General, M. Gabriel Alapetite.

British Consul-General at Tunis, E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B.—*Vice-Consuls*, R. Schembri (Tunis); Hon. T. Bourke (Bizerta); S. Leonard (Sfax).

French Somaliland, on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, includes the two ports of Obok and Jibutí, and the town of Tajura. It lies between the British Somali Coast Protectorate on the east and the Italian colony of Erythrea on the north-west. From Jibutí a railway has been built inland to Dire-Daouh, in order to open up trade with Abyssinia, and will be continued to Adis Abeba. Coffee, gold, ivory, musk, and skins are the chief exports. The country is administered by a Governor, and the capital is Jibutí (pop. 16,535). The area is about 46,000 sq. m., and population 208,061. Imports, 1911, £1,304,825; 1912, £1,293,640; exports, 1911, £750,997; 1912, £767,031.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £74,695; 1913, £110,312. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £180,258; 1913, £214,158.

Colonies in the Indian Ocean.

Madagascar. From time immemorial until the reign of Radama I. (1810-28) this large island was divided into a number of petty chieftaincies; but that Hova sovereign managed to bring a considerable portion of the country under his authority, so that he and his successors became virtual rulers of Madagascar, and were acknowledged as such by European Powers. In 1895 the island was conquered by the French, becoming first a Protectorate, and then in 1896 a French colony. Pop. (1911): native, 3,165,820; European, 12,580; Asiatics, 5,816; and Africans, 15,249. A Governor-General resides at Antananarivo, assisted by an Administrative Council. For nearly a century the Hova (of Malay-Melanesian origin) were dominant, and are still the

most civilised and intelligent of the Malagasy peoples. A great deal of missionary, including civilising and educational, work has been done in the island; first, and for many years principally, by the London Missionary Society, but also by the Norwegian and American Lutheran, the Friends, the Anglican, the Roman Catholic societies, and also since 1895 by the French Protestants. Since the conquest the policy of the Government has been largely anti-Christian, and the number of children now under instruction is less than half of those learning in 1894. Cattle herding and agriculture are the principal occupations. The island has rich deposits of gold (58,015 ozs. in 1913), graphite (6,314 tons in 1913), copper, iron, and lead, and magnificent forests of valuable timber. Coal and petroleum have been reported in the south-west; rice, cattle, hides, gum, indiarubber, wax, cotton, sugar, rofia cloth, fine straw hats, vanilla, lard, and coffee are exported to Mauritius, Réunion, and Europe. British trade with the island has been greatly diminished by the operation of the tariff instituted in '97. The majority of the imports come from France. **Area**, 228,500 sq. m. **Capital**, **Antananarivo**, called by the French **Tananarive**, a striking and well-built town (pop. 70,000) upon a lofty hill about 100 miles inland from the east coast. **Ports** are **Tamatave** (pop. 7,073) and **Majunga** (pop. 5,250). A railway has been completed between **Tamatave** and **Tananarive**, a distance of 229 miles. **Nossi Bé**, a small island on the N.W. coast, held by the French since 1843, and a flourishing trade-port, is a dependency of Madagascar. **St. Marie**, a small island on the north coast, taken by the French in 1643, and **Diego-Suarez**, a French colony since '85, and the **Comoro Islands**, a group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel, are also dependencies of Madagascar. **Area**, 620 sq. m. The group consists of four small elevated islands—**Great Comoro** (pop. 57,400), **Mohilla**, or **Little Comoro** (pop. 4,500), **Anjouan**, erroneously called **Johanna** (pop. 25,500), and others. **Mayotte** (area 143 sq. m., pop. 9,500) is also a dependency. Sugar and vanilla are cultivated. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1911, £1,202,506; 1912, £1,228,840. **Imports**, 1912, £2,001,394; 1913, £1,869,893; **exports**, 1912, £2,393,772; 1913, £2,242,175.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £230,625; 1913, £221,626. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £65,718; 1913, £70,096.

Governor-General, M. Albert Picquière (app. 1910). **British Consul**, T. P. Porter, Tananarive.

Réunion. An island 420 miles east of Madagascar, occupied by the French since 1638, under a **Governor** and a **Council-General**, elected by the inhabitants, and represented at Paris by a Senator and 2 Deputies. The capital and chief centre is **St. Denis** (pop. 24,000). Sugar is the staple product (39,800 tons in 1913), but vanilla, rum, perfumes, and tapioca are also exported. A railway connects the chief port, **Pointe-des-Galets**, with **St. Benoît** and **St. Pierre**. There is cable communication with Mauritius and Madagascar. The **Union Castle Co.** now provide a direct steamship route to the United Kingdom and South Africa. **Area**, 970 sq. m.; **pop.** (1911), 173,822. **Imports**, 1913, £977,597; **exports**, 1913, £663,637.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £5,365; 1913, £1,422. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £13,222; 1913, £15,760.

British Consul, John T. Piatt; **Vice Consul**, J. A. Mancini.

Colonies in French Central Africa.

French Equatorial Africa is bounded on the north-west by the Cameroons, on the north by Wadai, one of the Central Soudan States, on the east by the Bahr-el-Ghazal, on the south-east by the Congo Free State, and on the west by the Atlantic. **Area** about 667,000 sq. m.; **population** estimated at 5,000,000. It is under the control of a **Governor-General**, assisted by a **Council of Government**. It was in 1906 divided into three colonies—viz. the **Gahun Colony**, capital **Libreville** (pop. 3,000); the **Middle Congo Colony**, capital **Brazzaville**; and the **Ubangi-Shari-Chad Colony**, capital **Fort de Fossil**. The **Middle Congo Colony** has an **Administrator-in-Chief**; the other Colonies have a **Lieut.-Governor**, and all three have **Administrative Councils**. The military forces number about 4,000. The colony entails a heavy burden on the French Colonial Budget. A railway between **Point Noire** and the Congo is projected, while wireless communication is established between **Brazzaville** and **Point Noire** on the coast. France has ceded to Germany two sections of territory uniting the German Cameroons to the R. Congo and the R. Ubangi. Delimitation proceedings are in course. The exports (ivory, ebony and other woods, rubber, and palm nuts and oil) were £820,320 in 1912, and the imports £813,480.

A Convention for the delimitation of the Congo-Cameroon frontier was signed April 18th, 1908.

The states of **Bagirmi**, **Wadai**, and **Kanem** were recognised as French by the Anglo-French agreement of March 21st, '99. **Wadai**, which extends from **Darfur** to **Kanem**, and from French Congo to the Sahara, is the strongest native state in the Soudan. It has an estimated area of about 150,000 sq. miles, and a population of about 2,000,000. The **Mabas**, a Mohammedan negro race, are the ruling tribe; but there are many Arabs also, and these carry on a wide commerce. The population profess adherence to the **Mahdi-es-Sennussi**, the head of a sect which is by far the most powerful in Africa, and has its headquarters at the oasis of **Kufrah**, on the caravan route between **Wadai** and **Benghazi**. **Kanem** is a vassal state lying north-west of **Wadai** and north of **Lake Chad**, with an area of about 30,000 sq. m. and a pop. of about 100,000. **Bagirmi**, which lies south-west of **Wadai**, and to the south-east of **Lake Chad**, has an area of about 65,000 sq. m., and a pop. of about 1,000,000 Mohammedan negroes. At the capital **Massenia**, a French Resident is stationed.

British Consul, vacant (resides at Boma); **Vice Consuls**, J. E. Bell (**Leopoldville**); J. Deemin (**Libreville**).

Colonies in French West Africa.

French West Africa includes **Senegal**, **French Guinea**, the **Ivory Coast**, **Dahomey**, the **Upper Senegal-Niger Colony**, and the civil territory of **Mauritania**, of which accounts are given separately. French territory stretches inland from the coast to the **Upper and Middle Niger**, thence eastwards to **Barrawa**, on **Lake Chad**, north to **Tunis** and **Algeria**, and is bounded on the west by the Spanish Coast territory of **Rio de Oro** and **Adrar**. The supreme local power with regard to all French West African

colonies is placed in the hands of a Governor-General, resident at Dakar, having as his auxiliary a Commandant-General of all the military forces in French West Africa, a Secretary-General, and a Council. Subordinate to him are the Lieut.-Governors of the Colonies. The cost of the services common to all the colonies is met out of funds provided by their customs and shipping dues. The military forces consist of about 10,000 men, of whom 7,000 are natives. A uniform system of education was established in 1903, and the Government have reorganised the administration of agriculture and are specially encouraging the production of rubber and cotton. Area about 1,687,000 sq. m.; pop. (1910) 11,000,000. Revenue and expenditure, for 1913, £1,273,200. The imports and exports are given under the respective colonies. The number of ships entered and cleared in French West Africa were 2,035 (net tonnage, 2,816,004). Of these, 766 were French, 678 British, and 447 German.

Exports to U.K. from French West Africa, 1912, £901,922; 1913, £888,631. Imports from (and of) U.K. to French West Africa, 1912, £1,260,013; 1913, £1,479,321.

Separate accounts of the constituent colonies of French West Africa are given below. There is also a Territory of Mauritania, including the districts of Trarza, Brakna, Gorgol, and Guidimaka, on the right bank of the Senegal river, administered by a Commissioner. Area, 343,750 sq. m.; pop. (1911) 600,000.

British Consul-General for Western Africa and the Sudan: Capt. C. Braithwaite Wallis, F.G.S. *Vice-Consul*, P. H. Stormont (Dakar); *Consular Agent*, T. P. Holden (Porto Novo).

Dahomey lies between Lagos and Northern Nigeria on the east and Togoland on the west, and extends inland to the Military Territories. It was taken by the French in '92, and is administered by a Lieut.-Governor with an Administrative Council. It is self-supporting, and receives no subsidy from the Home Government. The area of the country is about 40,000 sq. m., and the population (1911) 851,000. The capital is Porto Novo (pop. 50,000). The old capital was Abomey, 70 miles north of Whydah. The chief products of the country are palm oil and palm kernels, while various manufactures are also springing up. The chief port is Kotonon, and a railway runs inland to Savé (156 miles). The bulk of the trade is with France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, the last having much the largest share. Imports, £786,942; exports, £878,332.

French Guinea lies on the coast, between Portuguese Guinea, which forms the boundary on the north, and Sierra Leone on the south; but it extends inland to the Niger. The colony is administered by a Lieut.-Governor. Area about 95,000 sq. m.; pop. (1911) 1,763,000. The capital and only important centre is Konakry, which is said to be supplanting Sierra Leone in the West Coast trade. A road has been built from Konakry to the Niger, and a railway from Konakry to Kouroussa on the Upper Niger (350 miles) was completed in 1910. The colony is practically self-supporting. The chief products of the whole region are india-rubber, hides, palm oil, sesame, and gum, but there has been a great decrease in the exports of rubber, which were valued at £603,827 in 1912. Imports, £733,492; exports, £802,317.

Ivory Coast, The, was organised as a separate colony in 1893. It lies between Liberia and the Gold Coast, and towards the interior adjoins the French Sudan. It is administered by a Lieut.-Governor, and is self-supporting. Bingerville is the capital, and Grand Bassam and Assinie are the other chief towns. Bonduku is becoming a centre of trade between the French Sudan and the coast. Area 125,000 sq. m., and pop. (1911) 1,200,000. A railway has been built from Abidjan to Dimbokro (114 miles). The chief exports are rubber (£330,259 in 1912), palm-oil, ivory, coffee, and mahogany. Imports, £822,677; exports, £729,713.

Senegal. The colony consists of the four municipal communes of St. Louis, Dakar, Rufisque, and Goree; native territories directly administered; and the Senegal protectorate. It is represented at Paris by a deputy, elected by the four communes, but is administered by a Lieut.-Governor. Area 73,750 sq. m., pop. (1911) 1,172,000. Capital, St. Louis (pop. 22,000); Dakar has a pop. of 25,000. Chief exports are gum, indiarubber, nuts, and skins. The Senegal is navigable 750 miles up. A railway 165 miles long connects Dakar, on the coast, St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal river, and Rufisque (pop. 12,500); another Kayes to the Niger (344 miles); and another Thiès to Kayes (83 miles). Imports, 1912, £2,989,742; 1913, £3,522,831; exports, 1912, £2,135,297; 1913, £2,917,513.

Upper Senegal-Niger Colony, formed in 1904 from the Senegambia and Niger Territories. It is bounded on the north by the French Algerian territory, on the west by French Guinea, on the south by the Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Togoland, and Dahomey, and on the east by a line running north from Lake Chad. It includes part of the Sahara and the upper Senegal. The Colony includes the Military Territory of the Niger, divided into two districts, Timbuctoo and Zinder, and administered by military authorities under the authority of the Lieut.-Governor, who resides at Kayes for the present. Bamako, on the Niger, has, however, been chosen as the capital. A railway 350 miles long has been built from Kayes to Koulikoro on the Niger. Area, 370,000 sq. m.; pop. (1911), 4,500,000. Imports, £699,852; exports, £155,442.

Colonies in America and West Indies.

French Guiana is in South America, on the Atlantic coast, and is bounded by Dutch Guiana on the west and by Brazil on the south. Area about 34,500 sq. m.; population 40,009; capital, Cayenne (pop. 12,426). The colony is used as a penal settlement, the penal population being about 9,848; and is under a Governor with a Council-General of 16 members. It is represented at Paris by a deputy. Gold forms practically the sole export, though there are valuable forests in the interior. Imports, 1913, £436,106; exports, 1913, £484,609.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £5,321; 1913, £3,540. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £5,506; 1913, £18,077.

British Consul, G. Hewett; *Vice-Consul*, H. Fourage.

Guadeloupe consists of two islands, Basse-terre and Grandeterre, separated by a narrow salt-water river, with five smaller dependent islands, all situated in the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. Capital, Basse-Terre

(pop. 8,626); chief town, Pointe-à-Pitre (pop. 18,942). **Products:** sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, cacao, bananas, vanillas, and preserved pineapples. The colony is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies, and has an area of about 680 sq. m., and a total population of 212,430. It is administered by a Governor with an elected Council. **Revenue and Expenditure, 1914 (est.),** £208,315. **Imports, 1913,** £726,962; **exports, 1913,** £917,695.

British Vice-Consul, J. E. de Vaux.

Martinique is a West Indian island of the Windward group. It is administered by a Governor with a General Council. It is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies. **Area,** 390 sq. m.; **pop. (1911)** 184,004. **Fort Royal, or Fort de France (pop. 27,069),** is the seat of government. The chief products are sugar, rum, and cocoa. **Imports (mainly from France and America), 1912,** £854,000; **exports (chiefly to France),** £1,211,245.

Exports to U.K., from French West Indies, 1912, nil; 1913, £286. **Imports from (and of) U.K. to French West Indies, 1912,** £63,572; 1913, £77,207.

British Consul, H. J. Meagher.

St. Pierre and Miquelon are the chief islands of two groups near the south coast of Newfoundland, acquired by France in 1635. They are under an Administrator with a Consultative Council and municipal councils. **Capital, St. Pierre.** The chief industry is codfishing. **Area of groups,** 93 sq. m.; **pop. (1911)** 4,209. **Imports, 1912,** £207,177; **exports, 1912,** £231,715.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £12,170; 1913, nil. **Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912,** £7,166; 1913, £6,633.

British Consul, P. J. F. Staniforth.

Colonies in Asia.

French India consists of Pondicherry, Karikal, and other towns, in a district the area of which is about 196 sq. miles, and the pop. 276,434. **Population of Pondicherry** 48,538. The colony is divided into ten communes, with municipal government. A Governor, who is assisted by an elective general council, resides at Pondicherry, and a senator and a deputy represent the colony in Paris. The chief exports are oil seeds. **Imports, 1912,** £361,271; **exports, 1912,** £1,488,728. **Revenue and Expenditure, 1913,** 1,848,575 rupees.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £3,739; 1913, £13,862. **Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912,** £5,535; 1913, £11,141.

British Consul, A. H. Deane.

Indo-China is the name given to the French possessions in the Annamese peninsula—Cochin China, Annam, Cambodia, Tonquin and Laos—with the Kwang-Wan-Chau territory, and the islands leased with it to France by China in '99 (area 400 sq. m.; pop. about 177,000). The Governor-General has his seat at Hanoi, in Tonquin. A Council of Government, consisting of the administrative heads of the subordinate colonies, with the military and naval commanders-in-chief and representatives of commerce and agriculture, etc., controls financial affairs, both general and local. The colony is one of the most prosperous of French colonies. The army consisted in 1913 of 10,873 French and 13,816 native soldiers. A naval force is stationed there also. Agriculture is the chief industry. The chief products

exported are rice, pepper, cotton, coals, tea, sugar, silk, salt, copra, hides, etc. There are 976 miles of railway. **Area** about 308,900 sq. m.; **population, 16,500,000,** mostly Annamese. **Imports, 1913,** £6,463,633; **exports, 1913,** £8,845,072. In both cases the transit trade is deducted.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £160,371; 1913, £277,209. **Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912,** £85,962; 1913, £158,070.

British Consul, T. F. Carlisle (Saigon).

Annam became a French protectorate in '84. **Area,** 61,500 sq. m.; **pop. 5,554,822.** **Capital, Hué (pop. 63,611),** near the coast, garrisoned by French troops. Coal and iron have been discovered in abundance, and there are coal mines at Turane. The King, Thanh-Tai, abdicated in favour of his son Duy-Tan, in 1907, and a Council of Regency was appointed. The administration is under a French resident. The various peoples belong to the Indo-Chinese race, a link between Chinese and Malays. Religion chiefly Buddhism. **Revenue, £247,435; expenditure, £232,480.**

Cambodia has been a French protectorate since '63. Its area was increased in 1907 by the cession to it by Siam of the provinces of Battambang and Siamrap. **Capital, Phnompenh (pop. 62,225),** on the Mekong. The reigning sovereign is King Sisowath, but there is a French Resident at Phnompenh. The cotton industry is growing steadily. **Area, 67,500 sq. m.; pop. 1,634,252.** **Revenue, £250,753; expenditure, £229,880.**

Cochin-China comprises the whole of the Mekong delta. **Area, 20,000 sq. m.; pop. 3,050,000.** **Capital, Saigon (pop. 189,000).** The country is divided into 21 districts, each administered by a French officer, and is represented by one deputy at Paris. The French population numbers 13,960. The chief export is rice. **Revenue, £495,241; expenditure, £470,328.**

Tonquin was made a French colony in '84. It lies north of Annam, east of the Shan States of Burmah, and south of the Chinese province of Yunnan. **Area, 46,400 sq. m.; pop. 6,190,720.** **Capital, Hanoi,** on the Hanoi or Song-koi river (pop. 100,000). Principal port and chief seat of trade, Haiphong (pop. 20,000). The chief export is rice. At Hongay, near Hai-phong, and at Kebo, there are coal mines worked by French companies. Copper and iron are also mined. **Revenue, £757,693; expenditure, £494,034.**

The **Laos Territory**, taken from Siam in 1893, has an estimated area of 111,500 sq. m., with a pop. of 663,727. **Capital, Vientiane.** The Territory includes the three protected states of Luang Prabang, Bassac, and Muong Sing. The cost of administering the Laos territory is shared between all the colonies making up French Indo-China. **Revenue, £82,942; expenditure, £76,344.**

Colonies in Oceania.

New Caledonia is an island in the South Pacific, lying to the south-west of the New Hebrides. **Area, 7,650 sq. m.; pop. 50,605,** including 13,138 free and 5,671 of convict origin, the rest being natives. The **Loyalty Islands** (area 800 sq. m., pop. 14,800) to the east of it are grouped with it as a dependency. Other dependencies are the Isle of Pines (area 58 sq. m., pop. 600), the Huon Islands, the Chesterfield

GERMANY: GOVERNMENT.

Islands, and the Wallis Archipelago (area 40 sq. m., pop. 4,500), north-east of Fiji. New Caledonia is governed by a Governor with an elective Council-General. The capital is Noumea (pop. 8,961). Ores and minerals (nickel, chrome and cobalt) are worked and exported (value £337,662 in 1913). Agriculture and cattle-breeding are also carried on successfully, and coffee is an increasing export. Imports, 1912, £612,670; 1913, £708,316; exports, 1912, £557,388; 1913, £633,536.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £103,381. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £44,800.

British Consul at Noumea, H. C. Venables.

Other Islands in Oceania belonging to France are the **Society Islands**, including Tahiti (area 600 sq. m., pop. 11,000, chief town, Papeete. Great expectations are formed as to the future from a discovery of valuable and vast phosphate deposits at Makatea and other islands; 1913 export, 82,076 tons, value £65,645); and **Moorea** (area 50 sq. m., pop. 1,600); the **Leeward Islands**, the **Tabuai**, and **Raiuava Islands** (area 100 sq. m., pop. 1,700); the **Tuamotu Islands** (pop. 5,000); the **Gambier** (area 6 sq. m., pop. 600) and **Marquesas** (area 480 sq. m., pop. 4,280) Islands. They are all administered by a Governor and an elective Council-General of 11 members. Total area about 1,500 sq. m.; pop. about 30,000, nine-tenths of whom are natives. Revenue, 1913, £145,082; expenditure, £127,631. Imports, 1912, £309,837; 1913, £361,218; exports, 1912, £339,254; 1913, £462,180, consisting chiefly of copra, mother-of-pearl shell, and vanilla.

Exports to U.K. from French Pacific, 1912, £255,533; 1913, £317,292. Imports from (and of) U.K. to French Pacific, 1912, £41,076; 1913, £59,943.

British Consul at Tahiti, H. A. Richards.

GERMANY.

Ruler.

William II., German Emperor and King of Prussia, the eldest son of the late Emperor Frederick III. by Victoria, Princess Royal of England. He was b. Jan. 27th, 1859, and succeeded his father June 15th, '88, his mother, the Empress Frederick, surviving till 1901. Ed. at the gymnasium of Cassel and the University of Bonn. He married on his twenty-second birthday, in '81, the Princess Augusta Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, b. Oct. 22nd, '58, and the silver wedding was celebrated on Feb. 27th, 1906. His eldest son, Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, the Crown Prince, came of age May 6th, 1900, having been b. May 6th, 1882; and was married on June 6th, 1905, to H.H. the Duchess Cecilia of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, who was b. Sept. 20th, 1886. Their eldest son, Prince Wilhelm Friedrich Franz Joseph Christian Olaf, and grandson of the Kaiser, was b. July 4th, 1906. Other grandsons are Prince Ludwig Ferdinand, b. Nov. 9th, 1907; Prince Hubertus, b. Sep. 30th, 1909; Prince George, b. Dec. 19th, 1911. The Emperor has five other sons—Princes Eitel Frederick, b. July 7th, '83, (married to Princess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg, Feb. 20th, '06); Adalbert, b. July 14th, '84; August, b. Jan. 20th, '87, (married to Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Oct. 22nd, '08); Oscar, (b. July 27th, '88; and Joachim (b. Dec. 17, '90),—and a daughter, Princess Victoria Louise, who m. 1913 Prince Ernest Augustus, (Duke of Brunswick). His Majesty's Civil List is about

£770,554, irrespectively of his castles and estates.

States of the Empire.

States.	Area Eng. sq. m.	Popula- tion.
Prussia	134,616	40,165,219
Bavaria	29,292	6,887,291
Württemberg	7,534	2,437,574
Baden	5,823	2,142,833
Saxony	5,789	4,806,661
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,068	620,958
Hesse	2,966	1,282,051
Oldenburg	2,482	483,042
Brunswick	1,418	494,339
Saxe-Weimar	1,397	417,149
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,131	106,442
Saxe-Meiningen	953	278,762
Anhalt	888	331,128
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	764	257,177
Saxe-Altenburg	511	216,128
Lippe	469	150,937
Waldeck	433	61,707
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	303	100,702
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	333	89,917
Reuss Junior Branch	319	152,752
Schaumburg-Lippe	131	46,652
Reuss Elder Branch	122	72,769
Hamburg	160	1,014,664
Lubeck	115	116,599
Bremen	99	299,526
Alsace-Lorraine	5,604	1,874,014
Total	208,780	64,925,993

Government.

According to the constitution of April 16th, 1871, all the states of Germany form an eternal union; the direction of political and military affairs is vested in the Emperor, who may declare war, but if it is not defensive, the consent of the Bundesrat, or Federal Council, is required. The Imperial Army is under the supreme generalship of the Emperor, and there is a Minister of War for each of the four kingdoms—Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg—the Prussian War Minister being also Minister for the smaller states. The legislative functions of the empire are vested jointly in the Reichstag and the Bundesrat, and the Emperor has no veto on laws passed by these bodies. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrat and the Reichstag, and to take effect must be promulgated by the Emperor. The Bundesrat, which represents the individual states of the empire, as the Reichstag represents the German nation, consists of 61 delegates, appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session. Of these, 17 sit for Prussia, 6 for Bavaria, 4 each for Württemberg and Saxony, 3 each for Baden, Hesse, and Alsace-Lorraine, 1 each for Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick, and 1 each for the remaining states, including Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen. The votes of Alsace-Lorraine cannot be exercised upon a motion for the amendment of the constitution, and are governed by the "instruction" of the Statthalter, who is removable at the pleasure of the Emperor. Of its functions, it may be said that the Bundesrat is mainly a confirming body, although it has the privilege of rejecting measures passed by the Reichstag. It has also a limited initiatory power, which it occasionally exercises. Members of the Bundesrat

have the right of appearing in the Reichstag, and of speaking on any question in which the state they represent is directly interested. Members of the one chamber, however, are not eligible for election to the other, although they may sit in their respective provincial diets. The Reichstag is composed of 397 members, elected by universal suffrage and ballot for the term of five years. Of these 236 constitute the elected of Prussia, 48 represent Bavaria, 23 Saxony, and the remainder the other states in due proportion, ranging from 1 to 17. Members are now paid £150 per session with a deduction of £1 for each day's absence.

Political Parties.

The centre of political life in the German Empire is the Reichstag, which, however, has no effective means, except the refusal of supplies, of imposing its will upon the Government. The constitution of the Reichstag is complex, and it is the task of the Government so to manipulate parties that it shall have a majority which will give it a fairly free hand in home affairs and absolute control of foreign politics. The last four general elections have resulted as follows:—

Party.	General Elections.			
	1898.	1903.	1907.	1912.
Centre	103	103	103	90
Conservatives . .	74	73	83	45
National Liberals .	48	50	55	44
Social Democrats .	56	82	43	110
Radicals and Moderate Radicals)	43	35	51	41
Poles	14	16	20	18
Anti-Semites . . .	12	9	30	11
Other parties . . .	47	32	10	38
	397	397	397	397

Religion, Education, etc.

Owing to its federal constitution, the relations of Church and State vary in different parts of the empire, but liberty of conscience prevails. The Jesuit Law of 1872 excludes from the Empire the Order of the Society of Jesus and kindred orders in their corporate capacity, though the clause giving power to expel individual members of these orders was repealed in 1904. The Protestants form 62½ per cent. of the population, and Roman Catholics, with adherents of the Greek Church, 36½ per cent., Jews making up 1 per cent. of the remainder. Education is general and compulsory throughout the empire for children of from 6 to 14 years. There are elementary schools, supported from the local rates, in every town and village; and besides the elementary there is an admirable system of secondary education, including continuation schools for the working classes, middle schools for business life, gymnasia for the universities and learned professions, with modifications where necessary in favour of modern subjects and modern languages, and special schools for technical education. There are, besides, 21 universities in the empire. Uniform codes of civil, commercial, and criminal law prevail throughout the empire. The lowest courts are the *Amtsgerichte*, each with a single judge try-

ing both civil and criminal cases. Above these are the *Landgerichte*, with a more extensive jurisdiction, including a criminal chamber with five judges and jury courts. The *Oberlandesgerichte* are the courts of second instance, and the supreme court (*Reichsgericht*), with 92 judges, appointed by the Emperor on the advice of the Bundesrat, sits at Leipzig.

Industries and Trade.

Agriculture is a very considerable industry, employing about 10,000,000 of the population. Of the total inhabitants of the Empire, 46 per cent. live in the rural districts and 54 per cent. in the towns. The mining, metal works, textile (see TEXTILE INDUSTRIES) and other manufacturing industries employ more than 11,000,000, and the chief articles exported are iron and iron goods, groceries and food products, drugs and chemicals, wool and woollen goods, cotton and cotton goods, anthracite coal and coke, instruments, machines and vehicles, earthen, ores, and precious metals, hardware, literary and art objects, fancy goods, clothing, silk and silk goods, etc. Forestry and mining are both industries of great importance. About 25 per cent. of the area of the Empire was estimated to be under forest in 1900. Mining is pursued chiefly in Prussia and Saxony. The industries of the country have been developed enormously in recent years, and in actual tonnage the shipping of Germany stands second in the world. (See MERCANTILE MARINE.) The chief imports are corn, groceries and food products, wool and woollen goods, cotton and cotton goods, earthen, ores and precious metals, drugs and chemicals, wood, hides and skins, oils and fats, animals and animal products, silk and silk ware, cattle, etc. The commerce of the country has since '88 been administered by the Zollverein or Customs League, which embraces the whole of the states with the exception of a few small districts, as well as Luxemburg. Import duties are levied, the country's policy having been strongly protectionist since 1870. For commercial purposes there are 145 districts, each with its Chamber of Commerce; and these chambers have done more towards building up German commerce than any other one factor.

Compulsory insurance against sickness, accidents, old age and infirmity, has been in operation for some years. Most of the railways, which traverse 33,426 miles, belong either to the Imperial or the State Governments. There are 8,832 miles of canals and navigable rivers.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area (with Alsace-Lorraine), 208,830 sq. in.; pop., 1910, 64,925,993. The populations of the chief cities are: Berlin, 2,071,000; Hamburg, 931,035; Munich, 595,467; Leipzig, 489,850; Dresden, 548,308; Cologne, 516,527; Breslau, 512,105; Frankfurt-on-Main, 414,576; Düsseldorf, 358,728; Nurnberg, 333,142; Charlottenburg, 305,978; Hanover, 302,375; Essen, 204,653; Chemnitz, 287,807; Stuttgart, 286,218; Magdeburg, 279,629; Bremen, 247,437; Königsberg, 215,994; Stettin, 236,113; Duisburg, 229,483; Dortmund, 214,226; and Kiel, 211,627.

The Imperial Revenue, as apart from State and municipal revenue, is chiefly derived from posts, telegraphs, customs, taxes, duties, and various other sources, such as the China indemnity, rents, etc., and also the receipts from the Imperial railways in Alsace-Lorraine (the

other railways in Germany for the most part belong to the respective states through which they run). Matricular contributions are also collected by the respective states and are handed over to the Imperial Government. These contributions are based upon the population of each state. In addition to the customs duties there are excise taxes on tobacco, sugar, salt, spirits, vinegar, champagne, beer, matches and contrivances for lighting, playing-cards, lotteries, stamp duties on documents dealing with freight, passenger tickets, and permission tickets for driving motor-cars. There are also stamp duties on cheques and on securities, and also on the purchase of businesses. Besides this there are also inheritance taxes, land value taxes, and increment value duties. In 1913 extra taxation was imposed to meet the increased cost of armaments. It consisted of a "single levy," varying from 0.15 per cent. to 8 per cent. according to the value of the property; and of a "property tax" to be assessed for the first time on April 1st, 1917, on the increment accrued in the three years from Jan. 1st, 1914, and thereafter every three years. The first basis of valuation (that of Jan. 1st, 1914), is the value of the total property as assessed for the "single levy." The expenses of the war Germany is waging will, however, alter the whole basis.

Revenue and expenditure (ordinary and extraordinary), 1912, £144,306,755; 1913, £184,801,660; 1914, £174,785,683.

The Imperial Funded and Unfunded Debt was on Oct. 1st, 1912, £269,844,390, including Treasury bonds, for the short term bonds issued to meet the chronic annual deficits have become Consols in all but name. It had risen to this figure from £3,534,200 in '77. The Secretary for the Treasury stated in 1912 that the combined debts of the Empire and the States amounted to £1,000,000,000.

The value of the Imports and Exports (including coin and bullion) is as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1890 . . .	£231,503,000	£188,000,000
1900 . . .	320,500,000	255,000,000
1911 . . .	500,350,000	411,200,000
1912 . . .	550,855,000	454,975,000
1913 . . .	534,750,000	495,630,000

Exports to U.K., 1913, £80,411,057:—

Apparel . . .	£1,269,541	Machinery . . .	£2,384,142
Motor-cars and parts . . .	1,479,273	Iron and Steel . . .	7,524,533
Chemicals . . .	1,863,980	Paper . . .	1,080,179
Corn and grain . . .	2,164,875	Zinc and manuf. . .	17,884,441
Cotton manuf. . .	7,006,540	Silk manuf. . .	2,626,708
Dye stuffs . . .	1,730,821	Skins and furs . . .	1,373,367
Leather . . .	1,894,919	Sugar . . .	10,894,105
" manuf. . .	1,261,731	Toys and Games . . .	1,183,703
		Woolens . . .	2,046,567

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £40,677,030:—

Coal and Coke . . .	£5,345,732	Wool, Tops . . .	£1,260,338
Cotton yarn . . .	6,941,574	Woollen and worsted yarn . . .	2,929,381
" manuf. . .	3,013,016	Yarn, Alpaca, and others . . .	1,860,029
Fish . . .	1,887,387	Woollen manuf. . .	2,091,286
Machinery, Metals, and manuf. . .	2,316,955		

Chancellor, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg.

Secretaries of State: *Foreign Affairs*, Herr von Jagow.—*Interior*, Herr Delbrück.—*War*, Lieut.-Gen. von Falkenhayn.—*Admiralty*, Admiral von Tirpitz.—*Imperial Treasury*, Herr Kühn.—*Posts and Telegraphs*, Herr

Kraetke.—*Colonies*, Dr. Solf.—*Justice*, Dr. Lisco.

Mail transit: Berlin, 23 hours.

STATES OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

Alsace-Lorraine. The Reichsland Elsass-Lothringen—a former province of France—was annexed by Germany after the war of 1870. There is a Diet of two Chambers, the *Staatsrat* of 18 members, and the *Landesassemblies* of 60 members. The Emperor is represented by a Governor (Statthalter), who resides at Strassburg. Industries, cotton, wine, tobacco, hops.

Area and pop., see p. 220. Revenue and expenditure, 1914, £3,842,365. Public Debt, £2,186,300.

Statthalter, Herr von Dallwitz.

Anhalt. Duke, Friederich II., b. Aug. 19th, '56; succeeded Jan. 24th, '84; married July 2nd, '80 to Princess Marie of Baden (b. July 26th, '65). *Heir-Presumptive*, brother Prince Edward, b. April 18th, '61.

Area and pop., see p. 220. Capital, Dessau (pop. 56,605). Income and expenditure, 1914, £1,163,399.

Baden. Grand Duke, Friedrich II., b. July 9th, '57; succeeded Sept. 28th, '07; married Sept. 20th, '85 to Princess Hilda of Nassau. *Heir-Presumptive*, Max, b. July 10th, '67.

A sovereign state situated in the south-west corner of Germany, consisting of a portion of the valley of the Rhine, and a large mountainous district, forming the greater proportion of the whole state. Industries, agriculture, woollen and cotton goods, silks, paper, tobacco and leather. Chief towns, Mannheim, Karlsruhe (capital), Freiburg, Pforzheim and Heidelberg.

Area and pop., see p. 220. Revenue, 1914, £6,709,947; expenditure, 1914, £9,664,931. Debt, 1913, £27,804,804 (for railways only).

Bavaria. King, Ludwig III., b. Jan. 7th, '45; proclaimed Nov. 5th, '13; married Feb. 20th, '68 to the Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria, Este (b. July 2nd, '40). *Heir*, son, Crown Prince Rupprecht, b. May 18th, '60. A kingdom in the south of Germany, and the second in area and population. Agriculture is extensively carried on, grain of various kinds, hops, tobacco and sugar-beet being grown. Nearly a third of the kingdom is forest. Exports comprise hops, beer, wine, cottons, toys, and fancy wares. Principal towns, Munich (capital), Nuremberg.

Area and pop., see p. 220. Revenue and expenditure, 1914, £39,253,436. Debt, £123,931,932.

Bremen. A state and free town with local self-government. Area and pop., see p. 220.

Brunswick. Duke, Ernest Augustus, b. Nov. 17th, '87; proclaimed Nov. 5th, '13; married May 24th, '13 to H.R.H. Princess Victoria, daughter of the German Emperor. *Heir*, son b. March 18th, '14.

A sovereign duchy situated in the north of Germany. Area and pop., see p. 220. Chief town, Brunswick (pop. 143,552). Revenue, £768,440; expenditure, £744,980. Debt, £1,422,466.

Hamburg. A state and free town with local self-government. Area and pop., see p. 220. Revenue, 1913, £10,938,062; expenditure, £10,938,052. Debt, £38,739,642.

Hesse. Grand Duke, Ernst Ludwig, b. Nov. 25th, '68; suc. March 13th, '92; married, 1st,

Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg (dis. '01; 2nd, Feb. 2nd, '05, Princess Elanore of Solms-Hohensolms-Lich (b. Sept. 17th, '71). *Heir*, George, b. Nov. 8th, '06.

A grand duchy in the south central part of Germany, consisting of two main territories, separated by a portion of Prussian territory. Chief towns, Mainz, Darmstadt (capital), and Offenbach.

Area and pop., see p. 220. Revenue and expenditure, 1913, £43,393,376. Debt, £21,976,705.

Lippe. Prince, Leopold IV., b. May 30th, '71; married Aug. 16th, '01 to Princess Bertha of H.-B.-Barchfeld. *Heir*, Ernst, b. June 12th, '02. A principality dating from the 16th century.

Area and pop., see p. 220. Capital, Detmold. Revenue, 1913, £142,649; expenditure, £130,814. Debt, £62,359.

Lübeck. A state and free town with local self-government. Area and pop., see p. 220.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Grand Duke, Friedrich Franz IV., b. April 9th, '82; suc. April 10th, '97, married Jan. 7th, '04, Alexandra of Brunswick-Lueneburg. *Heir*, Friedrich Franz, b. April 22nd, '10. Area and pop., see p. 220. Capital, Schwerin.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Grand Duke, Adolph Friedrich, b. June 17th, '82; suc. June 10th, '14. Capital, Neu-Strelitz.

Oldenburg. Grand Duke, Friedrich August, b. Nov. 16th, '52; suc. June 13th, '00; married (1) Feb. 18th, '78, Princess Elizabeth of Prussia (d. Aug. 28th, '95); (2) Oct. 24th, '96, Princess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (b. Aug. 10th, '69). *Heir*, son Nicolaus, b. Aug. 10th, '97.

Area and pop., see p. 220. Capital, Oldenburg. Revenue, 1913, £775,431; expenditure, £807,762. Debt, £4,114,806.

Prussia. King, Wilhelm II. (see p. 220). A kingdom situated in the north of Germany and forming by far the largest portion of the empire.

Ministry.—*President of the Ministry and Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Dr. von Bethman Hollweg.—*Finance*, Dr. Lentze.—*Ecclesiastical Affairs and Instruction*, Dr. von Tratt zu Solz.—*Agriculture, Domains and Forests*, Dr. v. Herr.—*Schools*, Dr. Beseler.—*Interior*, Herr von Löbell.—*Commerce and Industry*, Herr Sydow.—*War*, General von Falkenhayn.

Area and pop., see p. 220. Revenue and expenditure, 1913, £233,346,997.

Reuss, Elder Branch. Prince, Heinrich XXIV., b. March 20th, '78; suc. April 10th, '02. *Regent*, Prince Heinrich XXVII. of Reuss-Gera.

Area and pop., see p. 220. Capital, Greiz. Revenue and expenditure, 1913, £89,801.

Reuss, Junior Branch. Prince, Heinrich XXVII., b. Nov. 10th, '58; suc. March 20th, '13; married Nov. 11th, '84, Princess Elise of Hohenzollern-Langenburg (b. Sept. 4th, '64). *Heir*, Prince Heinrich XLV. (b. May 13th, '95).

Area and pop., see p. 220. Capital, Gera. Revenue and expenditure, £138,905.

Saxe-Altenburg. Duke, Ernst II., b. Aug. 31st, '71; suc. Feb. 7th, '08; married Feb. 17th, '08, Princess Adelheid of Schaumburg-Lippe (b. Sept. 22nd, '75). *Heir*, son, George-Moritz, b. May 13th, '00.

Area and pop., see p. 220. Capital, Altenburg (39,976). Revenue and expenditure, £259,946.

Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, Duke, Charles Edward (H.R.H. Duke of Albany), b. July 19th,

'84; suc. July 30th, '00; married October 11th, '05, Princess Victoria Adelheid of S.-H.-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. *Heir*, son, Johann Leopold, b. Aug. 2nd, '06.

Area and pop., see p. 220. Capital, Coburg and Gotha. Revenue and expenditure, £94,401.

Saxe-Meiningen. Duke, Bernhard, b. April 1st, '51; suc. June 25th, '14.

Area and pop., see p. 220. Capital, Meiningen. Revenue, £527,316; expenditure, £445,840.

Saxe-Weimar. Grand Duke, Wilhelm Ernst, b. June 10th, '70; suc. Jan. 5th, '01; married (1) April 30th, '03, Caroline of Reuss (d. Jan. 17th, '05); (2) June 4th, '10, Feodora of Sachsen-Meiningen. *Heir*, Wilhelm Ernst, b. July 28th, '12.

Area and pop., see p. 220. Capital, Weimar (34,582). Revenue and expenditure, 1914, £713,152.

Saxony. King, Friedrich August III., b. May 25th, '65; suc. Oct. 15th, '04; married Nov. 21st, '01, Princess Louise of Tuscany (marriage dissolved, '03). *Heir*, George, b. Jan. 15th, '93.

The third largest kingdom in Germany, and one of the chief industrial divisions of the Empire. The greater proportion of the surface is arable, and the yield of grains and potatoes is high. The chief industries are textile manufactures, mining and machinery, but paper and wood pulp factories, printing and glass industries employ a considerable number of the inhabitants. Chief towns, Dresden (Capital), Leipzig, Chemnitz and Planen.

Area and pop., see p. 220. Revenue and expenditure, £22,661,133. Debt, £43,554,925.

Schaumburg-Lippe. Prince, Adolf, b. Feb. 23rd, '82; suc. April 29th, '11.

Area and pop., see p. 220. Capital, Buckeburg. Revenue and expenditure, £46,176.

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Prince, Günther, b. Aug. 21st, '52; suc. Jan. 19th, '90; married Dec. 9th, '91, Anne Luise of Schönburg-Waldenburg.

Area and pop., see p. 220. Capital, Rudolstadt. Revenue and expenditure, £168,885.

Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. Prince, Günther (see Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt).

Waldeck. Prince, Friedrich, b. Jan. 20th, '65; suc. May 12th, '93; married Aug. 9th, '95, Princess Bathilde's of Schaumburg-Lippe. *Heir*, son, Josias, b. May 13th, '96.

Area and pop., see p. 220. Capital, Arolsen. Revenue and expenditure, £75,300.

Württemberg. King, Wilhelm II., b. Feb. 25th, '43; suc. Oct. 6th, '01; married (1) Princess Marie of Waldeck-Pyrmont (d. April 30th, '82); (2) April 8th, '06, Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe. A kingdom in the south of Germany, including the Black Forest. Agricultural produce, timber and salt are the chief exports.

Area and pop., see p. 220. Capital, Stuttgart. Revenue, 1914, £6,083,781; expenditure, £6,095,337. Debt, £31,239,665.

History in 1914.

The real and inner history of Germany in 1914, which was concerned with the preparations for the Great War she was so soon to wage, remains yet to be written; the outer and apparent history down to the declaration of war was almost colourless, except for the "Zabern incident," which, in the light of later events, must be divested of the importance which seemed to attach to it.

The outburst of feeling by the civil population against German officers in Alsace was caused by the conduct of a young officer, Lieut. von Forstner, stationed at Zabern, who first was the particular subject of riotous demonstration on account of his abusive language against Alsatians. As a consequence, the crowd were charged by troops, and wholesale arrests made. The incident, discussed widely in every country, only brought into more forcible light the tyranny which the Prussian military *regime* had established over the whole of Germany. When, later, the whole question of the conduct of the soldiery was debated in the Reichstag, and, although the Imperial Chancellor put up a half-hearted defence of the military, the general feeling seemed so strong that a motion expressing dissatisfaction with the Chancellor was carried by 293 votes against 54, it was hoped by impartial observers that the time was at hand when the people of Germany would refuse to submit to the monstrous burden and intolerable tyranny which militarism had imposed upon them. But the Press of Germany had been well-trained, and when war was declared, those who had most rebelled against the pretentious claims of the military caste, enthused by patriotism and believing, for the most part, conscientiously that Germany had been wantonly attacked, became as enthusiastic for the war as the most out-and-out Junker.

[See further Special Article on the War].

Colonies and Dependencies.

The German Colonial possessions had before the war an area of 1,000,000 sq. m., with a population of about 13,000,000, including about 12,500 Europeans, of whom 7,500 were Germans, not counting the military forces, which numbered 4,500 Germans and 3,325 natives.

With the exception of German East and South-West Africa, all Germany's colonies are now in possession of her enemies. Togoland was the first to go, surrendering to a British Force on Aug. 27th, 1914; German Samoa surrendered to an expeditionary force from New Zealand on Aug. 29th; on Sept. 11th, the Australian expedition hoisted the British Flag in Herbertshöhe, the Japanese took possession of the Caroline and Marshall group, and Kiaochau in November, while an Expeditionary Force from South Africa, under Gen. Botha, was proceeding against German South West Africa. Particulars of the colonies, as existing before the war, are given below:—

i. Colonies in Africa.

Cameroons. A territory on the Bight of Biafra, West Africa, annexed by Germany in 1884, with a coast-line of 200 miles. Inland it is bounded by Nigeria on the north-west and the French Congo on the south and west. An agreement delimiting the frontier between the Cameroons and the French Congo was signed (April 18th, 1908). It is administered by an Imperial Governor, with a Government Council of 3. The capital is Buëa. Duala (pop. 22,000) is an important trading centre. Cocoa and tobacco are grown, rubber and timber are exported, and a flourishing trade is carried on in ivory and palm-oil. A railway runs to the Mouenguba Mountains (160 kms.). Area 191,130 sq. m., pop. 2,500,000, of whom 1,371 are Europeans. Revenue and expenditure, 1913, £767,000, including £318,000 subsidy. Imports,

1911, £1,465,875; 1912, £1,712,079; exports, 1911, £1,062,544; 1912, £1,166,810.

British Consul, W. F. W. Fosbery, C.M.G.

German East Africa lies immediately to the south of British East Africa, and has an estimated area of 384,180 sq. miles, with a population of 7,500,000, including 5,336 Europeans, of whom 3,579 are Germans. It is administered by a Governor (Dr. Schnee), with a Government Council. There are 24 districts, and district councils are formed where there is a sufficient white population to warrant it. The Colonial troops consist of 14 companies, including 262 Europeans and 2,472 natives. The police force numbers 2,140. The chief products are hides, wax, copra, rubber, gum, fibre, coffee, and cotton. Gold has been found, and coal north-west of Lake Nyasa. Mica and garnets are found also. The Usambara railway now runs from Tanga to Kilimandjaro. The Central railway runs from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, a total length of 780 m. The chief ports on the coast are Dar-es-Salaam (pop. about 26,000), Tanga, Lindi, Pangani, Kilwa, Bagamayo, Mikindani, and Saadani. The chief ports on Lake Victoria are Bukoba, Muansa, and Schirati. The chief ports on Lake Tanganyika are Ujiji and Bismarckburg. Revenue, 1912-13, £966,050. Imports, 1912, £2,515,000; exports, 1912, £1,579,000.

British Vice-Consul, Norman King (resides at Dar-es-Salaam).

German South-West Africa has a coast-line extending from the mouth of the Kunene river in the north to the Orange river in the south. It is bounded on the east by British territory. The area is estimated at 322,450 sq. miles, and the population at 200,000, including 14,830 whites, of whom 12,292 are Germans. The Namib Desert separates the sea from the inland districts where farming is carried on. Amboiland in the north, Damaraland in the middle, and Namaqualand in the south are the three main divisions. The rainfall is greatest in the north and east, diminishing towards the south and west. Copper mining is carried on successfully at Tsumeb and other places in the hinterland of Swakopmund, the northern part; and diamond mining up and down the desert near Luederitzbucht, the southern part. A railway *via* Windhuk (the capital) and Keetmanshoop connects Swakopmund and Luederitzbucht. There is also a railway from Swakopmund to Tsumeb. The rail mileage totals about 1,313 m. Revenue and expenditure (est.) for 1914 balance at £2,707,000, including Imperial subsidy £2,413,000. Imports, 1912, £1,597,862; exports (consisting principally of diamonds and copper), £1,919,237.

British Consul, E. H. W. Müller (Luederitzbucht).

Togoland lies between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and Dahomey on the east; proclaimed a protectorate in 1884. It is the smallest of German colonies, but the only one which exists without State aid. It includes Little Popo and Porto Seguro, and is administered by an Imperial Governor, assisted by a Government Council. The coast-line is only 32 miles long, but inland the protectorate widens considerably. The climate of Togoland is bad, malaria and other fevers being rife, but towards the hinterland the atmosphere becomes drier and cooler. Area 33,660 sq. m.;

pop. 1,500,000, of whom only 363 are Europeans. The capital is Lome, but Togo is the chief native town, and has 5,000 inhabitants. Revenue and expenditure, 1913, £202,855. Imports, 1911, £481,000; 1912, 571,392; exports, 1911, £465,800; 1912, £497,945. Chief exports, palm oil, gum, and ivory. Cotton is being grown with very satisfactory results. A railway has been built connecting Lome with Little Popo, and has been joined by a line from Lome to Palime.

British Consul-General, Capt. C. B. Wallis (resides at Dakar).

ii. Colonies in the Pacific, etc.

Kiao-Chau, a German protectorate in the Chinese province of Shantung, was occupied by Germany in Nov. '97, and formally ceded to her on a 99 years' lease by China in Jan. '98. The protectorate is administered under the German Navy department by a Governor. The territory conceded with the town stretches about 160 miles along the coast, and a neutral zone, with an area of about 2,500 sq. miles and a population of about 1,200,000, surrounds the district and the bay. Area of the protectorate (exclusive of the bay) about 200 sq. miles; pop. about 33,000. A dock has been built, and the place is being made a fortified coaling station, though for commercial purposes the port is free. Railways run inland from Tsintau to Tsi-nan-fu and I-chau, so as to serve the extensive coalfields of Wei-hsien and Poshan.

Samoa Islands. By an agreement made between Great Britain and Germany Nov. 9th, '99, and approved by the United States in Jan. 1900, Upolu (area 345 sq. m.), Savaii (area 660 sq. m.), Manono, and Apolima were assigned absolutely to Germany; and Tutuila and the other islands to the United States. Equality as to freedom of trade was reserved to all three nations, which had previously jointly guaranteed the independence of the islands. The population is 36,000, of whom 500 are whites and 1,000 half-castes. The islands are administered by a Governor, with a native High Chief and Council. The seat of government is Apia, in Upolu. Chief exports, copra and cocoa-beans. Imports, 1911, German Samoa, £203,312; exports, 1911, £219,499. Imports, American Samoa, £18,838; exports, £28,548. (Native population of American Samoa, 6,000.) Acting British *Vice Consul*, T. Trood (Apia).

The Governor of German New Guinea had his seat of government at Herbertshöhe, in the Bismarck Archipelago, and administered the following:—

Bismarck Archipelago. A group situated N. of the eastern part of New Guinea, including islands formerly called New Britain, New Ireland, and New Hanover, and the Solomon Islands, Bougainville and Buka (area 4,200 sq. m., pop. 45,000). They have been a German possession since '84. Area 27,200 sq. m.; pop. 250,000, including 685 Europeans. Chief exports, copra and coconut fibre.

British Consul, I. M. C. Forsyth (Herbertshöhe).

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land is the German portion of New Guinea, and lies to the north of the British territory. Its area, with Long Island, Dampier Island, etc., is about 70,000 sq. m., and the population 450,000, including 283 Europeans. Capital, Rabaul. Tobacco, cotton, coffee, and the coco-palm are cultivated with much success,

and there are rich forests; petroleum deposits were discovered near Eitape in the south-west in 1914, but the quality and extent of the supply are still doubtful. Imports, 1911, £400,741; 1912, £460,352. Exports, 1911, £601,342; 1912, £604,340. British Consul, Fred. R. Jolley.

Caroline and Marshall Islands. This group of islands, in the Pacific Ocean, lies to the north of German New Guinea. The Carolines were purchased from Spain by Germany in '99 for about £837,500. The chief islands in the Caroline group are Yap, Ponape, and Kusai. Area, 560 sq. m.; pop. 50,000. The Pelew group, the most westerly of the groups, consists of 26 small islands, the largest of which is Babel-thuap. The pop. is about 10,000. The Ladrões are divided into two groups, the northern and southern. The former are volcanic and uninhabited, and the latter have a population of about 10,000. Area of Ladrões, 250 sq. m. For administrative purposes there are three divisions: (1) the Eastern Carolines, capital Ponape; (2) the Western Carolines and Pelew Islands, and the Ladrões, capital Yap; (3) the Marshall Islands, capital Jaluit. These have been German since 1885. They include the Ratak and Rakick Islands. Area, 150 sq. m.; pop. 15,000.

British Vice-Consul, Capt. A. B. Scott (Yap).

GREECE.

Ruler.

King Constantine I., who succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father, George I., on March 18th, 1913. King Constantine, who was born on Aug. 2nd, 1868, married in '89 Princess Sophia (b. June 14th, '70) of Prussia, sister of the Emperor William II. King Constantine has three sons and two daughters. The eldest son and heir-apparent is Prince George, b. July 19th, '90, the others being Prince Alexander (b. Aug. 1st, '93), Princess Helene (b. May 2nd, '96), Prince Paul (b. Dec. 14th, '01), and Princess Irene (b. Feb. 14th, '04). The King's brothers and sisters are Prince George (b. June 24th, '69), who was High Commissioner in Crete 1898-1905; Prince Nicholas (b. Jan. 21st, '72); Princess Marie (b. Mar. 3rd, '76); Prince Andrew (b. Feb. 1st, '82), and Prince Christopher (b. Aug. 10th, '88). The King has a civil list of £80,000.

Government.

This country gained its independence in the famous struggle of 1821-29, after centuries of subjection to Turkey, and was in '30 declared a kingdom under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Under the Constitution of '64, revised in 1911, the executive is vested in the King and his responsible ministers. The legislative authority is in the hands of the Boulé, a chamber of 165 representatives elected by manhood suffrage for four years. Officers of the army and navy, civil functionaries, and managers of banks are ineligible for seats. The deputies are each paid about £72 per session. There is also a Council of State. Elementary education is compulsory. The Greek Orthodox Church, governed by a permanent council called the Holy Synod, is the State religion, but complete liberty of worship prevails.

In the war with Turkey, which arose in '97 out of Greek sympathy with Crete, Greece was defeated, and had to pay an indemnity of

£14,000,000, and to submit to a strategic reconstruction of the frontier in Turkey's favour. She also had to accept international control in financial matters in the shape of a **Financial Commission** established at Athens, to which the revenues from specified duties and the State monopolies in salt, petroleum, matches, etc., are assigned for the payment of the interest on the external debt. The Financial Commission has entrusted the administration of the monopolies and the collection of the assigned revenues to a Greek Company, which acts under the control of the Commission. As a result of the war of the Balkan States with Turkey, and subsequently with their former ally, Bulgaria, Greece gained new territory of approximately 16,000 sq. m., including the districts of Salonica and Janina.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 12, but illiteracy largely prevails. The chief industry is agriculture, carried on largely by peasant proprietors, and the chief exports are currants (exports to U.K. in 1913, £1,632,693), ores, wines, fruit, and olive oil. There are 993 miles of railway open. There are large numbers of Greeks outside the limits of the kingdom, especially in Asia Minor, Cyprus, etc. Capital, Athens, pop. 200,000; Salonica, 174,000; Piræus, 95,000; Serres, 50,000.

Area about 41,933 sq. m.; pop. 4,780,419.

Revenue, 1913 (est.), £8,046,484; 1914 (est.), £8,060,000; 1915 (est.), £15,200,000.

Expenditure, 1913 (est.), £10,333,867, and supplemental war votes, £3,872,879; 1914 (est.), £8,800,000; 1915 (est.), £17,981,160.

External Debt, 1912, £35,873,080.

Imports, 1911, £6,939,497; 1912, £6,162,686; exports, 1911, £5,636,106; 1912, £5,800,877.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £2,171,746; 1913, £2,202,486.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £2,569,327; 1913, £2,536,678.

Ministry: Premier and Minister of War and Foreign Affairs (ad interim), M. Venizelos.—*Finance*, M. Diomidis.—*Education*, M. Tsirimokos.—*Commerce and Agriculture*, M. Michalakopoulos.—*Marine*, M. Demertzis.—*Justice*, M. Ractivan.

Minister in London, J. Gennadius, 14, De Vere Gardens, S.W.—*Secretaries*, P. N. Delyannis and M. Collas.—*Consul-General*, J. J. Stavridis, 40, Old Broad Street, E.C.

British Legation, Athens: Envoy Ex., and Min. Plen., Sir Francis E. H. Elliot, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (£3,500).—*First Secretary*, Hon. W. A. F. Erskine, M.V.O.—*Acting Consul-General* (Salonica), J. Morgan.—*Consuls*: George Raymond, M.V.O. (Corfu), F. B. Wood, I.S.O. (Patras), W. J. Norcop (Piræus), H. F. Hastings (Syra), and A. A. C. Merlin (Volo).—*Vice-Consuls*: E. C. D. Rawlins (Canea), P. Papadachi (Corfu), W. D. W. Matthews (Cavalla), J. Saunders (Cephalonia), G. W. Crowe (Patras), G. Mate (Syra), and E. Bonavia (Zante).

Mail transit: Athens, 4 days.

Crete.—Crete is an island in the Mediterranean, lying to the south of the Ægean Sea and Archipelago. Area about 3,300 sq. m.; pop. (1911), 336,151. Chief cities, Candia (pop. 25,185); Canea (pop. 24,399); and Retimo (pop. 9,086). There are about 23,000 Moslems and 307,800 Christians. The island was conquered by the Turks in 1669, but never really submitted, and continually rose in insurrection against them,

and in '98 the Powers set up autonomy under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan. The executive power rested until 1911 in a High Commissioner and a Council of four members; but upon the retirement of M. Zaimis, who held the post of High Commissioner from 1906 to 1911, the Powers did not refill the post. The agitation in Crete for union with Greece was actively pushed forward on the outbreak of the Balkan War, and in Oct. 1912 Cretan deputies were admitted to take part in the sittings of the Greek Chamber. As a result of the treaty of peace between Greece and Turkey, the possession of Crete was handed to Greece, and it was formally recognised by the Powers in Dec. 1913.

Exploration of recent years has led to archaeological discoveries of surpassing interest at Knossos and Phæstos. The chief products are olive oil, fruits, tobacco, cotton, and silk, and trade is carried on chiefly with Greece and Turkey. Revenue and expenditure about £240,000. Public Debt, 1911, 5,317,000fr. Imports, 1911, £853,239; 1912, £931,175, consisting chiefly of foodstuffs and textiles; exports, 1911, £624,349; 1912, £701,978, largely olives and olive oil.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £14,985; 1913, £24,563.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £75,221; 1913, £56,823.

Governor-General, Loukas R. Kanakaris.—**British Vice-Consul at Canea**, E. C. Donaldson Rawlins.

History in 1914.

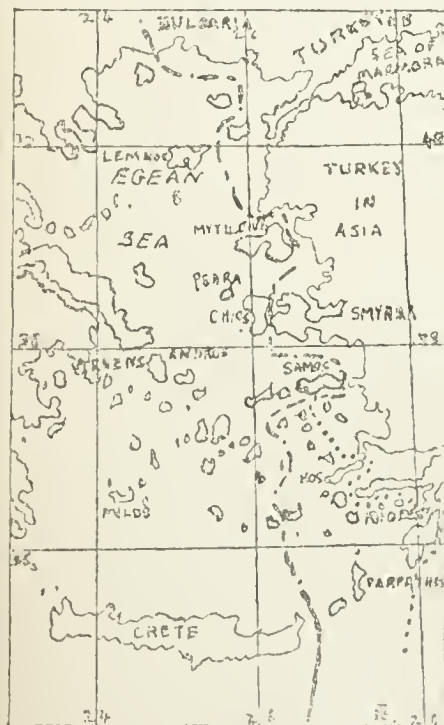
With the communication on Dec. 21st of the Treaty of Athens to the Powers by the Greek Government, and the hoisting of the Greek flag at Canea, the union of Crete with Greece was at last accomplished.

The betrothal of the Crown Prince to Princess Elizabeth of Rumania was rumoured early in the year.

During the year the relations between Greece and Turkey became exceedingly strained. Rankling under the loss of territory on the mainland and the islands of the Archipelago as a result of the Balkan War, Turkey's consequent treatment of Greek subjects in Smyrna and Thrace was continually threatening an open rupture between the two countries. The possession of a strong navy by Greece was a barrier which Turkey could not overcome, and she eagerly seized the opportunity later in the year to purchase the famous *Goeben* and its fellow cruiser of the German navy on their escape from their pursuers and safe arrival in the sanctuary of Turkish waters. On the other hand, Greece determined to add to the strength of her army, and in June, on a debate in the Chamber on a motion for an increase in the cavalry, M. Venezeles stated that the army would be raised gradually during the next five years to 500,000 men. The policy of the Turkish Government in its relation to Greece was summed up by *The Times* special correspondent in an important article as follows:

The quartering of Musulman refugees from Macedonia in all Greek villages situated on the Asiatic sea coast and particularly in those lying opposite Chios and Mytilene would appear to be the practical application of a general political scheme recently adopted by the Ottoman Government. All indications go to prove that the object of the Young Turks is to interpose a barrier between the islands and the Asiatic hinterland in the shape of a

solid mass of Musulman inhabitants all along the coast. This, in the opinion of leading official Turks, will ultimately, and as a natural consequence, put a stop to or at least considerably diminish all the Pan-Hellenic propaganda which has been going on for years, and which has received immense impetus owing to the facilities afforded by the proximity of Chios and Mytilene, now in Greek hands. The propagandists have always found amongst the sea coast Greek rayahs a fruitful soil for their activities. "Sterilise" this soil and penetration into the hinterland would be exceedingly difficult, if not impossible. Such, in a few words, is the line of reasoning which, coupled with a natural desire for retaliation and an innate hatred of the Greek race in general, has led to the decision forcibly to quarter Musulman refugees in Greek villages. So long as this policy is carried out unaccompanied by rape or murder, it is difficult to imagine how any outside interference can be effected with reasonable hopes of success. But should excesses take place on a large scale then may foreign intervention be speedy and severe, for the match once applied to such inflammable stuff as Moslem Macedonian refugees, a conflagration might ensue which would not leave a single Christian alive in Asia Minor.



— — — International boundaries.
 Islands occupied by Italy.

GUATEMALA.

Guatemala is the most northerly republic of Central America, bounded on the west and north by Mexico, on the east by British

Honduras, Salvador, and Honduras and Atlantic Ocean (Caribbean Sea), and on the south by the Pacific. It formerly formed part of the Confederation of Central America, but the Republic was established in 1848. Governed by a President, elected for six years. The legislative power is vested in a National Assembly, elected by universal suffrage (1 for every 20,000 inhabitants) for a term of four years, and a Council of State of 13, part elected by the Assembly and part nominated by the President. Roman Catholicism is the chief religion, but liberty prevails. Education free and compulsory, and 1,800 schools have been established. The Army numbers about 8,500 officers and men when mobilised, with militia about 40,000. Chief products: coffee, bananas, sugar, timber, hides, and rubber. Minerals are found, but are little worked. The trans-continental railway, from Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic to San José on the Pacific, was opened in 1908, and there are in all over 480 miles of line open.

Treaties were signed by Guatemala with Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador in Dec. 1907, setting up a High Court in Costa Rica (whose neutrality was guaranteed) for the settlement of all disputes between the countries named.

Area, 47,810 sq. m.; pop. (est.) 2,000,000, of whom 60 per cent. are pure Indians. Capital, Guatemala, pop. 90,000.

Average rate of exchange for 1913, \$05.00 = £1. Revenue, 1913, £555,600; expenditure, 1913, £533,200.

Imports, 1911, £1,302,884; 1912, £1,575,393; 1913, £2,012,465.

Exports, 1911, £2,195,324; 1912, £2,631,308; 1913, £2,880,085.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £385,725; 1913, £355,725.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £355,246; 1913, £342,768.

External debt, 1912, £2,197,510 (including interest unpaid to Dec. 31st, 1912, £931,104). The regular service of the loan was renewed on July 1st, 1913.

President, Don Manuel Estrada-Cabrera, elected in '98, re-elected 1904 for the period March 1905-11, and again in 1910 for the period 1911-17.

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in England, Señor Don José M. Lardizabal, 11, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

British Legation Guatemala.—*Envoy Ex. Min. Plen. and Con. Gen.*, C. Alban Young, M.V.O.—*Consul*, H. Fleischmann (Quezaltenango).—*Vice-Consuls*—G. D. N. Haggard and F. H. C. P. Bellingham (Guatemala), D. Savage (San José).

Steamship lines: see p. 298. Mail transit: 13 to 15 days.

HAITI.

Haiti, called Hispaniola by Columbus, and afterwards San Domingo, is the second largest island of the Antilles, lying between Cuba and Puerto Rico. Area, 28,240 sq. m.; pop. about 2,000,000. There are two states in the island. The larger is the Dominican Republic (*q.v.*).

The Republic of Haiti occupies the western portion of the island. Area, 10,204 sq. m.; pop. estimated (1912) at 2,500,000, 65 per cent. of whom are negroes and the remainder mulattoes. Capital, Port-au-Prince, pop. 105,000. It was originally a French colony, but was proclaimed independent in 1804, and is governed under a constitution drawn up in '89. The executive

power is in the hands of a **President**, elected for seven years by the Senate and Chamber of Representatives, who receives a salary of £4,800. The Chamber of 95 members is elected directly for three years by all male citizens, and the Senate of 39 indirectly for six years. The official religion is Roman Catholic, and elementary education is free. There is an army of about 7,000 imperfectly trained men, variously armed, and a navy of 4 small vessels. Agriculture is the main occupation of the country, but comparatively little is done to till the fertile soil. The British Consul, in his report for 1913, writes: "There is very little likelihood and no great advantage for British trade securing an increase at present in the business of the Republic, as very few representatives of British houses visit Haiti, while there are always a considerable number of American and French travelling agents on the spot." The railways open to regular passenger and goods traffic are Port-au-Prince to Lake Assuei (28 m.), to Léogane (22 m.), to St. Marc (105 kilos); Cape Haiti to Grande Rivière (33 kilos), and Gonaives to Ennery (32 kilos).

Imports, 1912-13, £1,607,589, mostly from the United States; the principal exporters are New York commission agents, who make an annual visit to study the conditions and requirements of the market. France, Germany, and the United States have commercial conventions with Haiti, and the advantages accruing form a serious bar to the importation of British goods similar to those which are affected by the conventions. There is an increasing demand for American dry goods. **Exports**, £2,263,112, principally coffee, logwood, and lignum vitæ. **Revenue**, 1912-13, £1,287,635; 1913-14, £1,156,673; **expenditure**, 1912-13, £1,387,192; 1913-14, £1,436,673. **Public debt** (external), 1914, £4,700,000. **Currency**, the gourde; in 1914 30.35 gourdes = £1.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £115,542. **Imports from** (and of) **U.K.**, 1913, £167,310.

President, Gen. Orestes Zamor (elected Feb. 1914).

Legation: Minister Resident, A. C. Sansaricq, Artillery Mansions, 75, Victoria Street, S.W.—**Consul**, Maurice Erdmann, 32, Fenchurch Street.

British Minister, Stephen Leech (Havana); *Charge d'Affaires*, Robert M. Kohan.

British Vice-Consuls, E. D. Watt (Port-au-Prince); M. E. Fontaine (Aux Cayes); W. Langdon (Cape Haiti).

Steamship lines: see p. 298. Mail transit: 15 days.

HONDURAS.

Honduras is a Republic in Central America, established in 1839, just before the Confederation of Central America broke up. Governed by a **President** and **Congress**, elected by popular vote for four years. Religious liberty is guaranteed by the Constitution, but Roman Catholicism prevails. Education is free, compulsory from 7 to 15 years of age, and secular. Army about 2,000, and there is a militia of about 31,000. The country possesses great agricultural resources and much mineral wealth, but these have been neglected because of the lack of capital and transport. Nearly all the industries are in the hands of United States capitalists. Agriculture is showing signs of development. The revenue is derived mainly

from the customs and from government monopolies in spirit, powder, and tobacco. Chief products: bananas, tobacco, coffee, sugar, indigo, wheat, gold, silver, and cattle. Most of the foreign trade is with the United States.

Treaties were signed by Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador in Dec. 1907, setting up a High Court in Costa Rica (whose neutrality was guaranteed) for the settlement of all disputes between the countries named.

Area, 44,275 sq. m.; **pop.** (1911) 566,017, the majority of whom are Indian and European races. **Capital**, Tegucigalpa, **pop.** 28,950.

Revenue and expenditure, 1913-14, £402,090. **Imports**, 1913, £863,462; **exports**, 1913, £863,462.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £19,365; 1913, £1,213. **Imports from** (and of) **U.K.**, 1912, £133,625; 1913, £126,768.

Public Debt, £5,398,570.

The loans were raised (1867-70) for the purpose of constructing an inter-oceanic railway, but a small proportion only was expended for this purpose. No interest has been paid since 1872. The arrears amount to £30,803,868. A railway runs 58 miles inland from Puerto Cortes. It is administered by the Government. There are also several short banana lines on the north coast.

President, Dr. Francisco Bertrand (1913-18).

Consul-General in London, M. J. Kelly, 8, 1dol Lane, E.C.

British Minister, C. Alban Young, M.V.O. (Guatemala).

British Consuls, A. E. Melhado (Truxillo), F. E. Keene (Amapala), J. Hepburn (Puerto Cortes), and J. P. Armstrong (Acting Consul-General) (Tegucigalpa). **Vice-Consuls**, H. F. Panting (Omoa), and Joseph Walter (Tegucigalpa).

Steamship lines: see p. 298. Mail transit: 18 to 20 days.

ITALY.

Ruler.

Italy is governed by Victor Emmanuel III., the third constitutional king. The first was Victor Emmanuel II., King of Sardinia, of the house of Savoy-Carignano, who was declared King of Italy on March 17th, 1861, by the first Italian Parliament, which assembled in Feb. '61, though it was not until '70 that the province of Rome was occupied by the Italian army and annexed to the kingdom. The second was King Humbert I., who on July 29th, 1900, was assassinated at Monza by the Anarchist Bresci. Victor Emmanuel III. was b. Nov. 11th, '69, and in Oct. '96 was married to Princess Hélène of Montenegro. The heir to the throne is Umberto Nicola Tommaso Giovanni Maria, Prince of Piedmont, born Sept. 15th, 1904. Other children are Princesses Yolanda Margherita, b. June 1st, 1901; Mafalda, b. Nov. 10th, 1902; and Giovanna, b. Nov. 13th, 1907. The annual allowance for the King's Civil List is about £600,000.

Government.

Under the Constitution of 1848, as subsequently modified and expanded, the Executive is vested in the King, and exercised through his Ministers. The legislative authority is exercised by the King in conjunction with a **Senate** of about 390 members (composed of the Princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members selected by

the Ministry and nominated by the King for life, who have rendered eminent services to the country, are upwards of forty years of age, and pay taxes to an annual amount of £120; and a Chamber of 508 Deputies, elected for a period of five years, though the King can dissolve the Chamber at any time. By the Electoral Reform Act of 1912, the suffrage is made almost universal, being open to all males over 21 years of age except those who, being under 30 years of age, have neither performed military service nor learnt to read and write. The same Act provides for the payment of deputies, who receive £240 annually, of which £160 is represented by direct payment and the remainder by a current account with the railways and post office, defraying travelling and postal expenses. All money bills must be initiated in the Chamber. The first general election under the new suffrage took place on Oct. 26th, 1913.

Local Government, Education, etc.

For the purposes of local government the country is divided into 69 provinces administered by provincial councils and commissions, and subdivided into 8,339 communes. Each commune has a communal and a municipal council, and is presided over by a syndic elected by the communal council from among its own members. The Roman Catholic is the nominal State religion, and the religion of the vast majority of the people; but the Government has passed many acts so framed as to make the civil government supreme, and to secure complete freedom for all creeds. The officials of the Church are appointed by the Pope, but the royal assent is necessary in the case either of a bishop or an archbishop. Elementary education is compulsory between the ages of six and nine (or six and twelve in some communes where facilities exist) in all parts of the country, but the law is not rigorously enforced. Religious instruction must be given to those children whose parents desire it. Secondary and higher instruction is also provided by the State, and there are 17 State universities, besides several others. Life-insurance was created a State monopoly in 1912 with the object of providing the means for old-age pensions. The chief newspapers are the *Tribuna* of Rome the Government organ, the *Secolo* of Milan (Liberal), the *Corriere della Sera*, which circulates throughout the north of Italy and the *Osservatore Romano*, the Vatican organ.

Industries, Railways, etc.

Agriculture is the occupation of over one-third of the population, wheat, maize and other grains being largely produced. Poultry and dairy farming for export are making great progress. Wine, silk and oil are among the other products, and sulphur, zinc, lead and iron are mined. There has been a very marked and rapid industrial development in recent years. The chief industries are the textile—silk, cotton, flax, hemp and jute—mechanical and metal industries. Electricity is very largely used for motive power and for lighting and traction. The chief exports are silk, wine, oil, cotton, sulphur, hemp and flax, skins, ores, and cattle. The total length of the State railways is 8,540 miles.

Statistics and Diplomacy.

Area, 110,646 sq. m.; pop., 1913, 35,238,997. Rome has a pop. of 591,943 (1913), Naples

723,203, Milan 599,200, Turin 427,733, Palermo 341,656, Genoa 289,154, Florence 232,860, Catania 210,703, Bologna 172,789, Venice 160,719, Messina 133,830, Livorno 105,315, and Bari 103,670.

Revenue, 1911-12, £115,532,436; 1912-13, £127,615,972; 1913-14 (est.), £103,717,269; 1914-15 (est.), £108,064,097.

Expenditure, 1911-12, £115,532,436; 1912-13, £127,484,614; 1913-14 (est.), £102,274,917; 1914-15 (est.), £107,120,499.

Public Debt, Funded and Unfunded, 1911, £553,315,604; 1912, £560,955,177; 1913, £570,864,305.

Imports (excluding bullion), 1911, £135,571,902; 1912, £148,076,885; 1913, £145,510,824.

Exports, 1911, £88,170,940; 1912, £95,877,092; 1913, £100,156,545.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £8,127,213:

Cheese . . .	£343,838	Hemp . . .	£308,064
Eggs . . .	420,914	Hides . . .	528,248
Lemons . . .	398,155	Motors . . .	806,614
Other fruits . . .	371,967	Chemicals . . .	380,372
Vegetables . . .	278,599	Silks . . .	1,083,679

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £14,610,057:

Coal and coke . . .	£7,159,415	Cottons . . .	£418,020
Arms and am- munition . . .	531,724	Machinery . . .	902,639
Chemicals . . .	949,646	Metal manufacs.	1,048,804
		Woolens . . .	667,339

Ministry: Premier and Minister of Interior, Signor Salandra.—Foreign Affairs, Baron S. Sonnino.—War, General Zupelli.—Marine, Admiral Viale.—Justice, Signor Orlando.—Treasury, Signor Carcano.—Finance, Signor Rava.—Public Works, Signor Ciuffelli.—Public Instruction, Signor Grippo.—Agriculture, Signor Cavaola.—Posts and Telegraphs, Signor Riccio.—Colonies, Signor Martini.

Ambassador in London, Marquis Imperiali, 20, Grosvenor Square, W.—Councillor, Prince Livio Borghese.—Secretaries, Paolo de Parente, Baron Pietro Arone di Valentino, M. Sappado, Count Policastro.—Chancellor, Cav. Ugo Cattani.—Consul in London, Marchese Faa di Bruno, 44, Finsbury Square, E.C.—Vice-Consul, Cav. P. F. Righetti.

British Embassy, via Venti Settembre, Rome. Ambassador Ex. and Plen., Rt. Hon. Sir J. Kennell Rodd, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (£7,000)—Councillor of Embassy, H. G. Dering, M.V.O.—Secretaries, G. Mounsey, R. Henderson, A. K. Clark Kerr, R. C. Parr.—Hon. Attaché, G. H. Tyrwhitt.

British Consuls-General: W. Keene, M.V.O. (Genoa); S. J. Churchill, M.V.O. (Naples); Major W. P. Chapman (Turin). Consuls: J. H. Towsey (Milan); R. Macbean, M.V.O. (Palermo); C. C. Morgan (Rome); W. H. M. Sinclair (Brindisi); R. H. Pernis (Cagliari); G. Campbell (Venice); M. Carmichael (Leghorn); S. Guattari (Savona); A. Lemon (Florence). Vice-Consuls: E. A. Kane (Ancona); J. F. Rose (Milan); A. Napier, G. W. Grounsell (Naples); M. Turton (San Remo); J. B. Heynes (Messina); A. E. Turton (Bordighera); T. D. Dunlop (Spezia); W. A. Morrison (Palermo).

Mail transit: Rome, 2 days.

Political Parties.

Italian political parties formerly consisted of a Right and a Left, the former being the party of Cavour, the monarchical and Conservative party, and the latter consisting of the followers of Mazzini, the Liberal and democratic if not Republican party. These two parties, however, are now split up into many different combinations. Signor Crispi, after

a long tenure of power, resigned in '91, but the disastrous state of the country's finances led to his recall in '94, and he remained in office until the disasters in Erythrea in the early part of '96. He was succeeded by the Marquis di Rudini, who found himself to a large extent dependent upon the support of the extreme Radicals, led by Signor Cavallotti, and after the general election in March '97 gave Signor Zanardelli and two other Radicals places in the Ministry (Dec. '97). General Pelloux succeeded him with a Liberal Ministry, including adherents of Giolitti, Zanardelli and Crispi, June 29th, '98, but was compelled to resign in May '99, and formed a new administration, consisting, for the most part, of Conservatives, a curious change. Baron Sonnino, though not in the Ministry, lent it his support. After the general election of June 1900 General Pelloux resigned, and a Cabinet of a Moderate Liberal type, under Signor Saracco, succeeded to office. On this falling, in Feb. 1901, an administration was formed by Signor Zanardelli, but in Oct. 1903 he had to retire owing to bad health. M. Giolitti then formed a new Ministry, with Signor Luzzatti as Finance Minister and Signor Tittoni as Foreign Minister. In Sept. 1904 serious strike riots broke out, at the instigation of the Socialists, and the Premier seized the opportunity to dissolve. The general election followed in November. The alarm felt at the reign of terror during the riots led to the defeat of the Extreme Left, who only secured 91 seats (including 30 Socialists), as compared with 106 seats before the dissolution. More than four-fifths of the members elected pledged themselves to support the Constitution against Socialist attacks; this four-fifths including the Constitutional Liberals and the Constitutional Opposition under Baron Sonnino. In March 1905 Signor Fortis succeeded M. Giolitti as Premier. Baron Sonnino took office with a Cabinet of the Centre and Left in Feb. 1906, but in May of the same year was succeeded by Signor Giolitti. Signor Giolitti resigned in Dec. 1909. He was followed by Baron Sonnino, who retained office until the following March, when Signor Luzzatti came into power with a Cabinet in which the Radical element predominated. He resigned in March 1911, and Signor Giolitti once more became premier, but was succeeded in 1914 by Signor Salandra.

Colonies.

Erythrea. The Italian possessions on the Red Sea were combined under this name by various decrees from '90 to 1901. The colony extends from Cape Kasar about 670 miles along the coast of the Red Sea to a point on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. It has the control of its own administration and finance, under a civil Governor appointed by the King. Area about 83,500 sq. m., population, which is nomadic, about 450,000. Asmara is the seat of government. Massowah has about 8,000 inhabitants. Gold-mines exist near Asmara, and pearl fishing is carried on at Massowah by the Italian Pearl Fishery Company. A railway from Massowah to Asmara is open as far as Ghinda. Revenue and expenditure, 1913, £520,321.

Italian Somaliland, in North-East Africa, is separated by the river Juba from the East Africa Protectorate (British), and has a coast-line extending from the Juba to Cape Guardafui, and then along the coast of the Gulf of Aden

to the Somali Coast Protectorate, also British. Area 100,000 sq. m., population about 400,000. It is divided into three parts for administrative purposes: (1) The **Benadir Coast Colony**, with a coast-line from the Juba to Mergeh. In Jan. 1905 Italy assumed sovereign rights over this territory, paying the Sultan of Zanzibar £144,000 therefor, and undertaking the administration instead of the Benadir Co. Great Britain also leased to Italy five acres of land at Kismayu, with a frontage on the shore, to facilitate trade with Benadir. A Convention with Abyssinia delimiting the boundary was signed in 1907. There is a military force of 3,000 troops, and a police corps. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established for inland and coastal communication. Cotton growing promises well. (2) The **Sultanate of Obbia** under Sultan Yusuf Ali, on the eastern coast. (3) The **Sultanate of the Mijertain**, covering the Horn of Africa, the capital of which is Bandar Aula. Revenue and expenditure, 1912-13, £261,386.

Tripoli, which was formally annexed by Italy in Nov. 1911, is a province in Africa on the Mediterranean coast, bounded on the west by Tunis and Algeria, on the east by Egypt, and on the south-east and south by the Sahara. The estimated area, with Barca, is about 400,000 sq. miles, and the population about 1,000,000, mostly Berbers, though there are many Jews. Tripoli is the chief town, with a population of 40,000. The trade of the province, about a fourth of which consists of the caravan trade with the Soudan, practically all passes through Tripoli and Bengazi. The chief exports are esparto fibre, skins and hides, ostrich feathers and sponges. Imports, 1912, £1,072,585; exports, £154,901.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £18,143; 1913, £49,992. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £90,343; 1913, £137,142.

British Consul-General, J. B. Spence (Tripoli); **Consul**, A. Dickson (Bengazi); **Vice-Consul**, J. Tate (Khoms).

History in 1914.

The Chamber elected under the new suffrage met in December, and on the Debate on the Address the late Minister for Foreign Affairs made a long statement, which, in the light of the subsequent history of the year in Europe, and the events immediately foreshadowed at the end of Nov. 1914, has an important bearing on Italy's future policy. Dealing with the southern frontier of Albania, the Marquis di San Giuliano said that this question had a secondary importance for the Powers other than Italy and Austria-Hungary, to whom it was of vital and equal importance; it involved directly the equilibrium, the liberty, and the security of the Adriatic. Referring to the **Triple Alliance**, he said that it was eminently pacific and defensive in its character, and formed a firm base for the whole of Italy's foreign policy. As to the Eastern Mediterranean, the maintenance of the territorial *status quo* and of the present balance of powers among the Great Powers in the Mediterranean was the aim of the policy of Italy. To this end, **Turkey** must be maintained intact, strong, and secure. Another statement on the subject of the **Ægean Islands** (see Map, p. 227) was made by the same Minister in May, in reply to the communication of Sir E. Grey to the Powers, characterising the Italian occupation of the islands as "abnormal." "Although the word

'abnormal' has a meaning in English somewhat different from that of the corresponding word in Italian and French . . . the aforesaid phrase might have the effect of hindering rather than hastening the evacuation of the Dodecanese," the Foreign Minister gave the assurance that the islands would be given back to Turkey at a date and on conditions to be agreed upon by Italy and Turkey, and that the question was one of interest primarily to Italy and Turkey. The Marquis di San Giuliano, who had been Minister for Foreign Affairs since 1905, having retained his portfolio on the change of Ministry in March 1914, died on Oct. 16th. He had been a keen supporter of the Triple Alliance, and as a Catanian was hardly able to realise the strength of the anti-Austrian feeling in North Italy. He had guided the foreign policy of Italy during four important periods: (1) The Libyan War; (2) the Balkan Wars; (3) the renewal of the Triple Alliance, and (4) the preparation and outbreak of the European War. One of the most influential of Italian papers thus summed up his policy: "While he was successful in impressing his colleagues with the necessity for the Libyan enterprise, it was undertaken without sufficient diplomatic preparation, so that Italy found herself isolated and estranged from both her Allies and friends, with the result that the conduct of the operations was hampered and Turkey encouraged to prolong her resistance. When the Balkan War broke out, the Marquis di San Giuliano failed to see the vital necessity of supporting and maintaining the intact Balkan League as an effective barrier against an Austrian descent on Salonica and Albania. Instead, when Austria raised the Albanian question—solely as a means of breaking up the Quadruple Alliance—the Marquis supported her, with the result that she was able to drive away the Serbs from the Adriatic, thereby embroiling Serbia and Bulgaria and bringing on a second Balkan War. He alienated Balkan sympathies with Italy, and secured for our problems of Epirus and the islands the stubborn opposition of the Triple Entente. After the Lausanne policy became a dogma—an agreement with Vienna, or, to put it more exactly, deference to Vienna—the Italian Minister undoubtedly intended to hold back the neighbouring monarchy from taking extreme steps by binding it with an agreement, but the agreement fettered in truth only Italy. For the sake of Vienna," the journal goes on, "Italy placed herself in a position of dangerous isolation, sacrificed the friendship of Russia, and lost touch with the Triple Entente. By the premature renewal of the Triple Alliance Italy threw away a valuable diplomatic weapon, and Germany and Austria were able to prepare their plans for the future without fear of any objection from Rome. Italy had to content herself with the part of an unknowing accomplice of Austrian policy. . . . The Triple Alliance revealed itself not as an alliance, but as a contract duly signed to bind Italy at a time when a great conflict was premeditated."

In June a succession of strikes threatened for a few days to assume serious proportions. The movement was started in Ancona by an order of the authorities forbidding an anti-militarist demonstration. When the police tried to enforce the order they were violently assaulted by the mob, and compelled to fire

in self-defence. As a result two of their assailants were killed, and the leaders of the Labour and Socialist organisations immediately issued a proclamation for a general strike, which rapidly spread from north to south. The firmness of the authorities and a great rally of the peaceable citizens, however, saw its termination at the close of the third day.

The resignation on Oct. 31st of Signor Rubini, Minister of Finance, who wanted extra taxation to meet military expenditure, was followed by that of the whole Cabinet, which was speedily reconstructed. Signor Carcano's acceptance of the Treasury secured for Signor Salandra the support of the Giolitti party.

JAPAN.

Ruler.

Yoshihito Harunomiya, K.G., Emperor of Japan, b. Aug. 31st, 1879, third son of the late Emperor Mutsuhito, succeeded on the death of his father, July 30th, 1912, having been nominated heir-apparent in 1887. He married, May 10th, 1900, Princess Sadako, d. of Prince Kujo Michitaka. His Majesty has three sons, Hirohito Michinomiya, b. April 29th, 1901; Yasuhito Atsunomiya, b. June 25th, 1902; and Nobuhito Terunomiya, b. Jan. 3rd, 1905. The Emperor's Civil List is fixed at £300,000.

Government.

The history of Japan is almost as ancient as that of China, the Emperor being the representative of a dynasty which claims to have possessed the throne since B.C. 660. The country was, prior to '89, an absolute monarchy, but in that year a new Constitution was promulgated. In the Emperor are vested the executive power with the advice of his Ministers, whom he appoints, and who are responsible to him; and the legislative power with the consent of the Diet. The Privy Council is an advisory body which is consulted by the Emperor on all important State matters. The Diet is composed of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The House of Peers numbers about 370, and consists of (a) Peers elected for life, including: (1) male members of the Imperial family above 20 years of age; (2) princes and marquesses above 25 years of age (15 princes and 44 marquesses); (3) persons above the age of 30 nominated by the Emperor for State services or for their learning; and (b) Peers elected for 7 years, including: (1) counts, viscounts, and barons above 25, to the number of one-fifth of each order, elected by the respective orders (there are 103 counts, 397 viscounts, and 429 barons); (2) persons elected indirectly by the residents in the various districts who pay the highest taxes. In the House of Representatives there are 379 members, elected by single ballot for 4 years by male citizens over 25 paying land tax or other direct taxes of not less than 10 yen per annum who have resided in their districts for one year at least. Elected and nominated members of both Houses are paid 2,000 yen (about £200) for each session, with travelling expenses.

Local Government, Education, etc.

For local administration the country (except Yesso, which has a governor and a special administration, Sakhalin, Cho-sen, and For-

mosa) is divided into 47 prefectures, each with a governor and an elected assembly. The prefectures are subdivided into 69 municipalities and 637 counties or rural districts, and the counties again into 1,220 towns and 11,093 villages, each with its chief magistrate, council and assembly. In religious matters absolute freedom is allowed, subject to the preservation of peace and order. The chief forms of religion, however, are Shintoism and Buddhism. In every Japanese home there are shrines or places devoted to ancestor worship, not only of the family ancestors, but of the clan deities and of the Imperial ancestors. The Temple at Ise is dedicated to the worship of the first Imperial ancestor. Elementary education is compulsory for children of from 6 to 14 years of age. There are over 27,000 elementary schools, and about 6,500,000 pupils, while high schools and technical schools are rapidly increasing in number. For the administration of justice there are 310 sub-district courts of first instance, the district courts, which number 49, 7 courts of appeal, and the Supreme Court or Court of Cassation at Tokio.

Industries, Commerce, etc.

The land is largely held by peasant proprietors, and agriculture is the occupation of more than 60 per cent. of the population. The chief products are rice and cereals, tea, sugar, and silk, while textile and other manufactures are improving and increasing. There are about 1,300,000,000 tons of workable coal in the empire, one-half of which is found in Yesso, which island also contains large deposits of sulphur. Copper, iron, gold, and silver are also mined. Forests occupy 60 per cent. of the total area of the country, and one-third are State forests.

The length of railways was (1913) 7,067 miles, of which 6,008 miles were owned by the State.

A gold standard was adopted in October '97, the unit of value being the yen = 0.75 gramme of pure gold. Foreign jurisdiction in the treaty ports was abolished in '99, and in return the country was thrown open to European traders, instead of only the treaty ports. Great Britain enjoys "most-favoured-nation" treatment.

Colonies and Dependencies.

Cho-sen, or Korea, is the peninsula lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. Until '94 China was the suzerain of Korea, but on the conclusion of the war in '95, China relinquished her suzerainty, and the independence of Korea was acknowledged. Then began the struggle with Russia, which culminated in the Russo-Japanese War, and by the Peace Treaty between Russia and Japan, 1905, the paramount interest of the latter country in Korea was acknowledged. Five years later, in August 1910, Korea was formally annexed by Japan, and named Cho-sen. Treaties concluded with Korea by other Powers became void with the annexation, but Japan undertook for a period of ten years not to interfere in any way with the commercial rights enjoyed by foreigners in the peninsula. For this period the Korean tariff is to be applied indiscriminately to Japanese and foreign goods. On the other hand, the right of consular jurisdiction came to an end with the incorporation of Korea in the Japanese Empire. Rice, millet, cotton, hemp, soya beans, and tobacco are grown on the fertile territory skirting the sea, and the people are similar

in their habits and customs to the Chinese on the neighbouring mainland. The worship of ancestors is carefully observed, and some educational work is done at Seoul. A strong movement towards Christianity is going on in the country, and Christian missions there are extraordinarily successful. Gold mining has considerably extended, the export in 1913 being valued at £1,018,028. Copper, iron, graphite, and coal are also found in abundance. There are 970 miles of railways working, all being the property of the Japanese Government, and other lines are under construction. The area of Cho-sen is about 84,000 sq. m., and population (1914) 15,508,872. The Japanese number 264,146. Capital, Seoul, pop. 218,027. Revenue and expenditure, 1913-14, £5,917,097; 1914-15, £6,059,965. Imports, 1912, £6,851,368; 1913, £7,307,500; exports, 1912, £2,112,282; 1913, £3,152,225 (both exclusive of bullion). The chief exports are gold, rice, beans, and live stock.

The island of Formosa lies off the Chinese coast. A Governor-General (M. Sakuma) administers the island, which is divided into twenty districts, each under a chief magistrate. Area 13,944 sq. m., pop. (1914) 3,612,184, mostly Chinese. The chief towns are Taihoku, Tamsui, and Kelung at the north end and Tainan at the south. The chief products are coal, tea, sugar, rice, and camphor. The camphor industry has been carried on by a British firm under contract with the Government, but this is to be discontinued, and the Government will enter the foreign markets direct or through a Japanese firm. There are 296 miles of railways, and good roads have been also made in all directions. Revenue and expenditure, 1913-14 (est.), £4,405,536. Imports, 1912, £6,262,769; exports, 1912, £6,269,653.

The Pescadores have an area of 85 sq. miles and a pop. of 55,222.

The island of Sakhalin, south of the 50th degree N. lat., was ceded to Japan at the conclusion of the war with Russia by the treaty of Portsmouth, Sept. 5th, 1905. The island is separated from Japan by the narrow strait of Soya. Its fisheries are valuable, and there are abundant forests. Russia engaged to grant to Japanese subjects rights of fishing along the coasts of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk, and Behring Seas. Area, 12,582 sq. m. Pop. (1913) 42,612. Revenue and expenditure, 1913-14 (est.), £256,060.

By the treaty of Portsmouth, Sept. 5th, 1905, Russia transferred to Japan, with the consent of China, the lease, which expires in 1923, of the Kwantung Province, including Port Arthur (pop. 17,006) and Dairen (pop. 45,271), and all rights, privileges, and concessions connected with or forming part of such lease, and all public works and properties in the territory, Japan undertaking that the proprietary rights of Russian subjects should be respected. Russia agreed to transfer to Japan, with the consent of the Chinese Government, the railway between Chang-chun (Kwang-cheng-tsze) and Port Arthur and all its branches, as well as all coal mines in the said region, belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway. Area, 1,219 sq. m. Pop. (1914), 517,147, including 45,356 Japanese. The whole of the territory is now a free area, but the question of a customs system is being considered. Exports, chiefly beans and bean-cake, silk, and coal. Revenue, 1913-14 (est.), ordinary,

£101,426; extraordinary, £573,968; expenditure, ordinary, £355,141; extraordinary, £569,732. Imports, 1913, £5,142,200; exports, 1913, £6,030,929.

Statistics, etc.

Area (excluding Cho-sen, Formosa, the Pescadores, and Sakhalin) is about 147,655 sq. m.; pop. (1913, est.) 52,985,423. The population of the capital, Tokio, is 1,818,655, of Osaka, 995,945, and of Kioto, 380,568. Yokohama (pop. 326,025) and Kobé (pop. 285,002) are the two chief ports, and the chief centres of foreign trade.

	Revenue. £	Expenditure. £
1910-11 . . .	67,287,377	56,915,402
1911-12 . . .	65,719,222	58,537,461
1912-13 . . .	58,204,012	58,204,012
1913-14 (est.)	58,680,758	58,680,758
1914-15 (est.)	64,520,000	64,520,000

The public debt outstanding on Dec. 31st, 1913, was officially stated to be as follows:

	£
Internal loans . . .	108,933,470
Foreign loans . . .	152,047,140

Total . . . £261,580,610

	Imports. £	Exports. £
1906 . . .	£42,750,878	£43,258,312
1908 . . .	£43,625,746	£37,824,567
1910 . . .	£46,500,000	£45,666,666
1911 . . .	£51,380,570	£44,743,388
1912 . . .	£61,899,227	£52,698,184
1913 . . .	£74,462,813	£64,563,646

The following countries took the principal share of the imports and exports in 1913:—

	Imports. £	Exports. £
United Kingdom . . .	13,476,100	3,400,000
India . . .	18,083,100	3,040,600
Hong Kong . . .	149,500	3,471,300
Australia . . .	1,608,100	885,000
Straits Settlements . . .	549,800	1,045,000
Canada . . .	196,100	520,200
South Africa . . .	4,600	48,500
Total British Empire . . .	34,067,600	12,509,600

United States . . .	13,426,000	19,426,000
China . . .	7,087,000	16,513,000
Kwangtung Province . . .	3,190,100	3,046,000
Germany . . .	7,208,300	1,419,900
France . . .	610,000	6,238,000
French Indo-China . . .	2,707,200	107,700
Dutch Indies . . .	3,902,400	634,100
Italy . . .	127,500	3,003,000
Philippines . . .	786,900	641,400
Belgium . . .	980,200	379,800
Other Countries . . .	4,489,551	2,536,393

Consult the "Financial and Economic Annual of Japan," published by the Government in Tokio.

Diplomatic.

Ministry: *Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior*, Count Okuma. — *Foreign Affairs*, Baron Kato. — *War*, General Oka. — *Marine*, Admiral Yashiro. — *Finance*, R. Wakatsuki. — *Agriculture and Commerce*, Viscount Oura. — *Justice*, M. Osaki. — *Education*, M. Ichiki. — *Communications*, M. Taketomi.

Ambassador in London, Katsunosuke Inouye, 10, Grosvenor Square, W. — *Councillor*, K. Honda.

Consul-General in London, Keiichi Yamasaki (acting), 1, Broad Street Place, E.C., and 72, Kensington Park Road, W.

British Embassy, Tokio. — *Ambassador Ex. and Plen. and Con.-Gen.*, Sir William Conyngham Greene, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (£5,000). — *Councillor*, H. C. Norman. — *1st Sec.*, Lord Kilmarnock. — *Japanese Sec.*, E. M. Hobart-Hampden, C.M.G. — *Consuls-General*: A. M. Chalmers (Yokohama); R. G. E. Forster (Kobé); A. H. Lay (Seoul, Cho-sen). — *Consuls*: J. B. Rentiers (Nagasaki); E. H. Holmes (Shimonoseki); T. J. Harrington (Tamsui, Formosa); J. T. Wawn (Chemulpo); H. G. Parlett (Dairen). — *Vice-Consuls*: O. White (Osaka); G. B. Samson (Hakodate); H. Horne (Kobé); C. J. Davidson (Yokohama); F. G. Greatrex (Seoul).

Steamship lines: see p. 208. Fares: £30 to £60. Mail transit: Tokio, via Vancouver, 26 days; via Suez, 36-39 days.

Political Parties.

Of late years party distinctions have been more clear in name than in policy. The chief party is known as the Seiyu-Kai, or Constitutional Political Association. It was formed in 1900 by the Marquis Ito, and has ever since been numerically the strongest party in the Lower House. Whether nominally in power or not, the Seiyu-Kai have always commanded the situation in the last resort. The position of parties at the beginning of 1908 was as follows: Seiyu-Kai (Liberals), 192; Progressists, 67; Boshin (Commercial party), 42; Yushin-Kai (Independents), 44; Daido (Conservative party), 34. In 1910 the Progressists and the Boshin combined to form the Rikken Kokumin-To, or Constitutional Popular Party. The position of parties after this rearrangement was as follows: Seiyu-Kai, 204; Rikken Kokumin-To, 92; Central Club, 50; Independents, 33. At the beginning of 1911 Prince Katsura, whose Cabinet had not up to that time commanded a majority in the Diet, declared his adherence to the principle of party government, and formally allied himself to the Seiyu-Kai. Prince Katsura resigned office in Aug. 1911, and recommended the reappointment of his predecessor the Marquis Saionji. The General Election of 1912 resulted as follows: Seiyu-Kai, 217; Kokumin-To, 96; Central Club, 32; Independents, 37.

In 1913 the Marquis Saionji and Prince Katsura changed places, but the Ministry of the latter had a short life, and he was succeeded by Admiral Yamamoto.

Treaties with Western Powers.

An Agreement between the United Kingdom and Japan was signed at London by Lord Lansdowne and Viscount Hayashi (August 12th, 1905). Its object was: (a) The consolidation and maintenance of the general peace in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India; (b) The preservation of the common interests of all Powers in China by insuring the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China; (c) The maintenance of the territorial rights of the High Contracting Parties in the regions of Eastern Asia and of India, and the defence of their special interests in the said regions. If the rights and interests referred to above are in jeopardy, the two Governments will com-

municate with one another fully and frankly as to the measures which should be taken to safeguard those menaced rights or interests, and will act in common in case of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers. The Agreement was revised in 1911 by the omission of three articles which had become superfluous, and by the addition of a new article providing that "should either High Contracting Party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this Agreement shall entail upon such Contracting Party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force." The revised Agreement remains in force for ten years from the date of its signature, July 13th, 1911, and unless denounced twelve months before the expiration of the said ten years, it will remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall, *ipso facto*, continue until peace is concluded. For full text of Agreement, see 1912 ANNUAL.

By the Franco-Japanese Agreement, signed June 10th, 1907, and the Russo-Japanese Convention, signed July 30th, 1907, the independence and territorial integrity of China, as well as the principle of equal opportunity in commerce and industry for all nations in the said Empire, were recognised.

An exchange of notes formulating a common policy in the Far East took place in November 1908, between the Japanese and United States Governments.

A Convention with Russia, signed on July 4th, 1910, guarantees the maintenance of the *status quo* in Manchuria as defined in all the treaties concluded up to that date between Japan and Russia, and between either of those Powers and China. A further Agreement for the settlement of outstanding questions was signed with Russia in August 1911; and in July 1912 the Agreements were supplemented by an understanding with regard to their respective spheres of interest in Inner Mongolia, and by an undertaking for the joint defence of those spheres in case of attack by other Powers.

History in 1914.

The year in Japan opened disastrously. Round Hokkaido, in the north-east, where the people depended almost entirely upon rice crops, cultivated in an unscientific manner, the failure of these crops, as well as of the fisheries, caused a widespread famine and the most acute distress. In the south, too, the eruption of Mount Sakurashima, which had been dormant for 130 years, and earthquakes generally in the Kiushiu province, caused great destruction, and the town of Kagoshima had to be abandoned. The number of people missing as a result of the eruption was estimated at 200.

The tension in matters political was well maintained. The late Prince Katsura's party (see 1914 ANNUAL), which, numbering eighty-five members of the Diet, was the second largest, elected Baron Kato, so well known in England, to the vacant leadership. The deep opposition to the heavy Navy expenditure, which found expression in the reductions made in the Navy Estimates by the Budget Committee, was accentuated by

the Navy scandal which was revealed at the beginning of the year and investigated throughout the summer. A vote of censure was introduced into the Diet on Feb. 10th by the opposition parties, and at the same time the Press worked up party feeling by means of a series of mass meetings, which culminated in such disorder in Tokio that troops had to be called out. Inside the Diet there were more than animated scenes, the members of the Seiyu-Kai and Kokumin-To parties coming to blows, one member being taken out unconscious. The vote of censure, however, was defeated by the handsome majority of 41 votes. Heated opposition, and on some occasion tumultuous scenes, continued to mark the session, and in March, with the obvious hostility of the Peers to the Ministry, their rejection of the Navy Estimates, and the continued uneasiness produced by the revelations in the Navy scandal, it was clear that a crisis was approaching. On Mar. 23rd the session was suspended, and on the 25th the Ministry resigned. Thus the Satsuma, or Navy clan, experienced the humiliation that befel the Chashu, or Army clan, the year previous. The Council of Elder Statesmen was revived to consider the selection of a Prime Minister, in spite of the demands of the Press for a party government as distinct from a bureaucratic one. Their first choice fell on Prince Tokugawa, who declined to take a part in active politics; Prince Kiyawia was spoken of, but the choice finally fell on Count Okuma, President of the Japan Peace Society. He had been Finance Minister for 11 years, Foreign Minister, and also Premier for a short time. In his statement of policy, Count Okuma said that increased unity among the departments was absolutely necessary, the scandals of corruption must cease, and the affairs of the nation must be placed on a solid foundation and true constitutionalism established. At a meeting of provincial governors, Count Okuma said it was the intention of the Government to introduce in the new session comprehensive reforms for the reduction of taxation, greater facilities for education, and a larger measure of constitutional liberty. He also laid stress on the benefits of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Japan's share in which was so cordially undertaken on the outbreak of the European war. The Diet was closed at the end of June, with no trace of the storms which had heralded its opening, and with hopeful prospects for the new session.

LIBERIA.

Liberia is a negro republic on the coast of West Africa, lying between the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east and Sierra Leone on the west, and between the French possessions in the interior and the sea. The Franco-Liberian boundary was settled in 1907. Liberia was founded in 1822 by American philanthropists for the settlement of freed slaves. It was declared independent in '47, was recognised as a sovereign state by Great Britain in '48, and by the United States in '62. The constitution is on the model of that of the United States. The President is elected for four years, the House of Representatives (14 members) for four years, and the Senate (9 members) for six.

The Governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States have expressed special interests in the welfare of the Republic. The

British Government has lent officials to re-organise the customs and the police. In April 1909 the United States Government sent out a Commission of Enquiry of three members, who reported in March 1910. The Commissioners animadverted strongly upon alleged frontier encroachment by Britain and France, and made some uncomplimentary observations upon British efforts to reform the administration. They recommended that the United States Government should make itself directly responsible for the welfare of the country. This recommendation was not favourably entertained in Europe, and though supported by Mr. Knox, it was rejected by the Senate. It was agreed, however, that a loan should be advanced in equal portions by British, American, French, and German bankers with the object of paying off existing debts and so enabling the republic to make a fresh start. It was also agreed that an American Receiver-General of Customs should be appointed and three Receivers, of British, French, and German nationality respectively. The loan contract was signed in March 1912, the amount being £340,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent. and secured upon the customs duties and the rubber tax. There is a frontier police-force of some 600 men, organised by officers of the United States Government.

The development of the country is hindered by the laws prohibiting any but Liberian subjects from holding land. Until 1909 foreigners were prohibited from trading in the interior or anywhere except at the official ports of entry. There are magnificent forests in the interior, and much mineral wealth exists, some of which is being prospected by the Liberian Development Chartered Company. The chief products are palm oil, coffee (exports, 1912, 1,514,193 lb.), rubber, and ivory. Cotton is indigenous, but is not cultivated to any extent.

Area about 40,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,000,000, including about 10,000 Americo-Liberians, and 500 British natives, the rest being aborigines, Krus and Mandingoes chiefly. Capital, Monrovia, pop. 6,000.

Revenue, 1912-13, £106,816; expenditure, £90,165. The customs receipts in 1912 were £102,673. In 1912 451 vessels (904,901 net tons) entered and cleared at Monrovia.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £45,000; 1913, £56,709. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £92,977; 1913, £90,258.

President, Daniel E. Howard, elected for four years from January 1912.

British Consul-General, R. C. F. Maugham, Monrovia; Vice-Consul, M. Y. H. Parks.

Envoy Ex. and Minister-Plen. in London, J. P. Crommelin, 13, Eaton Place, S.W.

Consul in London, J. T. Grein; Vice-Consul, A. E. Donaldson. Consulate, 29, Mincing Lane, E.C.

Mail transit: 12 days.

LUXEMBURG.

The reigning Grand Duchess is Marie Adelaide, b. June 14th, 1894, who succeeded Feb. 25th, 1912, on the death of her father the Grand Duke Wilhelm. By the Treaty of London, '67, Luxembourg is declared neutral territory. For commercial purposes the Grand Duchy is included in the German Zollverein. The Chamber of Deputies consists of 53 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years

(half retiring every three years). Area, 908 sq. m.; pop. 250,801 (with the exception of about 5,500 individuals all Roman Catholic). Capital, Luxembourg, pop. 21,000. Revenue, 1913, £728,069; expenditure, £778,322; industries, chiefly mining (iron and steel) and agriculture. There is also a province of Luxembourg, belonging to Belgium, of which it forms the south-eastern corner; capital, Arlon.

British Minister, the British Minister to the Netherlands.

British Consul, N. le Gallais.

MEXICO.

Government.

Mexico is a republic forming the southern extremity of North America, and stretching into Central America. Bounded on the north by the United States; on the south by Guatemala and British Honduras. The country, by the constitution of 1857 with subsequent modifications, is divided into 27 states, 3 territories, and the Federal district, and these are governed as a Republic by a President, elected by the people for a term of six years. There is a Senate of 56 members, each state electing two members, and a House of Representatives elected for two years by universal suffrage, one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. Members of both Houses are paid \$3,000 per annum. Each state has its own elected governor and legislature. Notwithstanding these democratic forms, Mexico has been ruled for the last thirty years or more by the simpler method of ignoring the Constitution. Thirty-eight per cent. of the population are pure-blooded Indians, and 43 per cent. of mixed Indian and European blood—a fact which militates against the success of popular government.

Provisional President.

Señor Gutierrez.

Industries, etc.

Prevailing religion Roman Catholic; but there is no State establishment, and all sects are tolerated. Primary education free and compulsory, and great progress is being made. There are 14,000 schools, with an attendance of over 1,000,000. Industries comprise mining and smelting of silver and other metals (which employs about 100,000), cotton factories, agriculture, and cattle-herding. The mineral wealth is great, comprising gold, silver, mercury, iron, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, arsenic, and sodic carbonate. Mexico is one of the two largest silver-producing countries in the world. A monetary law gives the dollar a value nearly equivalent to 28. English currency. The other chief products are copper, gold, petroleum, and fibres; coffee and tobacco are cultivated very largely. There were in 1912 15,870 miles of railway.

History in 1914.

President Wilson accomplished in 1914 the first part of the programme he had laid down—the elimination of President Huerta—but not without difficulty. Although the activities of the Federal forces had confined Gen. Huerta within somewhat narrow limits, he retained grim possession of the presidential chair until the increasing pressure of financial stringency became too strong to be disregarded. He had

made frantic efforts in the early part of the year to stave off coming events, but not even the declaring of a three months' bank holiday avoided the evil day. The United States in April determined to put an end to the policy of "watchful waiting" in order to hurry the finale. This had been precipitated by the incidents at Tampico, when the Federals arrested the crew of a United States launch. Admiral Mayo, in command of the United States squadron, sent an ultimatum demanding an apology and a salute of guns. The reply to the ultimatum being considered unsatisfactory, the Atlantic Fleet was ordered to Tampico, and possession was taken of Vera Cruz. The South American Republics immediately offered their services as mediators between the United States and Mexico. President Wilson accepted. After sitting in conference at Niagara Falls through the greater part of May and June, a protocol was signed providing that a provisional Government should be agreed upon by delegates of the Mexican factions; that the United States would recognise the provisional Government; that the United States would not claim an indemnity or reparation for the insult to the flag. President Huerta tendered his resignation to the Mexican Congress on July 17th, and left the country on the 20th. In the meantime Señor Carbajal, who had been for some time Mexican Minister in London, was elected provisional President. On August 21st General Carranza entered Mexico at the head of his victorious troops, and was warmly received. It was hoped that a peaceable agreement would be come to between him and the provisional President for some restoration of a more constitutional régime; but the attitude of Gen. Villa, upon whose hands lay the blood of the murdered Mr. Benyon, was irreconcilable. Gen. Carranza succeeded Señor Carbajal, but was superseded for Señor Gutierrez in November, when complete anarchy appeared to prevail.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 767,060 sq. m.; pop. (census, 1910, 15,160,360. Capital, Mexico, pop. 470,000.

Revenue, 1910-11, £11,114,240; 1911-12, £10,355,700; 1912-13 (est.), £10,925,750; expenditure, 1910-11, £10,091,392; 1911-12, £10,360,240; 1912-13 (est.), £10,924,594.

External debt, 1911, £30,117,636.

Imports, 1911-12, £18,646,612; 1912-13, £19,577,234; exports, 1911-12, £30,422,280; 1912-13, £30,040,562.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £2,514,619; 1913, £1,879,794. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £2,507,800; 1913, £2,233,082.

Agent of the Mexican Govt. in London, Señor Don Miguel Covarubias.

Envoy Ex., British Legation, Mexico, and Min. Plen., Charles Murray Marling, C.M.G. (£2,500); 1st Sec., T. B. Hohler, C.M.G. (£500).

British Consul: E. W. P. Thurstan (Mexico).

Consuls: A. Peirce (Progreso), W. S. Buchanan (Salina Cruz), H. W. Wilson (Tampico), J. S. Hutchison (Vera Cruz), D. G. C. MacNeill (Colima). Vice-Consuls: R. C. E. Milne (Mexico), C. G. Scobell (Chihuahua), G. E. Stephenson (Chinipas), W. W. Graham (Durango), W. D. Madden (Ensenada), P. A. O'Hea (Gomez Palacio), P. G. Holms (Guadalajara), W. Fearon (Guaymas), F. W. Moore (La Paz), G. E. S. Watson (Matatlan), R. O.

Stevenson (Tapachula), J. B. Sanford (Monterrey), Dr. H. E. Nolan (San Luis Potosi), T. Gemmill (Puerto Mexico), G. A. Grahame (Tuxpam).

Steamship lines: see p. 298. Fares: £20 to £40. Mail transit: 12 days.

MONACO.

Monaco is a principality, surrounded on all sides by the French department of Alpes Maritimes, except to the south, where it borders on the sea. Area, 8 sq. m.; resident population (1914), Commune of Monaco, 2,247; Condamine, 11,082; Monte Carlo, 9,627; total, 22,956. Visitors in 1913, 1,692,258. Italian in language and traditions, but virtually under French control. The present ruler of the principality is Prince Albert of Monaco, b. Nov. 13th, 1848, succeeded Sept. 10th, '89. He has a son by his first wife (marriage annulled '80), Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton, Prince Louis, b. July 12th, '70. The Prince married as his second wife, Alice, Dowager Duchess de Richelieu. The Constitution promulgated in 1911 established a National Council of 21 members, elected for four years, by universal suffrage with *scrutin de liste*. Government is administered under the authority of the Prince by a Cabinet assisted by a Council of State. The first stone of the Casino at Monte Carlo was laid in '58. The Société Anonyme des Bains de Mer et du Cercle des Etrangers de Monaco, whose capital is £1,200,000 in 60,000 shares, holds a contract which will expire at the end of 1947. It has practically to bear the cost of spiritual and temporal government for the Principality, and in addition pays £70,000 annually to the Prince for the concession, increasing the amount every ten years from 1907 by £10,000. The revenues (derived chiefly from the Casino) are largely spent on improvements. The Harbour, of about 40 acres, is now fully protected, and allowing a depth of 22 feet at present, is being dredged deeper. Customs duties are the same as throughout France. The Hospital, opened since 1902, is quite up to modern requirements.

British Consul, I. W. Keogh (Nice); Vice-Consul, C. J. Sim (Monaco).

Consul-General in London, T. Lumley, 37, Conduit Street, W.

Mail transit: 30 hours.

MONTENEGRO.

Montenegro is a kingdom, lying between Albania on the south and Herzegovina on the north, under the rule of Nicholas I. (who in Dec. 1900 assumed the title of Royal Highness, and in Aug. 1910 that of King), b. Oct. 7th, 1841. He succeeded his uncle, Prince Danilo, who was assassinated, Aug. '60. He married, in the same year, Princess Milena, the daughter of the Voyvod Peter Voucotich, and has three sons and six daughters. The heir-apparent is Prince Danilo, b. June 20th, '71, who married the Duchess Iutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz in July '90. A daughter, Princess Helena, is married to King Victor Emmanuel III. of Italy.

The executive vests in the King, and the legislative authority in a Council of State (consisting of the Crown Prince, the Metropolitan Bishop, all Ministers and Councillors appointed by the King), and a *Skupstina* created by an edict of Nov. 1905, and consisting

of 74 members, 56 elected by the military districts and 6 by the chief towns, 12 being ex-officio members, the religious and official heads of the State, including 3 military officers nominated by the King. The members are elected by manhood suffrage and the ballot for 4 years.

The country is divided into 10 districts, under governors; the districts are subdivided in 69 "capitanats," which are again divided into communes. For 400 years the inhabitants of Old Montenegro struggled to maintain their independence against Turkey, and in '73 this independence was recognised by the Treaty of Berlin. The waters of Montenegro were by the Treaty closed to the ships of war of all nations, Austria administering the maritime and sanitary police on the Montenegrin coast; but as the result of subsequent negotiations between the Powers the limitations placed upon Montenegro have been modified, so as to open the Port of Antivari to ships of war and to abolish the Austrian control. The erection of forts there or along the River Boyana remains prohibited. The Montenegrins belong to the Servian branch of the Slav race. Prevailing religion, Greek Church. Education compulsory and free. A large portion of the kingdom is uncultivable, consisting of forest and mountain pasture, and bare limestone. Large herds of cattle are reared, and some small crops are grown. The first railway (length, 21 m.) in the country was opened in Dec. 1908. It runs from Antivari to the Lake of Scutari.

Area (including town and district of Dulcigno, ceded by Turkey in 1880), 5,603 sq. m.; **pop.** (est.) 500,000. **Capital**, Cetinje (pop. 5,500). Other towns are Podgoritz, pop. 14,000; Dulcigno, pop. 5,000; and Antivari, pop. 2,514.

Revenue, 1914 (est.), £390,000; **expenditure**, 1914 (est.), £504,000; **public debt**, 1911, £250,000. An international loan of 40,000,000 francs was in course of negotiation, with the assistance of the Powers, when the war broke out. The Montenegrin Government negotiated with French and Italian financiers for advances of some 12,000,000 francs on the strength of this loan. During the Turkish war the Government issued £80,000 of Treasury "bons," which were subsequently redeemed out of the above-mentioned advances. On the outbreak of the present war these "bons" were re-issued.

Imports, 1910, £340,000; **exports**, £100,000.

Exports to U.K., 1913, nil; **imports from** (and of) U.K., 1913, £2,177.

Council of State: Premier, General Vukotitch.

British Legation, Cetinje, Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen., Count de Salis, C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (£1,500).

Consul-General for the United Kingdom, Colonel Sir John Roper Parkington, 21, Mincing Lane, E.C.

Mail transit: 4 days.

MOROCCO.

Morocco is the westernmost of the Barbary States, occupying the N.W. corner of Africa. An empire consisting of the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and the territories of Sus, Draha, and Tafilet. There are three capitals: Fez (pop. 100,000), Morocco (pop. 50,000), Mequinez (pop. 24,000). **Chief ports** are Mogador, Dar-al-Beida (or Casablanca), Mazagan, and Tangier, Saffi, Rabat, and Tetuan (Port Marteen). **Tangier** has a pop. of about 45,000.

Tafilet is the point of arrival and departure for the caravans through the Sahara.

Morocco is nominally ruled by Mulai Yusef, who was proclaimed Sultan in August 1912 in place of his brother Mulai Hafid, who had abdicated and had been allotted a pension of £14,000 a year. Mulai Hafid had himself succeeded a brother, Mulai Abdul, who also retired into private life with a handsome pension. The Sultan is head of religion (the Malekite sect of the Sunnite Mohammedans) as well as of the state.

By the **Anglo-French Agreement**, April 8th, 1904, the French Government declared that they had no intention of altering the political status of Morocco, and the British Government recognised that it appertained to France to preserve order in that country, and to provide assistance for the purpose of all administrative, economic, financial, and military reforms which it may require, provided that the treaty rights of Great Britain, including the right of coasting trade between the ports of Morocco enjoyed by British vessels since 1901, were left intact; and that British commerce, including goods in transit through French territory and destined for the Moorish market, were treated on a footing of absolute equality with that of France. In order to secure the free passage of the Straits of Gibraltar, the two Governments agreed not to permit, nor to undertake, the construction of fortifications on the Moorish coast between Melilla and the River Sebou, excepting the places occupied by Spain. The two Governments took into special consideration the interests of Spain in Morocco, and the French Government undertook to come to an understanding with the Spanish Government in regard to them, and to communicate such agreement to the British Government. The Agreement was made binding for 30 years, with provision for the extension of the period for 5 years at a time. Spain concluded a **similar Agreement** with France in Oct. 1904. In consequence of Germany's dissatisfaction with these agreements, to which she was not a party, a strained situation arose, and finally an **International Conference** met at Algeiras (Jan. 16th, 1906), and an Agreement was signed (April 7th), which included—(1) a declaration relating to the organisation of a police force of 2,000 to 2,500, which was to be recruited by the Maghzen from among Moorish Mussulmans, commanded by Kaid, and distributed among the eight ports; Spanish and French instructors, officers and non-commissioned officers were to assist the Sultan in the organisation for five years, subject to the control of an Inspector-General selected from the Swiss Army by the Swiss Federal Government. The instructors and officers were to be Spanish at Tetuan and Larache, mixed at Tangier and Casablanca, and French at Rabat and the other ports. (2) A declaration as to the suppression of the contraband trade in arms; (3) a concession for a State Bank for 40 years, worked by censors appointed by the Banks of France, England and Spain, and the Imperial Bank of Germany; (4) a scheme for improved collection of taxes and the creation of new sources of revenue by means of specified duties; (5) regulations as to Customs duties, etc., with a proviso that on the frontier of Algeria the regulation should be the exclusive affair of France and Morocco, and similarly of Spain and Morocco in the Riff country; (6) a recognition of the principle of economic freedom and the non-

alienation of public services and public works. The Agreement came into force Dec. 31st, 1906.

In Feb. 1909 an Agreement was signed between France and Germany reproducing the essence of clauses 2 and 4 of the Anglo-French Agreement of 1904.

A summary of the international agreements relating to Morocco from 1904 to 1911 was given in the 1912 ANNUAL.

A Franco-Moroccan Treaty of March 1912 instituted a French protectorate. This document declared that France and Morocco were in agreement as to the establishment of a new régime and proclaimed freedom of religion. France is allowed, for the maintenance of order, to enter into military occupation of any points necessary for this purpose, after due notification to the Sultan. The treaty dealt with the support to be given to the Sultan for the maintenance of his authority, and defined the powers of the Resident-General. It provided for the diplomatic representation of Morocco by France and for the reorganisation of the country's finances. Loans may not be made, directly or indirectly, or concessions granted, without the assent of the French Government. In 1913 the German Government gave its adhesion to this treaty, without reservations.

History in 1914.

While the French advance on the outskirts of their zone still meets with opposition from the tribesmen, and with very vigorous opposition in proportion as they advance—particularly in the neighbourhood of Taza, where severe losses were sustained at the end of July—over the greater part of the zone, the results of French occupation are very apparent. The country is now largely pacified, and the pioneer work of road-making is being steadily carried through. The successful negotiation of a loan in Paris for the further development of the country is an evidence that permanent conditions of peace at last exist.

In the Spanish zone, on the other hand, it cannot be said that any progress has been made during the year. The two regions of the zone—the Gharb and the Tetuan—remain ungained, and some 40,000 troops are employed in keeping open the communications in the district occupied. It is hoped that the construction of the Tangier-Fez railway will help the Spanish in their task of pacification, which they have been endeavouring to carry out, with great courage and with the best intentions, but against the fiercely continued hostility of the natives.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Trade is carried on chiefly with Great Britain, France, and Germany (see details below), French and Spanish being the most important languages for commercial purposes. Morocco is a fine wheat-growing country, ridged with many ranges of mountains, and rich in minerals; but the country's resources are not yet much developed. The chief exports are cereals, eggs, skins, almonds, olive oil, wool, cattle, etc.

Area estimated at about 220,000 sq. miles. Population roughly estimated at about 5,000,000, including Berbers, Tuaregs, and Arabs. There were about 25,000 Europeans in the country. Imperial revenue about £400,000 per annum. Estimated revenue of French zone, £1,070,000.

Imports, 1912 (including trade across Algerian frontier and Melilla), £9,006,566; exports, 1912, £3,081,589. British share in imports, 1912, 28 per cent.; exports, 20·3 per cent. French share in imports, 1912, 36 per cent.; exports, 20·6 per cent. German share in imports, 1912, 67 per cent.; exports, 23 per cent.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £670,078; 1913, £408,218.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £1,718,063; 1913, £1,277,197.

French Resident-General, General Lyautey.

British Representative (vacant) (Tangier).

British Consuls: *Consul-General for Morocco*,

H. E. White, C.M.G. *Consuls*, A. Shipley (Dar-

al-Beida), J. McI. MacLeod, C.M.G. (Fez).

Vice-Consuls, H. B. Johnstone (Tangier),

vacant (Tetuan), G. H. Selous (Saffi), H. L.

Rabino (Mogador), R. H. Broome (Casa Blanca),

E. H. Mulock (Laraiche), W. A. Smart, T. G.

Spinney (Mazagan), E. G. Lomas (Rabat), A.

Lennox (Marrakesh).

Steamship lines: see p. 298. Mail transit:

4 days 5 hours.

THE NETHERLANDS.

Ruler.

Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, Queen of the Netherlands, was b. Aug. 31st, 1880. She is the daughter of William III. of the Netherlands, by his second wife, the Princess Emma, sister of H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, and daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. Queen Wilhelmina succeeded to the throne on the decease of her father, on Nov. 23rd, '90, but her mother acted as Queen-Regent till the young Queen came of age (Aug. 31st, '98). Her marriage with Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin took place on Feb. 7th, 1901. Prince Henry, who was b. in '76, is a son of the late Grand Duke Frederick Francis II., who held a high military command in the Franco-German war. Heir, H.R.H. Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina, Princess of Orange and Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, b. April 30th, 1909. The succession to the throne is in the direct male line, or failing males, females. If there is no legal heir, Sovereign and Parliament (or if the Sovereign is dead, Parliament alone), with its numbers doubled for the occasion, designate a successor.

Government.

The Constitution of 1848, revised in '87, vests the executive in the Sovereign, and the legislative authority in the Sovereign and the *States-General*, the latter sitting in two chambers: the *First*, consisting of 50 members, elected for nine years (one-third retiring every three years) by the provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants and from among a number of specified officials; the *Second*, of 100 members, elected for 4 years by all male citizens of 25 years or more who pay a direct tax to the State, or are householders or own boats of not less than 24 tons, or receive a minimum wage or salary of about £23, or give other evidence of their ability to support themselves and their families. The last *General Election* to the Lower House took place in 1913. The Government and the Second Chamber alone possess the initiative in legislation; the Upper House having the right of approval or rejection, but not of amendment. Alterations in constitution are made by a two-thirds vote of both houses, followed by a

general election, and confirmation by a similar vote of the new States-General. Members of the First Chamber are paid 16s. 8d. a day during the Session, and those of the Second Chamber £166 per annum and travelling expenses. A State Council of 14 members appointed by the Sovereign is consulted on all legislative and on most executive matters.

Local Government, Education, etc.

For local government the country is divided into 11 provinces and 1,123 communes, each province having its own representative body, which has the power of making ordinances subject to the approval of the Sovereign; and each commune having its council elected for 6 years, with a mayor and aldermen. Entire liberty and social equality granted to all religions. Over 2,500,000 belong to the Dutch Reformed Church, but there are over 1,800,000 Roman Catholics, and the State pays certain fixed allowances to the different Churches. Education is compulsory for children from 6 to 13 years of age, and is well organised, and practically free as to the primary schools. Great importance is attached to the teaching of modern languages and to technical and scientific education. The judicial system includes 106 cantonal courts, 23 district tribunals, 5 Courts of Appeal, and the High Court. Trial by jury does not exist. Length of railways 2,295 miles. Length of canals about 2,000 miles, and of other navigable waterways about 3,000 miles.

The chief imports are cereals and flour, iron and steel, textiles, and raw materials and food products generally. The chief exports are food products, drugs, iron, steel, textiles, sugar, etc. The few duties that are levied are not for purposes of protection. Practically free trade prevails. The chief towns are Amsterdam (pop. 573,994), Rotterdam (462,481), The Hague (301,846), Utrecht (122,853).

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 12,648 sq. m.; pop. (1914) 6,260,050.
Revenue, 1913, £17,614,084; 1914, £19,018,052;
1915 (est.), £18,017,230.
Expenditure, 1913, £19,427,587; 1914, £21,112,151;
1915 (est.), £21,250,400.
Debt, Jan. 1st, 1915, £95,716,288.
Imports, 1910, £272,103,309; 1911, £277,771,533;
1912, £301,090,002.
Exports, 1910, £219,363,222; 1911, £227,648,918;
1912, £259,426,209.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £23,577,841:

Butter . . .	£921,738	Pork . . .	£1,273,411
Cheese . . .	766,789	Condensed milk	1,048,781
Margarine . .	3,810,409	Sugar . . .	2,585,155
Bacon . . .	633,864	Paper . . .	1,147,479
Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £15,429,144:			
Coal and coke	£1,269,536	Iron and steel	£1,440,316
Cotton yarn	1,736,744	Ships and boats	1,099,692
Manuf. . .	1,637,470	Woolens . . .	4,130,261
Machinery . .	1,003,877		

Ministry: Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, M. Cort van der Linden.—Foreign Affairs, Jonkheer J. Loudon.—Finance, vacant.—Justice, M. Ort.—Marine, Capt. Rambonnet.—War, Gen. Bosboom.—Agriculture and Commerce, M. Treub.—Public Works, M. Lely.—Colonies, M. Pleyte.

Minister in London, Jonkheer R. de Marees van Swinderen, 32, Green Street, W.—Secretary of the Legation, Jonkheer F. E. M. H. Michiels van Verduynen.—Chancellor of the Legation,

H. N. Brouwer.—Consul-General, H. S. J. Maas, Finsbury Circus House, 12, Blomfield St., E.C.

British Legation, The Hague.—Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen., Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, G.C.V.O. (£3,600).—1st Sec., (vacant).—2nd Sec., H. G. Chilton.

British Consuls: E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G. (Consul-General) (Rotterdam); J. J. Broderick (Amsterdam); N. C. Haag (Flushing).—Vice-Consuls, P. de Bruyne (Flushing), J. Twiss (Utrecht), E. J. Labarre (Rotterdam).

Mail transit: The Hague, 10 hours.

History in 1914.

In Dec. a Centenary Pageant, attended by the Queen and Prince Consort, was held at Scheveningen, on the identical spot where the Prince of Holland landed in 1813 after Holland had regained its independence. The historical event was celebrated amidst great rejoicing.

The Old Age Pensions Act came into operation on Dec. 10th, and 81,000 people 70 years old received their first weekly instalment of 3s. 4d.

Considerable expectation has been aroused by the possibility of the introduction of a measure for enclosing and partially draining the Zuyder Zee. This would result in a general improvement of the condition of the waterways of the neighbouring provinces, the extension of the territory of the State, and a permanent increase in opportunities for labour. The prospect is naturally not pleasing to the many persons interested in the fishing industry of the Zuyder Zee, but against this it is urged that the value of the crops to be grown on the reclaimed land will far outweigh any losses which the fishing industry is likely to sustain. As the present Minister of Waterways was the author of a project put forward in 1901, but subsequently dropped, and was on the Committee of the Zuyder Zee Association until his appointment as Minister, his Excellency may be expected to take special interest in seeing to the execution of the scheme. A Bill of a modified scope for draining that portion of the Zuyder Zee known as the Wieringen Lake was presented to the Chamber in 1907, but was withdrawn last year. According to the scheme of the Zuyder Zee Association the time needed for the work will be 33 years, and the estimated cost 189,000,000 fl. (£15,750,000), exclusive of interest. Four separate areas will be dyked in; one around the Island of Wieringen, one to the south of the town of Hoorn, one near the River Eem along the coast of Gelderland, and the fourth at the south coast of Friesland. These areas would contain a total of roughly 211,000 hectares, equal to 521,170 acres. An embankment or dam is to run from a point in the north-east corner of the province of North Holland, near Wieringen, to the village of Piaam, on the west coast of Friesland. This embankment would have a length of 29,300 metres, with a height of 5'40 metres above Amsterdam water level. It is estimated that the constructing of this dam will take nine years. When the four areas are redeemed a fresh-water lake will have been formed in the middle, and supply the surrounding districts with water. The large fresh-water lake will facilitate the draining of the land. The lake will raise the value of hundreds of thousands of acres of grassland in the surrounding districts, and the products will improve in conse-

quence. The Zuyder Zee fishermen, of whom there are 3,017, will be compensated. The value of the fish caught in the Zuyder Zee is a little over 2,000,000 fl., or about £167,000 annually.

Dutch East Indies.

The Dutch possessions in the Asiatic Archipelago include (1) Java, with Madura, area 50,554 sq. m., population about 30,000,000; and (2) what are called the Outposts, viz., Sumatra, part of Borneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, part of New Guinea, and the Sunda and other islands, which have an estimated area of about 686,000 sq. m., and an estimated population of about 7,500,000, and are administered by Governors, Residents, etc., according to their status. The administrative and executive authority for the whole of Dutch East India is in the hands of a Governor-General, assisted by a Council, with partly legislative and partly advisory functions, consisting of five members. Under him the administration is carried on by Residents and subordinate officers. The army, which is purely colonial, numbers about 12,150 Europeans and 24,000 natives. The cost of the navy is borne partly by the colony and partly by the Government of the Netherlands. There is complete religious liberty, and education is well looked after. There are 2,950 miles of railroad (2,460 in Java and 490 in Sumatra) opened for traffic. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, tea, indigo, and tobacco. Petroleum has become an important industry, especially in Sumatra. The number of Europeans is about 76,000, the bulk of whom are Dutch. There are about 550,000 Chinese, and a number of Arabs, etc. *Revenue, 1914, £21,413,093; expenditure, 1914, £27,920,894* Imports, £33,334,735; exports, £41,747,149.

Java is the chief seat of Dutch power in the East Indies. Capital, Batavia, pop. 138,557. Other chief towns are Samarang (pop. 96,660) and Sourabaya (pop. 150,193). Land is government property, except in the west, and is let on hereditary lease to individuals, or to villages in the case of communal holdings. The chief exports are sugar, coffee, rice, teak, tea, and tapioca. Rubber cultivation has increased rapidly. Quinine and cinchona bark are also exported, but owing to the agreement come to between planters and manufacturers the industry is in a position of great strength. The export of manufactured quinine in 1913 was 159,450 lb. The export of sugar for 1912 was 1,254,068 tons; the customs receipts for 1912 were £2,051,571.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £2,085,873.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £5,701,011.

British Consul-General, W. R. D. Beckett (Batavia); *Vice-Consuls*, E. T. Campbell (Samarang), H. H. G. Jackson (Sourabaya), A. L. Mathewson (Medan, Sumatra).

Mail transit: 25 days.

Borneo. Of the estimated total area of 300,000 sq. m., estimated pop. 1,846,000, Holland claims as a possession 212,000 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island, with a population of about 1,250,000. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. Of the interior little is even known. The principal Dutch settlements are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmasin, and Samarinda.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £417,485.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £114,057.

Moluccas has an area of 72,000 sq. m.; pop. about 2,900,000. It is divided into two districts, Menado and Celebes.

Menado.—The northern point of Menado is Minahassa. It is occupied by Christians, and is under Dutch government. There are no native states. The south point is Gorontalo, which is also under Dutch government.

Celebes.—The south point of Celebes, viz. Macassar, Bonthain, and Balagnipa, are under Dutch government, and have no native states. The remaining parts of Celebes have native states, but entirely under the control of the Dutch government. Chief exports, coffee, hides, and spices.

British Vice-Consul (vacant), (Macassar).

Dutch New Guinea, lying to the west of the British possessions in New Guinea, covers an area of 151,790 sq. m., and has a population of about 200,000. South of New Guinea is under the Residency of Ambon, and has two Assistant Residents, one in Merauke and the other in Fak Fak. The northern part is under the Residency of Ternate, and has an Assistant Resident in Manokoeri.

Dutch West Indies.

Curacao, an island in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela, is the chief of Holland's West Indian possessions. The colony of Curacao includes the islands of Curacao, Buen Ayre or Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustatius, and Saba, with part of the island of St. Martin. The total area is 403 sq. m., and the population 55,153. The colony is administered by a Governor with a Council of 4 members all nominated by the sovereign, and a Colonial Council of 13 nominated members. There are wireless telegraphic stations at Curacao, Bonaire, Willemstad and Kralendyk. Cattle, sheep, goats, etc., are bred for exportation. Phosphates, salt, dividivi, and straw hats are also exported. *Revenue, 1914, £59,269; expenditure, £89,647. Imports, 1912, £439,174; 1913, £354,860; exports, 1912, £202,211; 1913, £109,477.*

British Consul, J. Jesurun (Curacao).

Mail transit: 17 days.

Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, is a colony on the north coast of South America, bounded on the east by French Guiana, on the west by British Guiana, and on the south by the mountains which separate it from Brazil. It is governed by a governor and council of four ex-officio and three nominated members, all appointed by the sovereign. There is a representative body called the Colonial States, elected for six years by the inhabitants. The capital is Paramaribo, pop. (1911) 35,346. The chief products are gold, sugar, timber, balata, cocoa, and bananas. There are 106 miles of railway. Area 46,060 sq. miles; pop. 86,000 (of whom about 27,700 are free and indentured British Indians). *Revenue, 1913, £247,380; expenditure, £609,360 (of which £292,200 is met by loans). Imports, £689,465; exports, £766,805.*

Exports to U.K., 1913, £378,378. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £68,836.

British Consul, Godfrey Hewett (Paramaribo).

New Guinea, or Papua. An island lying directly N. of Australia, and after Australia

and Greenland the largest island in the world. It is about 1,490 miles from E. to W., with a breadth at centre of 430 miles. The area is now computed to be 234,768 sq. m. The **British territory** comprises the south-eastern part of the island and neighbouring island groups. See **BRITISH EMPIRE**, p. 151. The German territory is known as **Kaiser Wilhelm's Land**, and lies to the north of the British territory. See **GERMANY (Colonies)**, p. 224.—**Dutch New Guinea** lies to the west of the British territory.

New Hebrides. A long chain of volcanic islands in western Polynesia, lying W. of Fiji and N.E. of New Caledonia. Area about 3,000 sq. m.; pop. about 100,000. The larger number of the natives are still cannibals. There are both Protestant and Roman Catholic missions. Under the Anglo-French Convention of Nov. 16th, '87, and the Agreement of June 26th, '88, the islands were, for the protection of life and property, placed under a joint commission of French and English naval officers on Pacific stations. Under the Anglo-French Agreement of April 8th, 1904, and the Convention signed Oct. 20th, 1906, the subjects of the two Powers enjoy equal rights of residence, personal protection, and trade, each Power retaining jurisdiction over its subjects or citizens, and neither exercising a separate control over the group. As to citizens of other Powers, they must choose within six months between the legal systems of the two Powers, failing which the two High Commissioners decide under which system they should be placed. The two Powers undertook not to erect fortifications or establish penal settlements in the group. The two High Commissioners are appointed by the British and French Governments, and each is assisted by a Resident Commissioner. A police force sufficient to protect life and property is provided in two divisions of equal strength, each under one of the two Resident Commissioners. Vila, in the island of Efate, is the seat of government. Various public services, the posts and telegraphs, public works, public health, ports and harbours, are undertaken in common, a Joint Court is established, and regulations are made as to land suits, land grants and sales, the recruitment of native labourers, etc. The sale of arms, ammunition, and intoxicating liquors to natives is forbidden.

NICARAGUA.

Nicaragua is a Central American republic, bounded on the N. by Honduras, S. by Costa Rica, W. by the Pacific, and E. by the Caribbean Sea. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, and primary instruction is nominally free and compulsory. The permanent troops vary greatly in number, being generally about 2,000, and they are not to exceed 3,500. The war strength may be 30,000. Military service is nominally obligatory. The culture of the land is improving, coffee, bananas, and rubber plantations showing good returns. German capital is largely invested in coffee estates. The most important industry is cattle raising. Some mining is also done by British and American companies. There are 171 miles of railways, and a line is being built from San Miguelito, on the coast of the Lake of Nicaragua, to Monkey Point Bay, on the Atlantic coast. **Imports:** cotton and woollen goods, flour, wines and spirits, drugs, hardware, provisions, etc.

Exports: coffee, bananas, gold, rubber, hides, and cattle.

By treaties signed in Dec. 1907 a High Court was set up for Central America, to meet in Costa Rica, whose neutrality was guaranteed.

The United States Government exerted itself in 1911 to place the financial position of the country upon a sound basis; but, as in other South American States, the Budget is liable to be swollen by the cost of repressing or conducting a sanguinary revolution. In July 1913 Mr. Bryan brought a proposal before the U.S. Senate to enter into such relations with Nicaragua as amounted virtually to the establishment of a protectorate. The Senate, however, pigeon-holed the Bill.

Area, 49,500 sq. m.; pop. 600,000, consisting mainly of Indians and mixed races, with very few Europeans. The capital is Managua (pop. 34,872). Leon has a population of 63,000, and Granada of 17,000.

Revenue, 1911, 24,000,000 pesos.

Expenditure, 1911, £3,000,000.

Imports, 1913, £993,364; exports, 1913, £772,303.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £71,717; 1913, £117,296.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £200,339; 1913, £242,677.

Foreign debt, 1913, £1,191,560.

President, Señor Adolfo Díaz (1913-17).

British Minister, C. Alban Young, M.V.O. (Guatemala).

British Consuls: R. C. Michell (Managua). Vice Consul, A. J. Martin; Neil Lauder (Bluefields); J. May (Corinto); A. Potter (Matagalpa).

Minister to Great Britain, Dr. Don Salvador Castrelo.

Steamship lines: see p. 298. Mail transit: 25 days.

Consul in London, Don F. Eduardo Martínez, 19, Eastcheap, E.C.

NORWAY.

Sovereign.

Haakon VII., King of Norway, was b. Aug. 3rd, 1872, and is the second son of King Frederik of Denmark, and therefore a cousin of King George of England. His baptismal name was Charles, but he assumed the above title on becoming King on Nov. 18th, 1905, on the separation of Norway and Sweden. King Haakon and Queen Maud made their formal entry into Christiania Nov. 25th, 1905, and the King took the oath before the Storting on the 27th, and was crowned at Trondhjem on June 22nd, 1906. The King married Princess Maud Alexandra, sister of King George V., on July 22nd, 1896. His son and heir-apparent is Prince Alexander, b. July 2nd, 1903, and renamed Prince Olaf on his father's accession to the throne. The King's Civil List is settled at 700,000 kroner (£38,888). He is a K.G. (Nov. 9th, 1906), G.C.B., G.C.V.O., and Hon. Admiral in the British Fleet.

Government.

The dissolution of the union with Sweden, which had endured from 1814 to 1905, but was dissolved by the action of the Norwegian Storting on June 7th, 1905, following on a protracted dispute between the two countries as to their diplomatic representation abroad; and the Karlsbad Convention was signed Sept. 24th, 1905, settling the details of a mutual agreement for the repeal of the Union. King Oscar declined the offer of the throne to a prince of his house, and after a plebiscite it

was offered to and accepted by Prince Charles of Denmark, who became King as Haakon VII. The maritime frontier of the two countries was determined by The Hague Tribunal in Oct. 1909. The Grisbadarna Islands, important as fishing centres, were allotted to Sweden, while Skjoeette Grund was awarded to Norway.

The Norwegian Constitution of 1814, several times modified since, vests the legislative power in the Storting, which has 123 members (41 urban, 82 rural); elected for 3 years. Every male citizen of 25 who has resided in the country for 5 years is qualified as an elector, except for legal disabilities. A Bill granting citizenship and the franchise to women under the same conditions as at municipal elections—i.e. the women or their husbands must have paid the taxes for the past year—was adopted by 96 votes to 25, June 14th, 1907. The electorate was thus increased by about 300,000. Women may also be elected to the Storting and may fill most of the public posts except those in the Government, the State Church, the Army and Navy, and the Diplomatic services. The Storting is divided into the Odelsting, composed of three-fourths of the members, and the Lagting, consisting of the remainder; all new bills originate in the former. If the two divisions do not agree, the combined house deliberates, and the measure must be passed by a two-thirds majority. Members are paid 13s. 4d. a day during the session. The King has the right of vetoing the laws passed by the Storting, but if the same bill pass three Storthings separately and consecutively elected, his veto is overridden. The executive power is in the hands of the King with a Council of State composed of a Minister of State and 8 Councillors.

On Nov. 2nd, 1907, the 1855 treaty, under which the integrity of Norway and Sweden as against Russia was guaranteed by Great Britain and France, was dissolved, and a new treaty guaranteeing the independence and territorial integrity of Norway was signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Norway.

The Norwegian Government undertook to cede no part of Norwegian territory to any Power either by way of occupation or by way of any arrangement.

The treaty is in force for ten years. Should the treaty not be denounced by one or the other party at least two years before the expiry of the ten years, it will remain in force for a fresh period of ten years, and so forth. In the event of the treaty being denounced by one of the Powers which participated with Norway in its conclusion, this denunciation will only have effect in regard to that Power.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

For local government the country is divided into 29 prefectures, and these again into urban and rural communes, all with representative government. The State Religion is Episcopal Lutheran, but all others are tolerated, except Jesuits. Education is compulsory for children from 6½ (in towns) and 7 (in the country) to 14, the local authorities chiefly providing the cost, with subsidies from the State. Of the total area, 21 per cent. or 26,678 sq. miles are under forest, and only 3½ per cent. is cultivated. There are about 1,664 miles of State railways and 282 miles worked by companies. There are important industries in the country, including mining,

the timber and pulp trade, chemical products, canned fish, etc. Timber, wood pulp, cellulose, raw minerals, paper, skins, and fish are the chief exports, which go mainly to Great Britain, Germany, and the United States. Grain, metal goods, textiles, groceries, coal and coke are the chief imports, sent mainly by Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, and the United States. British firms with agents at Christiania are asked by the Consul to communicate their agents' names for entry in the Christiania Consulate Agents' Register. British firms not locally represented can inspect a list of the members of the Agents' Association, arranged under trade headings, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

An Information Bureau, from which intending tourists to Norway may obtain all information, has been opened in London at 179, Strand, W.C.

Area, 124,646 sq. m.; pop. in 1912, 2,428,500. The pop. of Christiania was (1912) 250,800; of Bergen, 78,400; of Trondhjem, 45,335; of Stavanger, 37,261.

Revenue and expenditure, 1914-15, ordinary, £8,605,558; extraordinary, £837,733; debt, 1912, £20,156,000. Imports, 1911, £26,038,611; 1912, £20,207,511; exports, 1911, £16,575,155; 1912, £18,648,478.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £7,437,141:—

Butter	124,838	Milk, condensed	110,283
Chemicals	109,992	Oil, fish	138,774
Fish	1,058,820	Paper	1,393,717
Ice	127,384	Wool, pulp for	1,233,828
Metals and manuf.	860,631	Wood and manuf.	1,435,716

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £6,147,422:—

Coal and coke	1,527,812	Metals and manuf.	807,330
Cotton	535,251	Ships and boats	842,579
Machinery	208,159	Woolens	396,890

Ministry: Premier and Minister of Agriculture, Gunnar Knudsen.—Public Worship, A. Bryggessaa.—Commerce, I. Petersen.—Finance, A. Omholt.—Justice, L. Abrahamsen.—Foreign Affairs, N. Ihlen.—National Defence, Gen. Holtfodt.—Labour, A. Urbye.

Minister in London, P. B. Vogt, 25, The Boltons, South Kensington.—Secretary, J. Michelet.—Consul-General, H. A. W. Eckell, 22, Great St. Helen's, E.C.

British Legation, Christiania.—Envoy Ex and Min. Plen., M. de C. Findlay, C.B., C.M.G. (£2,500).—Secretary, Hon. F. O. Lindley.—Consul, E. F. Gray (Christiania).—Vice-Consuls, H. C. Dick (Christiania), D. F. S. Filliter (Bergen); E. Kallevig (Arendal); C. Reinhardt (Christiansand); G. Parelius (Drammen); F. Kielsdberg, M.V.O. (Trondhjem); P. F. Dahll (Molde); T. Waage (Stavanger); J. R. Holmbol (Tromsø).

Mail transit: Christiania, 2 days, 10 hours.

OMĀN.

Omān is an independent state in South-Eastern Arabia, whose bounds have been considerably reduced during the last hundred years. It is ruled by a Sultan, Segyid Taimur bin Feysil, whose capital is Masgat (pop. 24,000). He succeeded in October 1913, and is recognised by the British Government, which has an agent at Muscat. Muscat was for a long time the centre of the gun-running traffic, which, in spite of the watchfulness of British warships, placed a large number of modern rifles in the hands of the tribes of the N.W. frontier of India. This traffic was protected by a Treaty

PANAMA.

concluded in 1862 between France and the State of Oman, and at successive Brussels Conferences on the subject France steadily refused to consent to the prohibition of the traffic, but in Feb. 1914 consented to withdraw opposition. The imports of arms in 1913-14 were: Belgium, arms £2,365, cartridges £10,347; Germany, arms nil, cartridges nil; United Kingdom, arms £793, cartridges £21. Imports, 1912-13, £463,551; 1913-14, £407,764; exports, 1912-13, £301,477; 1913-14, £271,563. Dates, pearls, limes, and fish are exported. 68·71 per cent. of the trade is with India and the United Kingdom, and over 94 per cent. of the shipping trade is British. Exports to U.K., 1912, £7,750; 1913, £6,523. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £64,142; 1913, £16,448. Area, 82,000 sq. m.; pop. about 550,000. British Consul and Political Agent at Muscat (Masgat), Lt.-Col. R. A. E. Benn, C.I.E.

Mail transit: 17 days.

PANAMA.

The Republic of Panama was constituted on Nov. 3rd, 1903, having previously been a department of the Republic of Colombia. The inhabitants of the Isthmus of Panama being strongly in favour of the acquisition of the Panama Canal Concession by the United States and the construction by them of the Canal, declared their independence. The United States Government at once recognised the new Republic, and concluded with it a treaty on Nov. 18th, 1903, guaranteeing and agreeing to maintain its independence. Its independence was recognised by Colombia in a treaty with the United States, signed at Bogota on April 6th, 1914. The treaty has been ratified by Colombia, but not by the United States. There is a President elected for 4 years. The National Assembly consists of 33 members elected for 2 years.

The Republic is divided into 7 provinces, each under a governor, with other subordinate officials. The chief ports are: on the Atlantic, Colon, Cristobal (Canal zone), Bocas del Toro, and Puerto Bello; on the Pacific, Balboa (in Canal zone) and Pedregal. A railway runs from Colon to Panama across the isthmus, a distance of 47 miles, and belongs to the U.S. Government, as does the Canal Zone, which extends 5 miles on each side of the canal, except the cities of Panama and Colon at the ends. The pop. of the Canal Zone is 62,810. The soil is very fertile, but not well cultivated. Bananas are exported, and some rubber, coconuts, and hides. Considerable railway extension is in progress.

Area, 31,380 sq. miles; pop. 336,742, including a great mixture of races. Capital, Panama; pop. 37,505; Colon, 17,748. Revenue, 1911, £672,957; 1912, £691,057; 1913 (est.), £768,443; 1914 (est.), £1,536,485; expenditure, 1911, £670,839; 1912, £680,501; 1913 (est.), £768,443; 1914 (est.), £1,536,485. Public debt, none. Imports (exclusive of Canal materials), 1912, £2,935,385; 1913, £2,080,000; exports, 1912, £425,722; 1913, £493,511.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £36,342; 1913, £52,256. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £433,998; 1913, £456,900.

President, Dr. Belisario Porras (1912-16).

British Minister Resident and Consul-General at Panama, Sir C. C. Mallet, C.M.G.—*Consul*, H. O. Chalkley (Colon).—*Vice-Consuls*, P. Helyar (Panama), A. E. R. Browne (Colon), W. H. Ponton (Bocas del Toro).

Minister in London, Senor Don Fabio Arosemena.—*1st Secretary*, Senor Don H. Rangel.

Consul in London, Senor Don Carlos R. Zachrisson, 91D, Billiter Buildings, E.C.

Steamship lines: see p. 298. Mail transit: 19 days.

Panama Canal.

The Panama Canal, which was fully described in the 1914 and earlier editions of the *ANNUAL*, was made available for commercial shipping on Aug. 15th, 1914. The route was first surveyed by de Lesseps in 1879. In 1881 La Compagnie Universelle du Canal Inter-oceanique was formed, but went into liquidation in 1894. It was succeeded by another company, which only did sufficient work to maintain its franchise. In 1902 the U.S.A. Government bought from this company all its rights for \$40,000,000, and completed a treaty with the new Republic of Panama. Under this treaty the U.S.A. guaranteed the independence of Panama, and acquired complete control of the Canal zone (a strip of land 10 miles wide through the centre of which the Canal flows) in consideration of an immediate payment of \$10,000,000 and an annual rent of \$250,000, commencing Feb. 26th, 1913. The U.S.A. Government took formal possession of the French property May 4th, 1904. The Canal is 50 miles in length, and has a minimum width of 300 ft. There is a minimum depth of 41 ft. There are three sets of locks, the Gatun, effecting a rise of 85 ft. from sea level; the Pedro Miguel, with a descent of 30½ ft.; and the Miraflores, with a descent of 54½ ft. to sea level.

Toll Rates. On merchant vessels, carrying passengers or cargo, \$1.20 per net vessel ton—each 100 cubic feet—of actual earning capacity.

On vessels in ballast, without passengers or cargo, 40 per cent. less than the rate of tolls for vessels with passengers or cargo.

Upon naval vessels, other than transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships, 50 cents per displacement ton.

Upon army and navy transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships, the same rate as on merchant ships with passengers or cargo.

The rules for the measurement of ships using the Canal are based principally on those for the Suez Canal, but are a little more liberal in the allowances on the net tonnage, upon which tolls are charged. All vessels applying for passage through the Canal have to present a certificate giving the gross and net tonnage as determined by the rules.

Vessels are towed through the locks by electric motors, moving on racks at the rate of 2 miles an hour, 4 to a ship. No vessel is allowed to pass through the locks under its own steam, the vessel, on reaching the approach wall of a lock, being taken in charge of the Canal authorities, who place their officers on the bridge and in the engine room. The opening and closing of a lock gate occupies 2 minutes, and a lock is filled or emptied in 30 minutes. The whole passage of the Canal takes 10 hours. Modern coaling plants are being installed at both ends of the Canal, with a stock of 200,000 tons at the Atlantic end, and 100,000 tons at the Pacific end. Part of the area served by the Government coaling plant can be leased to private individuals and firms. Similar arrangements are made with regard to oil fuel. A high-power wireless station, equipped

with the Poulsen apparatus, is erected at Caimito, half way across the isthmus; it has a radius of 3,000 miles, enabling direct communication to be held with the Arlington station, near Washington, and with San Francisco.

PAPACY, THE.

The Popes, or Roman Pontiffs, exercised temporal sovereignty for many ages over the central portion of Italy. In 1860 Romagna, Umbria, and the Marches were incorporated in Italy, as was the remainder, including Rome, in 1870. By a law of 1871 the territory of the Vatican and Lateran palaces, and the Villa of Castel Gandolfo, were guaranteed to the Pope, together with a yearly indemnity of £129,000 (still unclaimed and unpaid).

Supreme Pontiff, His Holiness Benedict XV. (Giacomo della Chiesa), b. 1854; ordained, 1870; Archbp. of Bologna, 1907; Cardinal, May 1914; elected Pope, Sept. 3rd, 1914; crowned, Sept. 6, 1914.

Secretary of State, Cardinal Pietro Gasparri.

PARAGUAY.

The Republic of Paraguay is governed, under a Constitution proclaimed in Nov. 1870, by a President, who with five Ministers of State forms the Executive, and a Congress consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, both elected by popular vote. The President is elected for four years, but the country has been so subject to frequent revolutions that only three presidents since the foundation of the Constitution have been allowed to complete the term of office. The President receives in salary and allowances about £1,900, Ministers about £960, and the Senators and Deputies each receive about £480. The State religion is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. Education is free and nominally compulsory. The army numbers about 3,000 men, but, according to a law which has not yet been put into force, every citizen is liable to serve 2 years with the colours and up to the age of 45 in the reserves. A railway, 232 miles in length, runs from Asuncion to Encarnacion in the extreme south of the country. It is joined on the opposite side of the River Alto Paraná, at Posadas, by the Argentine N.E. Railway, and a through train service from Asuncion to Buenos Aires is in operation. A train ferry, opened in 1913, enables the journey to be made without change; these through trains are provided with sleeping and restaurant cars, and are well served and up to date. Part of a branch line from Borja to Iguaçu has been constructed. A large part of the country is covered with forest growth, much of which is untouched. Cedar and certain hard woods find a market in Argentina. The chief products are cattle, jerked beef, yerba maté (Paraguay tea), tobacco, hides, oranges, quebracho extract, and timber. Petit grain oil, made from the leaves of the sour orange tree, is manufactured in considerable quantity for export. Cotton is being cultivated experimentally. Stock-raising is the principal industry; native lace and a few other home industries are carried on to a limited extent. Some minerals are found, but are not worked. Capital, Asuncion, population estimated at 80,000.

Area about 65,000 sq. m., excluding the Chaco territory, which has long been the subject of dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia

(107,000 sq. m.); pop. (est.), 1911, 800,000, including about 100,000 Indians. Revenue, 1913, £938,776; 1914, £1,085,071; expenditure, £1,016,533; 1914, £1,099,039. Foreign debt, 1914, £782,703; internal debt, £1,222,511. Imports, 1912, £1,070,120; 1913, £1,623,999 (U.K.'s share, 28 per cent.); exports, 1912, £847,145; 1913, £1,126,186.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £2,115; 1913, £8,534. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £97,102; 1913, £195,355.

President: Señor Eduardo Schaerer (1912-16).

Minister Plenipotentiary (vacant).

Consul-General in London, Alfred James, 18, Eldon Street, E.C.

British Minister Plen., Sir Reginald Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (at Buenos Aires); Consul (with local rank of First Secretary in Diplomatic Service and Chargé d'Affaires in absence of Minister) at Asuncion, F. A. Oliver.

Mail transit: 23 days.

PERSIA.

Ruler.

The reigning Shah of Persia is Sultan Ahmed Shah, son of Mahomed Ali Shah. He was b. 1898. On the abdication of his father he succeeded to the throne (July 17th, 1909), and was crowned at Teheran July 21st, 1914. The Heir Apparent is the Shah's second brother, Muhammad Hassan Mirza, b. 1899.

Government.

Previously to 1906 the Shah was an absolute ruler, but on Aug. 5th of that year a decree was issued by Shah Muzaffar-ed-Din convoking a Mejliss or National Assembly, and a Constitution, dated Jan. 1st, 1907, was confirmed on Feb. 11th by Mohamed Ali Shah, after his accession. A new Constitution, signed by the Shah in Oct. 1907, limited the sovereign's prerogatives and ecclesiastical authority, granted liberty of conscience, of the person, of education, of the Press, of associations, and of speech, and defined the duties of Parliament and the responsibilities of Ministers. This constitution was violated by Mohamed Ali, and in Nov. 1908 abolished. Under pressure from the representatives of Great Britain and Russia, Mohamed Ali again granted a Constitution and signed a new Electoral Law in June 1909. By this law, under which the elections immediately after Mahomed Ali's abdication were conducted, the National Council, or Mejliss, consists of 120 deputies, 40 forming a quorum. The Mejliss was dissolved in Dec. 1911, and an abortive attempt was made in the autumn of 1913 to hold a fresh election, and another attempt in July 1914.

By the Anglo-Russian Convention, which was signed on Aug. 31st, 1907, both Governments engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia. Great Britain undertook to seek no political or commercial concessions north of a line connecting Kasr-i-Shirin, Ispahan, Yezd, and Khakh to the junction of the Persian, Russian, and Afghan frontiers. Russia gave a similar undertaking concerning the region south of a line from the Afghan frontier to Gazik Birjand, Kerman, and Bander Abbas. Both countries agreed to institute a control over the sources of revenue in the regions thus reserved to their influence in case of irregularities arising in the redemption or payment of interest on Persian loans. Persia became a party to this Convention in 1912.

As a condition of a loan advanced in March 1912 the Persian Government gave an undertaking on the following points: (1) Conformity with the principles of the Anglo-Russian Convention; (2) the dismissal from the army of the *fedais* and all irregulars as soon as the ex-Shah and Salar-ed-Dowleh left Persia; (3) that there should be a discussion with the two Legations concerning the organisation of a small regular effective army; (4) an arrangement with the ex-Shah for his departure and pension, and an amnesty to his followers.

Under the Anglo-Russian régime the collection and disbursement of all revenues is supervised by a European Treasurer-General, but he left the country in 1914.

By the Russo-German Convention signed August 19th, 1911, the German Government undertook not to seek concessions for railways, roads, navigation, or telegraphs for itself, or support applications for such concessions on the part of German or other subjects, in Persian territory north of a line drawn from Kasr-i-Shirin on the western frontier of Persia to the Afghan border along the parallel of Gazik. Russia agreed to apply to the Persian Government for railway concessions, including a concession for a railway from Teheran to Khanikin, and when this concession was obtained the building of the line must be begun not later than two years after the completion of the Sadidje-Khanikin railway and concluded in four years. A Russian company obtained a concession in February 1913, for the construction of a railway from Julfa to Tabriz. Russia reserved to herself the right to decide upon the route to be followed by the line, while taking into account the wishes of Germany in this respect. Both Governments agreed to grant facilities for international traffic on the Khanikin-Teheran and Khanikin-Baghdad lines, and not to introduce such measures as transit dues and differential tariffs. The Russian Government bound itself not to hinder the completion of the Baghdad railway and the participation of foreign capital. The Russian Government reserved the right to transfer the construction of the Teheran-Khanikin line to any foreign financial group. Both Governments pledge themselves to grant to one another participation in privileges acquired in respect of this railway. There is in England a certain current of feeling against this line, inasmuch as it is considered that it is not likely to be constructed for purely commercial purposes, but that its motive, so far as Russia is concerned, is the connection with India.

Local Affairs.

The country is divided into 33 provinces under governors-general, generally called Hakim, who, with the Sheikhs-el-Islam, or chief judges of the cities, administer justice. The provinces are subdivided into districts, which are placed under lieut. governors, and every town and village has its administrative officer. The chiefs of the nomad tribes exercise authority over them and collect the revenues from them. The nomads consist chiefly of Arabs, Turks, Kurds and Leks, and altogether number nearly 2,000,000. The priests have great power in the country. Many colleges exist for instruction in religion, which is of the Shia sect, and in Persian literature. In

addition, there are about 180 schools of various denominations under European supervision with an aggregate of 10,000 pupils of both sexes. The chief cities are Teheran (pop. 280,000), Tabriz (200,000), Isfahan (80,000), Meshed (60,000), and Shiraz (50,000).

The Persian provinces of Khorasan and Seistan lie on the western border of Afghanistan. There being no railways in Persia, all goods have to be transported by mule or camel. A direct trade route from Quetta to Seistan has been opened up by the Indian Government, running along the Baluch side of the Afghan border, but the experiment has not been attended with any considerable success.

Statistics, Finance, and Trade.

Area, 628,000 sq. m.; pop. about 9,500,000. Revenue, about £2,000,000. Debt, about £6,500,000.

Imports, 1913, £10,319,557; exports, 1913, £7,933,732.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £957,715; 1913, £429,562. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £878,143; 1913, £724,808.

The principal ports are Bunder Abbas, Lingah, and Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, and Enzeli, Meshed-i-Sar, and Bender-i-Gez on the Caspian. The trade and shipping of the Persian Gulf ports are very largely in British hands. The chief products of the country are silk, cotton, fruits, gums, opium, carpets, tobacco and petroleum. Dried fruits are exported in large quantities as food for the Russian peasants, and Russian money is being used to stimulate the culture of cotton. Wool is exported to Bombay and Baghdad. There are considerable mineral deposits, but they are very little worked, except petroleum, of which Persia is now an important source of supply for the British Navy. Of the whole foreign trade, 62·7 per cent. is with Russia and 20·8 per cent. with the British Empire.

Diplomatic.

Persian Minister in London, Mirza Mehdi Khan, 47, Bramham Gardens, S.W.—*Councillor*, Mirza Abdul Ghaflar Khan.—*Consul-General*, H. S. Foster.

British Legation, Teheran: *Envoy Ex., Min. Plen. and Con. Gen.*, Sir Walter B. Townley, K.C.M.G. *Councillor*, W. J. Garnett. *Second Secretary* (vacant). *Third Secretary*, C. F. I. Ramsden. *Military Attaché*, Major R. A. Steele.

British Consuls-General: Lieut.-Col. Sir Percy Z. Cox, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. (Bushire); T. G. Grahame (Isfahan); Lt.-Col. T. W. Haig, C.M.G. (Meshed).

Consuls: Capt. W. G. Neale (Bushire); H. S. Shipley, C.M.G. (Tabriz); Maj. W. F. T. O'Connor, C.I.E. (Shiraz); Lt.-Col. C. T. Ducat (Kerman); W. McDouall (Kermanshah); Major A. P. Trevor, C.I.E. (Mohammerah); Major F. B. Prideaux (Seistan). *Vice Consuls*, Capt. I. G. L. Ranking (Ahwaz), G. T. Havard (Teheran), N. P. Cowan (Hamadan), E. Bristow (Resht), H. G. Chick (Bushire), Capt. H. V. Biscoe (Bunder Abbas), W. R. Howson (Lingah), N. Worrall (Isfahan), Lt. F. C. W. Fowle (Kerman), Capt. H. H. Thorburn (Meshed), Capt. D. Heron (Seistan), R. H. New (Birjand), C. Stevens (Tabriz).

Mail transit: Teheran, 14 days.

History in 1911.

If Persia can be said to have had a history in 1914, that history has been one of increasing

financial difficulties, threatening to result in complete and utter bankruptcy, bringing in its train the consequent triumph of anarchy throughout the country. As in 1913, Great Britain came to the financial assistance of Persia, with an advance of £50,000, but the Treasury has otherwise remained persistently empty, M. Mornard, the Treasurer-General, resigning in despair in July. In addition to the £50,000 advanced in 1914, the total debt of the Persian Government to His Majesty's Government and the Government of India still outstanding is:—

	£	s.	d.
1. Anglo-Indian Loan of 1903-4 at 5 per cent., to be repaid by March 20th, 1928. Amount outstanding on Mar. 21st, 1913	314,281	16	4
2. Anglo-Indian Advance of Feb. 1912 at 7 per cent.	100,000	0	0
3. Anglo-Indian Advance of Aug. 1912 at 7 per cent. after defeat of gendarmerie in Fars	25,000	0	0
4. Anglo-Indian Advance of Nov. 1912 at 7 per cent. for use of Governor-General of Fars	15,000	0	0
5. Anglo-Indian Advance of April 1913 at 7 per cent. for general purposes of administration, including also £30,000 for such purposes in Fars, and £10,000 for Bushire Custom-house	200,000	0	0
6. Anglo-Indian Advance of May 1913 at 7 per cent. for gendarmerie purposes in Fars	100,000	0	0

The sole hope of any species of order in Persia rests upon the Swedish gendarmerie, whose existence during the year has been a mere hand-to-mouth one, there being no money left to provide them with equipment or pay. The force, under General Hjalmarsson, has been endeavouring to guard some 1,200 miles of road and an area of two miles on each side of the roads. On these roads constant raids are made by the tribes, who are robber bands pure and simple, and are survivors of the revolution for the most part. The Swedish force consists of some 7,000 men, and is quite insufficient for the purpose. At first the practice of the gendarmerie was to hand over the captured robbers to the authorities, but the results were lamentable. Latterly the gendarmerie has itself inflicted the punishments. In addition, when a locality is made particularly unsafe by the robber bands, a state of siege is proclaimed and the robbers are, when taken, condemned to death. For the preservation of order in the portion of Persia under the control of Russia there is a force of 3,000 Cossacks, commanded by six Russian instructors. The Swedish commander has endeavoured to obtain a strengthening of his force to 12,000, which he considers would possibly prove ample to cope with the difficulties. The only problem in the way is that of funds for their support, Russia being prepared to sanction the increase provided the Cossack force is also increased by 1,000, and the functions of the gendarmerie in the north confined to the guarding of the roads, and, generally, to purely administrative work.

During the year an important agreement was entered into by the Treasury and the Admiralty with the Anglo-Persian Oil Company for the supply of oil-fuel to the Navy. The agreement provides for the subscription by the British Government of £2,200,000 to the share

capital of the company, giving the Government a majority of 2,000 votes on a total share capital of £4,000,000. The agreement at the time was subjected to considerable criticism, not from the point of view of the suitability of oil-fuel for the Navy, nor of the ability of the company to fulfil the requirements of the Admiralty, but from its political aspect. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company was formed in 1909, with the object of working a concession obtained from the Persian Government in 1901 by Mr. W. K. D'Arcy, which runs for 60 years, and gives the exclusive right to work petroleum deposits throughout the Persian Empire, except in the provinces of Azerbadjan, Gilan, Mazendaran, Asdrabad, and Khorassan. The Anglo-Russian Convention did not affect the validity of the concession, but it so happened that all the oil-bearing areas so far proved or reported lie either in the Russian sphere or the neutral sphere. It was held that the new source of supply for the Navy accordingly did not fulfil the conditions laid down by the First Lord himself: that it "should be drawn from sources under British control or British influence, and along those sea or ocean routes which the Navy can most easily and most surely protect"; that it lay, indeed, in a region where Great Britain had expressly divested herself of any control or influence, and was, moreover, within striking distance of the important trunk railway soon to be finished across the Turkish border; moreover, there would be an exceedingly vulnerable pipe-line through a district notoriously lawless, where, according to the report of the Admiralty Commission, although the influence of the company has had a tranquillising effect, "it would be wrong to assume that there will never be a relapse." The House of Commons, however, sanctioned the agreement.

PERU.

A republic on the W. coast of S. America. The disastrous war with Chile, which broke out in 1879, and resulted in the cession to Chile of Tarapaca (absolutely) and of Arica and Tacna (provisionally), completely shattered the power of Peru. It was agreed that Arica and Tacna should be subject to Chile for ten years from '84, that a plebiscite should then decide whether or no they should revert to Peru, and that the country to which the plebiscite awarded these provinces should pay to the other the sum of 10,000,000 Peruvian soles. The plebiscite has never taken place, partly because of revolutionary outbreaks in Peru; and now Chile has consolidated her position in the two provinces there. Relations between the two republics have been strained for some time, but were much improved in 1912. A boundary dispute with Bolivia was settled in 1912.

The Constitution of '56, revised in '60, is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a House of Representatives (116) elected by the provinces, one member for every 30,000 inhabitants, and a Senate (52) elected by the 18 departments and the province of Callao. One-third of the members of both Houses retire, as decided by lot, every two years. Executive in the hand of a President elected for four years, who receives £4,800 a year.

The Army service is nominally obligatory between the ages of 20 and 50, but in practice

this is voluntary enlistment, with the ballot for filling vacancies. Service; with the colours 2 years, reserve 7, and remaining time in second reserve (5 years) and National Guard. Peace strength about 8,000; war strength about 24,000, with an additional 100,000 or more untrained.

Article 4 of the Constitution prohibits the public exercise of any but the Roman Catholic religion, but an amendment granting entire religious liberty was passed in October 1913 by both Chambers. It requires, however, the ratification of a second Congress. Education is nominally compulsory and free in the elementary schools, but is badly neglected. There were in 1912 27 State colleges, with 4,674 students. More than half the population are Indians, the rest including those of Spanish descent and mixed races. The cruel treatment of the primitive Indian tribes, in the region known as the *Putumayo*, on the Upper Amazon, by the native agents of a company having its headquarters in England was the subject of an investigation by a British Government Commissioner, whose report, published in 1912 [Cd. 6266], occasioned profound indignation throughout the civilised world. In connection with the territory in which the atrocities occurred, both Colombia and Ecuador put forward claims to it, and it will be a matter of impossibility to establish a sound administrative system until the question of sovereignty has been decided. There are vast stretches of rich agricultural and pastoral lands, besides profitable mining (gold, copper, silver, and coal) fields and immense forests. The climate is very good, and the country is admirably suited for European immigrants. The interior is now being opened up. There are about 1,656 miles of railways belonging to the State, but ceded to the bondholders in '90 for a term of 66 years. Chief products are silver, copper, gold, sugar, wool, cotton, rubber, coffee, and guano. In the comparative freedom from internal dissensions since '99 a decided improvement in commercial, mining, and railway development has been noticeable. Important petroleum deposits have been discovered in the Negritos, La Brea, and Lobitos districts. Chief cities: the capital, Lima (pop. 143,500), Arequipa (35,000), Cuzco (20,000), and Callao (31,000).

During the year Peru suffered from a continuation of the political crisis of 1913. In Feb. ex-President Billinghurst and his son were exiled. Señor Ligua claimed to succeed to the office as being the first Vice-President, but his claim was opposed by the militarist party, who elected Colonel Benavides, their leader, as Provisional President.

Area, 722,461 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 4,620,201.

Revenue, 1913, £3,547,837; 1914 (revenue and exp. identical with 1913); **expenditure**, £3,109,837.

Imports, 1912, £5,157,686; 1913, £5,918,290; **exports**, 1912, £9,438,581; 1913, £8,881,922.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £3,293,600; 1913, £3,178,261. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £1,409,302; 1913, £1,487,804.

Debt, 1913, £5,392,457.

President, Señor Colonel Oscar R. Benavides (elected May 15th, 1914).

Ministry, President and Minister of Justice, Señor Dr. A. Sousa.—**Foreign Affairs**, Señor F. Gazzani.—**Home Affairs**, Señor F. Fuchs.—**Finance**, Señor F. Tudela y Varela.—**Public**

Works, Señor Alayza y Paz Soldan.—**War and Marine**, Colonel Bedoya.

Minister to London, Señor Don E. de la Fuente (*Chargé d'Affaires*), 104, Victoria Street, S.W.

British Legation, Lima: Envoy Ex., Min. Plen., and Con. Gen., Ernest Amelius Rennie, M.V.O. (£2,000).

British Consul-General, G. G. Wilson; **Consul at Iquitos**, V. H. St. J. Huckin. **Vice-Consuls**, G. F. P. Boulton (Callao), G. Stafford (Arequipa), H. F. Hammond (Lima), J. F. Rowlands (Mollendo), H. E. Dawson (Paíta), H. B. Harrison (Salaverry), D. Brown (Iquitos).

Steamship lines: see p. 298. **Fares**: £20 to £60. **Mail transit**: 31 days.

PORTUGAL.

A republic since 1910. Previously a monarchy. The last king was Manoel II., b. 1889, who succeeded to the throne in 1908 on the assassination of his father and brother. He married Princess Augustina of Hohenzollern, Sept. 4th, 1913.

President.

Dr. Manoel Arriaga, the first President of the Portuguese Republic, was elected on Aug. 24th, 1911. He was born in 1841; is a Doctor of Laws of the University of Coimbra, and is a brilliant writer and speaker.

Government.

Under the Constitution of 1911 there are two legislative chambers—a National Council and a Senate. The National Council is elected by direct suffrage for three years. Any Portuguese may vote who is over 21 years of age and able to read and write, or who maintains parents or relatives. Soldiers on the active list, foreigners, naturalised Portuguese, bankrupts, and proscribed persons may not vote. Members of the National Council receive seventeen shillings for each sitting. Magistrates, soldiers, priests, persons who have contracts with the State, directors of companies subsidised by the State, and various functionaries of the State departments, are disqualified from election. The Senate is elected by the Municipal Councils. Half the members retire every three years. The two Chambers united constitute the Congress of the Republic. The President of the Republic is elected by both Chambers for a period of four years. He cannot be re-elected. He must be at least 35 years of age. He elects Ministers, but these are responsible to Parliament. He may not be present in the Chambers at debates. He receives an annual salary of £2,600, with £1,300 for allowances.

The Anglo-Portuguese Alliance.

Portugal is the oldest and was until 1905 the only ally of Great Britain. According to the treaties of alliance, neither party will help another nation in attacking either of the contracting Powers, or give asylum to the enemies of the other, except to political fugitives or exiles. In case of war or invasion both Powers agree to assist each other with arms, men, and ammunition when required, and will also assist in the protection of each other's colonies by sending troops or warships. If either Spain or France were to attempt to make war against Portugal or her colonies, Great Britain is to intervene and endeavour to secure peace, failing which she will lend the

assistance of her troops. The text of the treaties was published in 1898 as a Parliamentary paper [Cd. 9088]. The treaties, not being concluded for any specified term, are in their nature perpetual. They are, therefore, not, technically speaking, subject to renewal unless they have previously been terminated, for instance, by war between the parties. The treaties of alliance have from time to time been "confirmed," and such confirmation was last formally referred to in the preamble of the General Arbitration Agreement between Great Britain and Portugal of 1904 (Treaty Series No. 10 of that year).

Religion, Justice, and Education.

The law of 1911 for the separation of Church and State declared that the Roman Catholic religion was no longer the religion of the State. The State appropriated all property belonging to churches and religious congregations, and thenceforth all Churches must be maintained by the offerings of their members. Their accounts, however, would be under the fiscal supervision of the State. To all priests in the enjoyment of a benefice on July 1st, 1911, the Government ensured the same stipends as they were then receiving, the amounts to be fixed by special commissions. The churches and other property necessary for religious worship were granted by the State to the clergy, free of all expense; and all religious property which was proved to belong to private individuals, either Portuguese or foreign, would be respected.

For the administration of justice there are courts of first instance in all the chief towns, appeal courts at Lisbon, Oporto, and Ponta Delgada in the Azores, and a Supreme Court at Lisbon. Previously to the Revolution of 1910 the State religion was Roman Catholic, but the Provisional Government dissolved the connection between Church and State and expelled the religious orders. Education, though nominally compulsory, is in a very backward state. The capital, Lisbon, has a pop. of 435,359; and Oporto has a pop. of 194,009. Three-fifths of the people are engaged in agriculture, and about one-fifth in industrial occupations. Chief exports: wine, cork, cattle, sardines, fruit, and copper. There are valuable minerals, but they are very little worked. There are 1,849 miles of railway, of which 711 belong to the State.

Politics and Parties.

On the fall of the monarchy in 1910 a Provisional Government was established, with Senhor Theophile Braga as President. In 1911, on the creation of an elected legislature and the formal adoption of the Republican Constitution, the Provisional Government resigned, and a Cabinet was formed by Senhor Chagas, who commanded the support of the Moderate Republicans. The Moderate majority in the Senate was 25 votes; in the Chamber it was 52, but this figure included 32 Independents who were bound by no party ties. In November 1911, owing to dissensions in the Republican party, Senhor Chagas resigned, and a new Cabinet was formed by Senhor Vasconcellos. A breach between the Conservative and Democratic parties in 1912 was temporarily healed by the retirement of Senhor Vasconcellos and the formation of a coalition Cabinet under Senhor Duarte Leite. Senhor Leite

resigned in 1913, owing to the pressure of the Democrats, and was succeeded by Dr. Costa. Dr. Costa resigned in January 1914 on the question of amnesty to political prisoners, and was succeeded by Senhor Machado.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area (including the Azores and Madeira, which are regarded as an integral part of the kingdom), 35,490 sq. m.; pop. 5,687,627.

The Azores, a group of islands in the North Atlantic; area, 922 sq. m.; pop. 243,378. Capital, Ponta Delgada (pop. 16,179), on San Miguel Island; but the Governor usually resides at Angra (pop. 10,057), in the island of Terceira. They are governed as a province of Portugal. Principal export, pineapples (£111,926 worth in 1913). Exports to U.K., 1912, £54,960; 1913, £56,135. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £59,320; 1913, £48,827.

The Madeira Islands lie off the N.W. African coast, and are also governed as a province. Area, 314 sq. m.; pop. 180,667. Capital and port, Funchal, a fine town of 24,687 inhabitants (Imports, 1913, £462,013; exports, £160,573). Exports to U.K., 1912, £20,539; 1913, £31,000. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £241,636; 1913, £249,820.

Revenue, 1912-13, £15,150,000; 1913-14, £15,453,000; expenditure, 1912-13, £15,837,000; 1913-14, £14,138,000.

Debt, 1913, £168,519,013. Imports, 1911, £18,218,000; 1912, £20,177,160. Exports, 1911, £11,406,000; 1912, £12,113,460.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £2,830,716; 1913, £3,017,101. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £3,031,812; 1913, £3,270,701.

Ministry: *Premier*, Senhor Bernardino Machado.—*Foreign Affairs*, Senhor Freire de Andrade.—*Interior*, Senhor Souza Monteiro.—*Justice*, Senhor Manuel Monteiro.—*Finance*, Senhor Thomaz Cabreira.—*War*, General Pereira Fca.—*Marine*, Capt. Neuparth.—*Public Works*, Senhor Achilles Gonçalves.—*Colonies*, Senhor Lisboa Luna.—*Public Instruction*, Senhor Sobral Cid.

Minister in London: Senhor M. Teixeira Gomes, 12, Gloucester Place, W.—*Councillor*, Senhor P. de Tovar.—*2nd Secretary*, A. da Cunha Pessoa.—*Consul-General in London*, D. Cinatti, 6, South Street, Finsbury, E.C.

British Legation, Lisbon: *Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.*, Hon. L. D. Carnegie, M.V.O. *1st Secretary*, G. Young, M.V.O.; *2nd Secretary*, W. Seeds.

British Consuls: P. A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G. (Lisbon), H. Grant (Oporto), Capt. I. Boyle, M.V.O. (Madeira), (vacant) (St. Michael's, Azores), Capt. A. T. Taylor, R.N. (Cape Verde). *Vice Consuls*, H. E. Jones (Lisbon), C. J. F. Duff (Belem), E. Sarsfield (Funchal), G. Laidley (Figueira), F. Robson (Fayal), J. Mackay (Flores and Corvo), G. J. Smallcombe (St. Vincent).

Mail transit: Lisbon, 2 days 4 hours.

History in 1914.

Portugal was, during the year 1914, free from the acute political dissensions which marked the previous year. The Bill introduced for the reform of the prison system had effected many long-delayed reforms, but the position of the political prisoners, incarcerated in large numbers on the slightest evidence of untrustworthy spies and informers, still constituted a grave scandal. To a certain extent conditions

were against the Costa government in any effort they might have felt inclined to make. Unprepared to go the full length of Dr. Almeida and the Conservative party in granting a general amnesty to the Monarchists, any steps which they might have taken were nullified by the Monarchists, whose continuous activities gave the opportunity to the extremists to renew their agitation against suspects. As the strength of the Costa government lay in the sympathies of the extremists, among the working classes in particular, action was doubly difficult. The sufferings of the political prisoners had aroused a considerable body of feeling in Great Britain, to which expression was given at a public meeting in February. President Arriaga, too, had indicated very clearly by his action on the third anniversary of the Republic, that his desire was to see a policy of conciliation put into operation. Consequently the relations between the President and Dr. Costa became of such a nature that at the end of January the latter felt bound to hand in his resignation as Premier. The President was understood to desire a Cabinet formed of the leaders of the different political parties, who should endeavour to allay political passions and pass a wide amnesty for political prisoners. Notwithstanding that, at a joint session of both Houses, a resolution of confidence in the late Cabinet was carried by 21 votes. *Senhor Machado* undertook and succeeded in forming a strong Cabinet of coalition and non-party elements. The new Government immediately brought in a Bill granting, generally speaking, a complete amnesty to individuals already condemned for political offences or crimes in connection with social demands. The ringleaders in such crimes or offences were to be exiled, while persons still in prison but not yet brought before the Courts were to be at once released, and the preliminary magisterial inquiry into their cases at once proceeded with in order to decide whether they were to be exiled or acquitted. The Bill, after an unsuccessful attempt to excise the clause granting amnesty to persons connected with various secret associations, such as the "White Ants," was passed by the end of February, and the various prisoners released, those considered ringleaders being exiled for 10 years.

In June the *Machado* ministry resigned over a concession made by the late Government to some of their supporters and declared by the Courts to be illegal. The President continued his support of *Senhor Machado*, who, with a reconstructed Cabinet, retained office.

A gratifying increase of interest in her colonies has continued to be taken by Portugal since the advent of the Republic, and far-reaching measures of financial and administrative reform are said to be under consideration, as well as a considerable revision of tariffs. The Republic has kept good faith in the matter of San Thomé, the measures for the repatriation of labourers proceeding satisfactorily during the year. Before the Session came to an end a loan of £1,600,000 was sanctioned for the development of Angola, the money to be spent on agriculture, ports and roads.

The usual labour disturbances—now almost perennial—occurred during the year. The most serious was that of the railwaymen, who declared a general strike in January through

discontent, it was alleged, with the existing pension scheme. After some rioting and bomb-throwing, the strike, which had lasted for three weeks, was amicably settled. The Men's Union endeavoured to repeat the performance in February and again in March, but the men as a whole refused to respond, although for a couple of days on each occasion traffic was completely disorganised. In April a strike of stevedores at Oporto brought the business of the port to a standstill for a fortnight.

In October a partial mobilisation of the Portuguese army was ordered, and a general inclination shown to join in the European fray on the side of the Entente.

Exports to U.K. from Portuguese West Africa, 1912, £148,976; 1913, £171,421. Imports from (and of) U.K. to Portuguese West Africa, 1912, £583,126; 1913, £543,347.

Colonies.

Angola, or Portuguese S.W. Africa, is bounded on the north and east by the Congo State and Rhodesia, on the south by German South-West Africa, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. The boundary between Angola and the Barotse region of Rhodesia was settled in July 1905. Government vested in a Governor-General. Estimated area, 517,000 sq. m.; pop. estimated at 4,000,000 to 6,000,000. Capital, *St. Paul de Loanda*; pop. 17,541. Divided into 6 districts: Congo, Loanda, Benguela, Lunda, Huila, and Mossamedes. The greater part of the country is in the hands of the Bantus under their tribal chiefs. There are 1,081 kms. of railway in operation. A line runs from Loanda to Malange, 504 kms. A line from Lobito Bay to Katanga (where there are rich copper mines) and the Tanganyika Co.'s concessions is being constructed; 1,293 kms. of this line will lie in Portuguese territory, and 520 kms. are now open to traffic. A line from Mossamedes to Lubango is under construction, 147 kms. of which are open to traffic. The chief products are coffee, rubber, sugar, oils, and ivory, and the trade is chiefly carried on by bartering with the natives. A company working in Mossamedes has a concession for mining, cattle-rearing, and fish-curing; and minerals, including gold, are known to exist. Several companies work sugar plantations, rubber has been planted in the Golungo Alto district, and experiments are being made with cotton and sisal agave (fibre). Revenue and Expenditure, 1913-14 (est.), £980,000. Imports, 1913, £1,144,630; Exports, 1913, £1,119,013.

British Consul-General, H. Hall Hall; *Vice-Consuls*, R. F. Smallbones, G. H. Bullock, H. H. Cassells (also for St. Thomé); G. B. Beak (Lobito); F. E. Brinjes (Loanda).

Cape Verde Islands lie about 350 miles from Cape Verde, the westernmost point of Africa. The group consists of ten principal islands, viz., St. Antonio, St. Vincent, St. Nicolas, St. Lucia, Sal, Boavista, St. Jago, Mayo, Fogo, and Brava, and some islets. Area, 1,480 sq. m.; pop. 144,000. Capital, *Praya* (in St. Jago). Coaling and Western Telegraph station, St. Vincent. Chief products, sugar cane, coffee, maize, Purgueira seeds, and fruit. The people are Portuguese and Negro. Imports, 1912, £416,471; exports, £32,424.

British Consul, Captain A. T. Taylor, R.N. (St. Vincent).

Guinea lies on the west coast of Africa, and is surrounded on the land side by French

possessions. It includes the Bissagos Islands, off the coast opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, and the island of Bolama. Area, about 25,000 sq. m.; pop. 1,000,000. Capital, Bolama. Chief port, Bissao. Principal products, rubber, wax, palm nuts, and ivory. Imports, £304,049; exports, £187,962.

British Consul-General, Capt. C. B. Wallis (resides at Dakar, Senegal).

St. Thomé and Príncipe Islands, in the Gulf of Guinea, are ruled by a Governor. They are very fertile, and yield cocoa, coffee, and cinchona. One-fifth of the world's supply of cocoa comes from these islands (export of cocoa, 1913, £1,573,202), and the plantations are cultivated by imported black labour, chiefly from Angola. Area, 454 sq. m.; pop. 42,103.

Portuguese East Africa comprises the two districts of Lourenço Marques and Mozambique, which are separated from one another by the Zambesi, and the other smaller districts of Zambesia, Inhambane, Gaza, and Tete. Its coast-line extends southwards from Cape Delgado, the southern extremity of the coast-line of German East Africa, to Kosi Bay, just below Delagoa Bay, at a point separating British from Portuguese territory, as fixed by the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement of '91. The colony is administered by a Governor-General. There is a military force of about 3,000 men. The Manica and Sofala region, where gold exists, is placed under the Mozambique Company, which has a charter. The Nyasa Company, which also has a charter, administers the region between the Rovuma, Lake Nyasa, and the Lurio. Other companies are working in various other parts of the country. The two principal railways of this region are the Delagoa Bay, which has a length of 57 miles in the colony, and runs on 290 miles to Pretoria; and the Beira Railway, which runs from the river Pungwé on the east coast, a point 12 miles from the mouth of the river, to New Umtali on the frontier, a distance of 203 miles, and is then continued by the Mashonaland Railway to Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia, about 170 miles farther on. The Quilimane Railway is built from the port of Quilimane to Port Herald, almost parallel to the Zambesi, with a total length of 153 miles. The construction has been begun also of a railway from the coast of Mozambique to the frontier of British Nyasaland. The chief ports are Mozambique (pop. 4,802), Quilimane (pop. 2,744), Beira (pop. 7,814), Chinde (pop. 1,690), and Lourenço Marques (pop. 13,353). The principal exports are ores, sugar, rubber, ivory, and wax. Area, about 300,000 sq. m.; pop. about 3,000,000. Imports (exclusive of bullion), Chinde (1913), £209,001; Lourenço Marques (1913), £986,554; Beira (1913), £572,812; Mozambique £202,845; Quilimane, £84,143. Exports: Chinde (1913), £46,610; Lourenço Marques (1913), £149,953; Beira (1913), £555,097; Mozambique, £75,275; Quilimane, £57,517. Exports to U.K. from Portuguese East Africa, 1912, £244,412; 1913, £344,072. Imports from (and of) U.K. to Portuguese East Africa, 1912, £1,717,471; 1913, £1,725,613.

British Consul-General, Errol MacDonell (at Lourenço Marques); Consul, S. Hewitt-Fletcher (Chinde); Vice-Consul, F. G. Rule (Beira).

Goa (Portuguese India) is situated on the west coast of India between the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. The town of "Old Goa," once the seat of great trade, is now de-

cayed and ruinous. The capital and seat of government is Pangim, situated to the north of Mormugao harbour, which latter is connected by rail with the British India railway systems. The principal exports are coco-nuts, fruit, spices, and salt. The harbour of Mormugao has a frequent service of coasting steamers to Bombay, and is well equipped with loading and unloading facilities. There are 5 berths at the quay side for dealing with ocean-going steamers which visit the port direct from European and other countries. There are 16 cranes on the quay for loading and unloading direct between steamers and railway wagons. The harbour accommodation is being extended to keep pace with the rapidly increasing trade. Cargo handled in 1913, 174,020 tons. Area of Portuguese India, 1,638 sq. m.; pop. 531,800. Exports, 1912, Rs. 2,233,626; imports, Rs. 7,100,000.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £238,678; 1913, £273,704. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £57,223; 1913, £122,793.

British Consul, J. G. R. Marsh, M.Inst.C.E. (acting).

Macao is an island at the mouth of the Canton River, in China, forming with small islands adjacent a Portuguese dependency. Area, 5 sq. m.; pop. 64,000.

Timor is an island in the Malay Archipelago. The eastern portion of it, with the island of Pulo Cambing, is Portuguese. Chief products, coffee and wax. The port is Dilly. Area, 7,290 sq. m.; pop. 300,000.

RUMANIA.

Ruler.

King Ferdinand I. is a son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and a nephew of the late King, and was b. Aug. 24th, 1865. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his uncle Oct. 10th, 1914. He married, Jan. 10th, '93, Princess Marie of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (she was b. Oct. 29th, '75). Their offspring are Carol, Crown Prince (b. Oct. 15th, '93); Elisabeth (b. Oct. 11th, '94); Marie (b. Jan. 8th, '00); Nicolas (b. Aug. 18th, '03); Ileana (b. Jan. 5th, '09); and Mircea (b. Jan. 3rd, '12). The King has an annual allowance of £47,000 and the revenues of the Crown lands. The Queen Dowager is famous in literary circles under the pseudonym of "Carmen Sylva."

Government.

Moldavia and Wallachia, formerly autonomous provinces of the Ottoman empire, with Dobrogea, have since Dec. 23rd, 1861, formed an independent kingdom. The executive power is vested in the King, with a Cabinet of eight and the Prime Minister. The legislature is composed of a Senate of 120 members, indirectly elected for eight years by two colleges representing the proprietied electors, and a Chamber of 183 members elected for four years by three electoral colleges or classes of voters. These three colleges consist of (1) electors possessed of property insuring an annual income of not less than £50; (2) those paying direct taxes of not less than 20 francs annually, or following a profession; and (3) all Rumanian subjects of full age, most of whom vote indirectly by choosing delegates who vote with the direct electors of the other colleges. The members of both houses are paid 20 francs a day while Parliament sits. The King has a veto on all measures passed by the two chambers.

For local government purposes the country is

divided into 32 districts, each under a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. Education is free and compulsory, but still in a backward condition. The prevailing religion is that of the Orthodox Greek Church. By the Berlin Treaty of '78 it was provided that there should be no discrimination against any resident of Rumania on account of religious belief, but the Jews have been harshly treated. Many Rumanians are to be found in neighbouring countries, particularly in Hungary and Transylvania, where they have given some trouble.

Cereals, wines, and timber are the chief products, the large majority of the population being engaged in agricultural pursuits. Over 40 per cent. of the agricultural land is in small holdings of 25 acres or less held by 1,015,302 peasant proprietors. A Land Bank has been formed by the Government to afford peasants the means of buying or leasing land, and to act as a bank for peasant farmers and Co-operative Societies. Minerals are said to abound, but only coal and petroleum (export to U.K., 1913, £955,267) are worked. The latter is the country's chief industry, and nearly £19,000,000 of capital, mostly foreign, is invested in it; the output in 1913 was approximately 1,900,000 tons. There are very large and valuable State forests, and salt-mining is a State monopoly. There are 2,333 miles of railways, of which the State owns 2,100. The capital is Bucharest (pop. 338,109); other towns are Jussy (pop. 75,882), Galatz (pop. 71,710), Braila (pop. 64,730), Ploësti (pop. 56,594), and Craiova (pop. 51,973).

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 53,689 sq. m.; population, 1912, 7,516,418. Revenue, 1912-13 (est.) £20,225,873; 1913-14 (est.) £21,452,242; expenditure, 1912-13 (est.), £20,225,873; 1913-14 (est.), £21,451,221. Public debt, 1913, £65,631,824. Imports, 1911, £22,801,514; exports, 1910, £24,660,100; 1911, £27,668,815.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £3,250,415; 1913, £2,037,265. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £2,933,159; 1913, £1,947,198.

Ministry: *Premier and War Minister*, M. Ion T. C. Bratianu. — *Foreign Affairs*, M. Em-Porumbu. — *Finance*, M. E. Costinesco. — *Justice*, M. V. Antonesco. — *Industry*, M. A. Radovici. — *Interior*, M. V. Mortzun. — *Agriculture*, M. A. Constantinesco. — *Education*, M. G. Duca. — *Public Works*, Dr. Angheliesco.

Minister in London, M. Mishu, 4, Cromwell Place, S.W. — *Secretaries*, M. Michel B. Boeresco, Prince A. Bibesco, M. Costiesco-Ghyka. — *Chancellor*, M. Marsu Beza. — *Commercial Agent*, M. G. Boncesco. — *Consul-General in London*, Lt.-Col. Sir A. K. Rollitt, LL.D., 3, Mincing Lane, E.C.

British Legation, Bucharest: *Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.*, Sir George H. Barclay, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.V.O. (£2,400); *1st Secretary*, Hon. A. Akers-Douglas; *Archivist*, R. Carnegie.

British Consul-General and British Danube Commissioner, Major J. G. Baldwin, C.B.; *Acting V.-Consul*, Braila, J. Pitts; *V.-Consul*, Galatz, G. Hutcheson; Constantza, L. Keyser; Sulina, A. Adams.

Mail transit: 2 days 15 hours.

Political Parties.

Questions of finance have more than anything else determined the fate of parties in recent years. During the years of prosperity which the country experienced from '59 to '99 the loan indebtedness of the country

mounted rapidly. In spite of surpluses in many years there were deficits in others, and a large extraordinary expenditure was accounted for by public works and military outlay. In '99 the harvest, on which the country relies, failed, and a commercial crisis followed. M. Sturdza's administration had been defeated in the spring of '99, and M. Cantacuzene, the leader of the old Conservatives, formed a Cabinet. His Finance Minister, M. Jonsescu, proposed to meet the situation by economies, new taxation, and the alienation of some of the State property; but his proposals met with much opposition, and eventually the young Conservative or "Junimist" leader, M. Carp, became Premier and Finance Minister in July 1900. His financial proposals also proved unacceptable, and he resigned Feb. 8th, 1901. M. Sturdza then formed a Liberal administration, Feb. 27th. He at once set about a policy of severe retrenchment, and by his unflinching courage in carrying out a great scheme of economies he restored the country to its financial independence, receiving the expression of the King's gratitude in a special rescript issued by his Majesty in March 1903. Internal dissensions, and the hostility of officials affected by his reforms, however, brought about his fall, and a Conservative Cabinet under M. Cantacuzene was formed in Jan. 1905; but M. Sturdza returned to power in March 1907, and began to carry out a programme of agrarian reforms. He was compelled by ill-health to retire in Jan. 1908, and was succeeded in the Premiership and Ministry of Foreign Affairs by M. Ion Bratianu, formerly Minister of the Interior. M. Bratianu and his Cabinet retired in Jan. 1911, his place being taken by M. Carp, the Conservative leader, who held office until April 1912, when he was forced to resign on account of the determined hostility of the Opposition to the alleged unconstitutional methods of the Government. He was succeeded by M. Titu Maiorescu. A reconstruction of the Cabinet took place six months later in order to balance the Ministerial representation of two sections of the Conservative party. In 1914 M. Maiorescu was succeeded by M. Bratianu. New elections were held in May, and the Constituent Assembly on its re-election was to consider a revision of the constitution, but the outbreak of the European war concentrated the attention of Rumania for the time being on the new situation produced thereby.

RUSSIA.

Ruler.

Nicholas II., who on Nov. 1st, '94, succeeded Alexander III. as "Emperor of All the Russias," was b. at Petrograd on May 18th, '68. His mother, the Empress Marie, is sister to Queen Alexandra and the Duchess of Cumberland. As Czarevitch he held several military commands in his own country—in the famous Préobrajensky regiment among others—and in England he had conferred upon him in '93 the Order of the Garter. He married the Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt in Nov. '94. Issue: Grand Duchess Olga, b. Nov. 3rd, '95; Grand Duchess Tatiana, b. May 29th, '97; Grand Duchess Marie, b. June 14th, '99; Grand Duchess Anastasia, b. June 5th, '01; and the Grand Duke Alexis (heir apparent), b. July 30th, '04. The coronation of the Czar took place with impressive ceremonial at Moscow in May '96, and in August of the same year he

commenced a tour which included visits to the Emperor of Austria and Germany, to the King of Denmark, to Queen Victoria, and to the President of France. The famous peace proposals which he made to the Powers during '98 led to the first Peace Conference at The Hague in '99, the establishment of the Permanent Court of Arbitration there, and indirectly to the second Conference in 1907. He enjoys the revenue from the **Russian Crown domains**, covering over 1,000,000 sq. m., including gold and other mines in Siberia. He speaks French, German, Italian, and English. The Czar must belong to the Orthodox Greek Church, and his consent is necessary to the marriage of any prince or princess of the Imperial family.

Government.

The Government is an autocracy, the Czar being the supreme ruler and legislator, and the only source of power in the body politic. This still appears to be true, although on Aug. 10th, 1905, the Czar issued a Manifesto announcing the formation of a representative body called the Duma "to take a constant and active part in the elaboration of laws"; and on Oct. 30th, 1905, signed a Constitution, granting to the population the immutable foundations of civic liberty, based on real inviolability of the person, and freedom of conscience, speech, assembly, and association; calling to participation in the Duma those classes of the population who were completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the principle of the electoral right in general to the newly established legislative order of things; and establishing it as an immutable rule that no law should come into force without the approval of the State Duma, and that it should be possible for the elected of the people to exercise a real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by the Emperor.

On March 6th, 1906, an Imperial Manifesto, together with Imperial Ukases, announced the reorganisation of the Council of the Empire as a Second Chamber, with an equal number of elected members and members nominated by the Czar. The elected members are chosen, 1 each by the *Zemstvos*, 6 by the Synod, 6 by the representatives of the Academy of Sciences and the Universities, 12 by the representatives of the bourses of commerce and industry, 18 by the representatives of the nobility, and 6 by the representatives of the landed proprietors of Poland. In provinces where no *Zemstvo* exists, congresses of representatives of the landed proprietors elect one member for each province. They are elected for 9 years, a third retiring every 3 years; they must be over 40, and have a degree; and they receive £2 10s. a day during the session. The President and Vice-President are appointed by the Czar.

The members of the Duma (reduced in number from 524, the original figure, to 442 by the Manifesto of June 16th, 1907, are elected for five years. The mode of election is indirect, and was altered in 1907. Delegates are chosen by the district or town elective assemblies, and these delegates in turn elect the Deputies. The total number of Deputies is made up as follows: European Russia, 403; Poland, 14; Caucasus, 10; Asiatic Russia, 15. The Duma elects its President and Vice-President annually. Members receive £1 1s. a day and travelling expenses. The first Duma sat from

May 16th to July 22nd, 1906; the second from March 5th to June 16th, 1907; the third from Nov. 1st, 1907, to June 21st, 1912; the fourth was elected in Sept. 1912. The competence of the Duma extends to all questions relating to new laws and the modification, etc., of existing laws, to the departmental, Ministerial and National Budgets, to the construction of railways by the State, and to matters submitted to it by Imperial Decree. It is provided, however, that "the fundamental laws of the Imperial Administration" shall not be touched. The Council and the Duma have equal legislative powers and can both initiate measures. All measures must be passed by both bodies before being submitted for the Imperial sanction, and bills rejected by one of the legislative bodies cannot be brought forward again without the Imperial consent.

The **Ruling Senate**, which was established in 1711, is a partly deliberative and partly executive body, and promulgates all laws, superintends courts of law, and is the high court of justice for the empire. The **Holy Synod**, which is composed of the Metropolitan Bishops of Petrograd, Moscow, and Kiief, the Archbishop of the Caucasus and other bishops, superintends religious matters, the President being the Metropolitan of Petrograd. The **Council of Ministers**, which was reorganised by a decree issued Nov. 1st, 1905, consists of all the Ministers and heads of the administration.

Provincial and Local Government.

For purposes of local government the empire is divided into 78 Governments (49 in European Russia, 10 in Poland, 8 in Finland, 7 in the Caucasus, and 4 in Siberia), each under a Civil Governor with a Council; and 19 Provinces (1 in European Russia, 5 in the Caucasus, 9 in Central Asia, 4 in Siberia), each under a Military Governor. The island of Saghalien is under a Military Governor. Some of the Governments are united into General Governments, and in Siberia the Governors-General are assisted by deliberative Councils. The Governments are divided into districts, with their own administrative institutions, and special Governors are placed over the large towns. In European Russia the country is divided into *communes*, groups of which are united to form *cantons*. Communal and cantonal affairs are decided by communal and cantonal assemblies. The administration of the districts is to some extent, and in some governments (though great extensions of the system were ordered in 1905), entrusted to elective district and provincial assemblies, called *Zemstvos*, in which the landowning nobles have great power. These assemblies were founded in 1864 by Alexander II., and are of two kinds, the smaller being elected to deal with the affairs of a single district, while the larger are elected by the *Zemstvos* of all the districts in a Province or Government, and form Provincial *Zemstvos* to deal with the affairs common to the districts in that Government. **District Zemstvos** are indirectly elected, and consist of from 60 to 65 persons, about half being nobles, and the remainder chiefly peasants, including 3 or 4 representative merchants from the towns. The *Zemstvo* sits once a year for about 15 days, and has a standing committee of paid officials appointed for 3 years. Provincial *Zemstvos* consist chiefly of noblemen or members of the aristocracy. The Governor of the Province has

a veto on all resolutions of both bodies. The rate levied must not exceed 3 per cent. of the annual value of the real property in the district. There are also elective administrative bodies in most towns and cities.

Religion and Education.

The State religion is Græco-Russian, called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. The Emperor is the head of the Church, but the Holy Synod is the board of government, and the Procurator has very large powers. The Orthodox number over 87,000,000; Dissenters about 2,200,000, Roman Catholics 11,500,000, Protestants and other Christians 5,030,000, Jews 5,200,000, Mohammedans 13,900,000. All religions are professedly tolerated, but the Jews are generally and severely oppressed, and some other dissenters have at times suffered greatly. In 1903 a decree conceding liberty of worship was issued, and in 1906 a Ukase removed all restrictions on the sect called Old Believers, which numbers 11,000,000 adherents.

In educational matters Russia is perhaps the most backward country in Europe; about 79 per cent. of the inhabitants are illiterate. There were in 1911 100,205 elementary schools, with 6,180,510 pupils. There are also secondary, technical, and special schools, and about 40,000 students in the 10 Universities. An Elementary Education Act was passed in 1912. The administration of justice, though nominally reformed in '64, is still much in need of reform and reorganisation.

Industries, Railways, etc.

The great majority of the population are engaged in agriculture. Grain, eggs, butter, and other agricultural products, timber, mineral oils, flax, linseed, and hemp are among the chief products of the country. There are immense forest areas, the State owning 950,500,000 acres, and timber is largely exported. Coal, iron, gold, asbestos, and other minerals exist in large quantities, and the mining industry is increasing. Ninety per cent. of the world's platinum is produced from the Urals (output, 1913, 158,084 ozs.). There is a very large petroleum industry in the Baku and other districts. The manufacturing industries, which are concerned chiefly with textiles and metals, have recently been in a depressed and stagnant condition. The railways of the Empire have a total length of 47,479 miles, of which 20,742 miles belong to the State. The figures do not include Finland (2,226 miles) or the Eastern China Railway (1,079 miles). There are in European Russia, exclusive of Finland, 77,721 miles of navigable rivers, canals, and lakes, and 73,848 miles in Asiatic Russia. By an Imperial Ukase, issued Nov. 26th, '97, the currency was established on a gold basis, and the relative value of silver and paper roubles in gold was permanently fixed.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Russia is one of the largest of the military powers of the world. It has a European area of 1,096,743 sq. miles, and the total area of the Empire, including the Asiatic possessions, is 8,647,657 sq. miles. The total population in 1912 was estimated at 171,050,000, and is increasing at the rate of about 2,500,000 per annum. The fifty governments of European Russia, excluding Poland and Finland, contain 122,550,700 people, the Vistula Province (Poland) 12,776,100,

and Finland 3,140,100. The governments and provinces in Asiatic Russia contain 30,863,700 people, including the Caucasus 12,288,100, Siberia 9,577,900, and Central Asian possessions 10,727,000. The Slavs, including the Poles, constitute about 63 per cent. of the population, Turco-Tatars about 10 per cent., Finns about 2 per cent., and Jews about 3 per cent.; the rest of the population being made up of Lithuanians, Germans, Armenians, and a variety of Asiatic peoples. The population of the capital, Petrograd (which name replaced that of St. Petersburg by Imperial Ukase, Sept. 1st, 1914), is 2,018,596. Moscow has 1,617,157 inhabitants, Warsaw 872,478, Odessa 620,155, Kiev 506,060, Lodz 450,000, Riga 370,000, Tiflis 306,814, Tarkhent 271,650, Kharkov 243,281, Skaterinoslav 217,848, and Saratov 217,418.

Revenue and Expenditure, 1912, £310,670,000; 1913 (est.), £318,000,000; 1914 (est.), £355,826,149. Imports, 1911, £108,222,116; 1912, £109,471,111; 1913, £129,190,687. Exports, 1911, £160,183,809; 1912, £151,008,783; 1913, £150,355,026.

National Debt, 1913, £950,000,000, of which £24,300,000 was unfunded debt. The war with Japan added about £200,000,000 to the debt. About one-third of the total amount was contracted in respect of State railways.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £40,270,539:

Butter	£3,831,366	Hides, raw	£579,910
Corn and grain	5,395,774	Oil and petroleum	1,050,166
Eggs	4,745,220	Paper and materials	724,302
Flax	3,39,989	Sugar	57,924
Seeds	916,225	Timber and	
Hemp and tow	483,887	manufs.	13,739,746

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £18,102,683:

Chemicals	£280,422	Machinery	£3,946,547
Coals and coke	4,440,831	Do. agricultural	252,783
Cotton yarn and		Ships and boats	643,466
manufs.	786,944	Wool, raw	754,552
Herrings	1,098,177	Do. yarn and	
Metals and manufs.	1,011,003	manufs.	948,916

Ministry: Premier, M. Goremykin.—Finance, M. Bark.—Interior, M. Maklakoff.—Education, M. Kasso.—Agriculture, M. Krivosheina.—Commerce, M. Timasheff.—Communications, M. Rukhloff.—War, General Sukhomlinoff.—Marine, Vice-Admiral Grigorovitch.—Foreign Affairs, M. Sazonoff.—Justice, M. Shtefeglovitch.—General Control, M. Kharitonoff.—Imperial Household, Baron Fredericks, G.C.V.O.

Council of the Empire: President (vacant).

President of Duma, M. Rodzianko.

Procurator of the Holy Synod, M. Sabler.

Ambassador in London, Count Benckendorff, Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W. Councillor, N. de Etter.—1st Secretary, V. Tomjanowsky.—2nd Secretaries, G. Volkoff, A. Nelidoff.—Attaches, G. Wilenkin, B. de Siebert.—Financial Agent, M. Routkowsky.

Consul-General in London, Baron de Heyking, 30, Bedford Square, W.C.

British Embassy: 4, Court Quay, Petrograd. Ambassador Ex and P'en., Rt. Hon. Sir George Buchanan, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., K.C.B. (£8,000).—Minister Plenipotentiary, H. O'Beirne, C.V.O., C.B. Secretaries, H. J. Bruce, M.V.O., N. Henderson, R. S. Hudson. Hon. Attache, E. Millington-Deake, Hon. H. W. Brooks.

British Commercial Attaché: H. A. Cooke, Foreign Office, London.

British Consuls-General: J. F. Roberts, C.M.G. (Odessa). C. Clive Bayley (Moscow).

Consuls: P. Stevens (Batoum), H. M. Grove (Warsaw), V. H. C. Bosanquet (Riga), A. W. W. Woodhouse (Petrograd), R. M. Hodgson

(Vladivostock). *Vice-Consuls*, T. Woodhouse (Archangel), A. Fishwick (Cronstadt), T. H. Preston (Ekaterinburg), R. H. B. Lockhart (Moscow), J. Lowdon, J. A. Waite (Odessa), J. P. Bagge (Nicolaieff), C. H. Mackie (Petrograd), G. Cottam (Narva), G. O. Wiskemann (Riga), C. J. Hill (Libau), E. B. St. Clair (Warsaw), J. Dicks (Pernau), C. Blakey (Khar'kov), J. F. Douglas (Kieff), A. E. R. McDonell (Baku), W. Girard (Reval).

Mail transit : Petrograd, 2 days 13 hours.

History in 1914.

In the history of Russia during 1914, one event stands out as being likely to have a greater influence on the future welfare of the country than any other, the Great War not even excepted, that is, the abolition of the State sale of vodka. For years the evils and demoralisation caused by that monopoly had shown themselves, and were discussed at length at the Anti-Alcohol Congress, which met at Petrograd in 1901. Until the beginning of 1914, however, no steps had been taken to combat them, especially as the monopoly produced in revenue almost a third of that of the whole kingdom, and was the biggest item in the budget, being only closely approached by the receipts from the State railways. The moral regeneration of the peasantry which the revocation of the monopoly will undoubtedly effect, having hastened on by the war, is not to be put down entirely to its credit. The problem had been prominent throughout the year. In January, during a discussion by the Council of Empire of a Bill for regulating the sale of spirits, Count Witte expressed the opinion that the serious mistakes perpetrated by himself in the establishment of the vodka monopoly might be rectified.

On the resignation, in February, of M. Kokovtsoff, who had been Premier since the assassination of M. Stolypin in 1911, and the appointment of his successor, M. Goremykin, the Czar addressed a rescript to M. Bark, who had succeeded M. Goremykin as Minister of Finance. In it the Emperor said : "That, while noting with satisfaction the productive capacities and the working power of the people during his recent tour, he also remarked with deep grief the sad facts of weakness, poverty, and economic desolation, the inevitable results of drunkenness, as well as the absence of regular credit accessible to all. Since that time the Emperor's thoughts have been definitely fixed on the urgent necessity of introducing radical reforms in the financial administration of the State and in the economic life of the country. It is inadmissible to permit the favourable financial position of the State to depend on the destruction of the moral and economic strength of the great multitude of Russian citizens. Therefore, it is urgent that financial policy should be conducted on the lines of deriving revenues from the products of the inexhaustible wealth of the country and the productive labour of the population."

In March the Minister of Finance issued a circular impressing on excise inspectors the necessity of co-operating with villagers and local bodies in the curtailment of the sale of drink, many villages having petitioned for the closing of the monopoly shops. The first practical step, however, was an order, issued the same month, suspending the sale of intoxicating liquors at all railway stations.

A step further was taken when, on the outbreak of war the spirit shops were closed during mobilisation, and, finally, in October, the Czar announced that he intended to abolish entirely the State sale of vodka.

In March the Duma passed the Bill for the reform of the Senate, which had been promised so far back as 1905. The measure provided that the Senate itself should recommend suitable candidates for senatorship to the Emperor, and, that senators should be liable to dismissal. Numerous other detail provisions were introduced as well as sectional improvements for expediting its work.

In July it was reported that Gregori Rasputin, the peasant priest, who had gained such a singular and almost sinister influence at the Russian Court, had been stabbed in Siberia by a peasant woman. His death, at first reported, was subsequently denied.

A strike of considerable dimensions, unfortunately coinciding with the visit of the French President, took place at the end of July in Petrograd; on the symptoms of the European troubles appearing, however, in Russia, as in other countries, all internal difference ceased, the strike suddenly came to an end, and the labour movement joined in supporting the Government.

Provinces and Dependencies.

Bokhara is a feudatory Central Asian State attached to Turkestan, and lying between it and Afghanistan. It was conquered in '68. It is the most populous khanate of Turkestan, while Bokhara (75,000) is the principal trade centre of the region. Area, 80,000 sq. m., pop. 1,250,000. Chief towns, Bokhara, 75,000, Karshi, 25,000. The Ameer, Sayid Mir Alim Khan (b. Jan. 3rd, '80), is allowed to maintain an army of 11,000 troops for administrative purposes, and these are drilled by Russian instructors. The products of the country are fruit, tobacco, cotton, corn, silk, and hemp, and the trade is almost entirely in the hands of the Russians. There is a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

The **Grand Duchy of Finland** was ceded to Russia in 1809. The Czar has been the Grand Duke since the treaty of Fredrikshavn, 1809. By various decrees from '90 to 1903 the powers of local self-government which Finland possessed under its old constitution were taken away. In 1905 the Czar restored the independence of the Finnish army, re-established the irremovability of the judges, and granted the demand of the people for the restoration of its legislative independence. A Diet or National Assembly was established, and the responsibility of the Secretary of State to the Diet was admitted. In 1908, however, the Czar gave his sanction to a protocol of the Russian Council of Ministers which gave that body wide powers of control over Finnish legislation, and which was drawn up without the co-operation of the Finnish authorities. Embittered controversies followed, the Imperial Government demanding that Bills affecting Imperial interests should be submitted to the joint preliminary examination of the Secretary of State for Finland and the Council of Ministers. An Imperial Rescript, issued in Oct. 1909, decreed that legislation concerning military service in Finland should be withdrawn from the competence of the Finnish Diet and transferred to that of the Imperial Legislature. In

the meantime Finland was to pay to the Imperial Exchequer an annual contribution of £400,000, which by a Bill passed in Nov. 1911 was increased to double that amount.

The 200 members of the National Assembly are elected by universal suffrage for three years. Every Finnish citizen, male or female, aged 24, can vote, and is eligible for election. At the first election, in 1907, 22 women were returned as members of the Diet. At the 1911 election the number of women elected was 19. Members are paid £56 for the session.

The bulk of the population are Lutherans. Education is well looked after. The school age is from 7 to 18. There is a University at Helsingfors. The chief products are timber, farm produce, etc. The Crown Forests cover 12,615,841 hectares. There is a large class of small peasant proprietors. The State railways have a total length of 3,558 kms., of which 200 kms. are double track; private railways 319 kms. Chief town, Helsingfors (pop., including Sveaborg, which is variable on account of military movements, 160,939); Abo, 50,994. Area, 144,255 sq. miles; pop., 1913, 3,154,825. Revenue and expenditure, about £6,000,000.

Imports, 1913, £19,813,600; exports, £16,142,000. British Consul, V. Kestell-Cornish (Helsingfors). Vice-Consul, S. W. Wancke.

Khiva. A state in Central Asia lying to the south of the Sea of Aral, and bounded on the east by the Oxus and on the south and west by Transcaspia. It has been subject to Russia for about two hundred years, but in '72 it became definitely a Russian vassal state. The reigning Khan is Seyd Asfendiari, who succeeded in 1910. The inhabitants are Mohammedan Sunnis. Area, 22,320 sq. m.; pop. 800,000. The chief products are silk and cotton.

Poland includes ten provinces, with a total area of 49,159 sq. miles, and a population in 1911 of 12,467,300. The population increases very rapidly, and of the above total about 14½ per cent. are Jews and about 5 per cent. Germans. The country had a separate constitution 1815-30, and a separate government '30-64; but in the latter year it was deprived of its administrative independence, and in '68 it was incorporated as an integral part of Russia, trial by jury was abolished, and the official use of the Polish language was prohibited. The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. There are two main parties, one the Nationalist party and the other the Socialist party. The National Democrats, who advocate a policy of autonomy, secured a large majority of the seats in the elections for the Duma in 1906. An electoral law introducing changes greatly to the advantage of the Russian element in Poland and to the detriment of the Poles was passed by the Duma in 1909, but on the outbreak of the European War the Czar announced his intention of conferring Home Rule on Poland. About 76 per cent. of the population live in the rural districts, and the peasants own about 49 per cent. of the land; but of the total rural population of 7,000,000, about 3,000,000 own no land, and are dependent on hiring themselves out as labourers. Russian Poland is one of the largest pig-producing countries in Europe. Industrial development is proceeding rapidly. Capital, Warsaw; pop. 872,478.

Siberia is a Russian province, larger than Europe, which is only separated from the rest of the empire by the low-lying Ural Hills, a slender barrier which has now been broken

down by the extension of the Russian railway system into Siberia, and by incorporating the West Siberian governments with the European Russian administrative system. The Zemstvo system was extended to the province in April 1905. A uniform system of public justice was instituted in July '07 by order of the Czar, in place of the existing arbitrary administration of autocratic officials. Trial by jury was not conceded, but justices of the peace are appointed by the Crown, and they also act as *juges d'instruction*. The higher tribunals consist of eight circuit Courts in the towns of Tomsk, Tobolsk, Chita, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Blagovestchensk, and Vladivostok, and a Court of Appeal or Palace of Justice above these at Irkutsk, the capital (pop. 108,060). Other towns are Tomsk, 112,083, Vladivostok, 91,464. Area, 4,833,496 sq. m.; pop. 1911, 8,719,200. Valuable goldfields have been discovered in the Government of Yeniseisk, and in the basins of the Obi, Lena and Amur rivers, 50,000 men being employed in mining. Of recent years thousands of Russian peasants have settled here to carry on agriculture, and nearly all the fertile soil free of forest and outside the steppes has been occupied. A sea route through the Kara Sea to Siberia has been opened up, chiefly by English enterprise.

The railway connection between Russia and Siberia forms the greatest railway undertaking in the world. The first sod was cut at Vladivostok, on May 24th, '01, and the line was laid in three parts: (1) running from the European frontier in the Ural, eastward; (2) from Vladivostok, on the Pacific; (3) the middle section, near Lake Baikal, formed to join the other two. On Dec. 28th, '99, the last rails were laid on the Trans-Baikal section, thus establishing steam and boat communication between Western Europe and the Pacific coast. The Trans-Siberian line divides into two branches at Stretensk—one going south to Port Arthur and Peking and the other eastward to Vladivostok; another branch is being constructed along the course of the river Amur to connect also with Vladivostok. The total distance from Petrograd to Vladivostok is 6,521 miles, and to Port Arthur (Dalny) 5,913 miles. The construction of a Southern Siberian Railway was approved by the Council of Ministers in 1911. The cost is estimated at £15,000,000. The line is to run along the line of the Urals, Orenburg, Akmolinsk, and Semipalatinsk.

Transcaspia is a Russian province in Central Asia, including the Turkoman region between the Caspian and the Oxus. Area, 214,237 sq. m.; pop. 451,300. The administrative centre is Askabad. In this province is Merv, an oasis situated almost midway between Meshed and Bokhara, and Herat and Khiva. It has an area of 1,600 square miles, and a population of a quarter of a million Turcomans. There is no town of Merv—the thickly packed prosperous settlements spread over the oasis constituting what is recognised under that name. About 10,000 Russian troops are maintained in the oasis, which is distant 200 miles from Herat.

Turkestan is another province in Central Asia. It comprises the khanates and deserts annexed by Generals Tcherniaeff and Kaufmann between 1860 and 1875, and now known as the provinces of Samarcand, Ferghana, and Syr-Daria. Area about 400,000 square miles, with 6,336,800 inhabitants. The

principal towns are Tashkent, pop. 271,650; Kokand, pop. 113,700; and Omsk, pop. 129,422.

The Orenburg-Tashkent Railway, 1,900 kilometres in length, was completed in 1904. In 1906 the Russian Central Asian railway system was brought into direct communication with the European portion of the Empire.

SALVADOR.

Salvador became an independent republic of Central America on the dissolution of the Central American Federation (which included Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador) in 1839. It is bounded on the south by the Pacific, on the north by Guatemala and Honduras, on the west by Guatemala, and on the east by Honduras. It is governed by a President and a Congress of forty-two Deputies, elected respectively for four years and one year, by universal suffrage. Education is free and obligatory. The army numbers only about 4,000 men, on a war footing, the training being entrusted to Spanish and Chilean officers, but there is a militia of about 25,000. The bulk of the population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. The chief products are coffee, indigo, balsam, sugar, rubber, and tobacco. Cotton-growing now receives State encouragement, and cocoa is being extensively planted. There is some mining done also, chiefly gold mining. Trade is carried on chiefly with the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. In Dec. 1907 the Central American States agreed to maintain the neutrality of Honduras, and to establish a High Court in Costa Rica for the settlement of disputes.

Area, 7,225 sq. m.; pop. 1,161,426, of whom about 85 per cent. are of mixed race and 15 per cent. Indians. Capital, San Salvador, pop. 66,000.

Revenue, 1913, £938,172; expenditure, £935,364.

Imports, 1912, £1,354,971; 1913, £1,234,709; exports, 1912, £1,988,436; 1913, £1,985,745.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £73,616; 1913, £115,694.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £427,318; 1913, £327,861.

External debt, £1,461,552.

President, Dr. Alfonso Quiñonez Molina.

Chargé d'Affaires in Europe, Dr. Arturo R. Avila, 7, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.

British Minister (at Guatemala), C. Alban Young, M.V.O.

British Consul, W. E. Coldwell (San Salvador).

Vice-Consul, W. Gibson.

Mail transit: 21 days.

SAN MARINO.

San Marino is an independent republic in the north-east of and under the protection of Italy, 9½ miles from Rimini, on the Adriatic. It is surrounded by Italian territory, and governed by a Great Council of 60 members (20 nobles, 20 townsmen, and 20 peasants), two of whom are appointed every six months to act as Regents. It consists of the capital (San Marino), 1,500 inhabitants, and four villages. It was founded in the 5th century by a pious mason from Dalmatia, who became a monk; and its independence was respected both by Napoleon and by Garibaldi, who found asylum there when escaping from the Austrian troops in 1849. The form of government has little changed during the last thousand years. Area, 33 sq. miles; pop. 11,000. Exports, wine, cattle, and stone.

Consul-General in London, A. Serena, 34, Leadenhall St., E.C.

British Consul, M. Carmichael, residing at Leghorn.

SERBIA.

Ruler.

King Peter Karageorgevitch I., who succeeded Alexander I. on the murder of the latter, June 11th, 1903, was b. in 1844, and is a grandson of George Czerny, surnamed Karageorge or Black George, who was the first chief of the Serbian insurrection against the Turks in the beginning of the last century. He was joined by Milosch, who added to his name that of his mother, Obrens. These two chiefs founded the rival families of Karageorgevitch and Obrenovitch. On the death of Alexander I., together with his consort, Queen Draga, the officers who perpetrated the murder invited the present King to the throne. King Peter married in '83 a daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, Princess Zorka, who died in '90. He has two sons (Prince George, born '87, Prince Alexander, born '88), a daughter (Princess Heleine, born '84), and a brother, Prince Arsenius. In 1909 Prince George voluntarily renounced his rights to the succession, and his brother Prince Alexander was recognised as heir to the throne.

Government.

The independence of Serbia, which was formerly an autonomous province of Turkey, was established by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878. The constitution, voted by the National Assembly of 1889, was abrogated by the King in May '94, and an older constitution of '69 temporarily revived; but in 1903 the 1889 constitution was restored. The executive is vested in the King and his ministers, and the legislative authority in the King in conjunction with the National Assembly or Narodna-Skupchina and a State Council. The former consists of 166 deputies elected by universal suffrage for 4 years; the latter of 16 members, 8 nominated by the King and 8 elected by the Assembly.

The three political parties in the country are the Radicals, including the bulk of the peasants, who look to Russia for guidance; the Liberals, consisting chiefly of the town population, who are also Russophil; and the Progressives, who look to Austria for support. For local purposes the country is divided into departments and these into communes.

Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic.

State religion is Greek Orthodox, but others are tolerated. Education is backward, but progressing. It is compulsory and free. Agriculture is practically the only industry, and almost every peasant cultivates his own freehold, varying from 10 to 30 acres. The chief source of wealth for the peasants is live stock, and particularly swine. Pauperism is practically unknown. There are Government monopolies of tobacco, salt, and petroleum, which contribute largely to the revenue, together with the State railways. The expenditure is mainly on the service of the National Debt, the army and education. The chief exports are agricultural produce, animals and animal produce, and minerals. The chief imports are railway material, cotton, yarns and tissues, wool, metals, hides and leather, and machinery.

There are 974 miles of railways. The capital is Belgrade (pop. 90,890), but during the war the Government has resided at Nish. Other towns are Monastir (pop. 59,856), Uskub (pop. 47,384).

Area, 33,891 sq. m.; pop. 4,527,992.
Revenue, 1911, £4,805,458; 1912, £5,118,000; 1913 (est.), £5,230,600. Expenditure, 1911, £4,803,262; 1912, £4,708,240; 1913 (est.), £5,230,600. Public debt, 1913, £26,362,240. Imports, 1910, £3,387,826; 1911, £4,455,421; 1912, £4,244,000. Exports, 1910, £3,935,521; 1911, £4,512,971; 1912, £3,369,000. Exports to U.K., 1912, £1,715; 1913, £8,340. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £316,498; 1913, £37,606.

Legation in London, 195, Queen's Gate, S.W.: Minister, M. Matheas Boschkovitch. 1st Sec., A. V. Georgevitch. *Attaché*, V. Petrovitch.

British Legation, Belgrade.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.*, Charles Louis Des Graz. *Secretary*, D. E. M. Crackanthorpe.

British Vice-Consuls, C. L. Blakeney (Belgrade), C. A. Greig (Monastir), W. D. Peckham (Uskub).

Mail transit: Belgrade, 2 days 2 hours.

SIAM.

Siam is a kingdom embracing part of the Indo-Chinese and part of the Malay peninsula. Its territories have dwindled very much in recent years.

Ruler and Government.

The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but each sovereign appoints his own successor. The ruling sovereign is Chowlá Maha Vajiravudh, who was b. Jan. 1st, '80, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Oct. 23rd, 1910. His Majesty was educated in England, and has a wide knowledge of British methods of administration and of European politics. The heir-presumptive is Prince Chowlá Chakrapongse Poo-wanarth, b. Mar. 3rd, '81. The executive power is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Council of Ministers, most of whom are relatives of the King. The Legislative Council consists of 40 members, including the Ministers, certain members appointed by the King, and 14 princes of the royal house. There are 16 provinces, each administered by a Commissioner appointed by the King, and some of the tributary districts are administered by their own chiefs. There is also the metropolitan province of Bangkok, which is under the control of the Minister of Local Government.

Buddhism is the State religion. Western ideas of civilisation are spreading rapidly, and many Siamese youths are sent to Europe for their education. A limited number of "King's Scholars," selected by competitive examination, are sent to England each year at the King's expense.

Treaties with France and Britain.

A treaty with France signed at Paris Feb. 13th, 1904, and ratified Dec. 7th, 1904, defined the frontier between Siam and Cambodia, and provided for its delimitation, transferring to French government an area of about 8,000 sq. miles, while, by clause 4 of the Treaty, the Siamese Government abandoned all sovereign rights over the Luang-Prabang territory, on the west side of the Mekong. France agreed to evacuate Chantaboon, but the harbour of Krat, on the Gulf of Siam, was ceded to France.

By the treaty of March 23rd, 1907, Siam ceded to France Battambang, Siem Reap, and Sisophon, provinces adjacent to Cambodia, with an area of about 7,800 sq. m., and a pop. of about 200,000. France restored to Siam the port of Krat and the region of Dansai in the Laos country. A number of territories on the right bank of the Mekong were leased to the Government of Indo-China for a period of 50 years on a nominal rent.

By the Anglo-French Agreement (April 8th, 1904) the territories situated to the west of the basin of the River Menam and of the Gulf of Siam were recognised as being in the British sphere, and the territories situated to the east of the same region as being in the French sphere.

By the Anglo-Siamese Treaty (March 10th, 1909) Siam ceded to Great Britain her rights over the States of Kelantan, Kedah, Tringganu, Perlis, and adjacent islands. She also granted to British subjects throughout Siam the rights and privileges enjoyed by the natives of the country, notably the right of property and the right of residence and travel. In return for these concessions Great Britain agreed to the extension, under certain conditions, of the jurisdiction of the Siamese International Courts to all British subjects in Siam registered at the British Consulates before March 10th, 1909, and to the transfer of the jurisdiction of those courts to the ordinary Siamese Courts after the promulgation and the coming into force of the Siamese Codes. The principal conditions provided in the treaty are that, where a British subject is the defendant or the accused, a European legal adviser is to sit in the court of first instance, and that, where such a subject not of Asiatic descent is a party, the adviser is to sit as a judge, and his opinion is to prevail. On appeals from the International Courts of first instance to the Siamese Court of Appeal, the Consul may give a written opinion upon the case; and judgments on appeal, whether from these Courts or from the ordinary Siamese Courts, are to be signed by two European judges. British subjects not registered previously to March 10th, 1909, became subject immediately to the jurisdiction of the Siamese Courts under the conditions set forth above. The territory ceded to Britain was formally handed over in the summer of 1909 (see FEDERATED MALAY STATES, p. 122). The Siamese Government gave a formal assurance to the British Government that it would not cede or lease to any foreign Government any territory between the British territory in the peninsula and the southern boundary of the Monthon Rajaburi, nor permit any foreign Government or company to establish coaling stations or docks, or to acquire the exclusive occupation of any harbour or strategic port within the same limits.

Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic.

The country is very inadequately developed, partly because of the condition of the inhabitants, who formerly, at least, were virtually serfs, owing to a system of debt-slavery which obtained. The late King, however, issued decrees putting an end to slavery for the future. Foreign trade centres at Bangkok, and is almost wholly in the hands of foreigners. In 1912 the King sanctioned a scheme for the establishment of a University of Bangkok, with

eight faculties, including medicine, law, engineering, agriculture, commerce, pedagogy, and political science. There are 895 miles of State and private railways made up as follows: (1) Northern Line, 515 miles; (2) Southern Line, 315; (3) Private Lines, 65. The Northern Line is a normal-gauge State railway system comprising the line from Bangkok to Korat (with a branch running north which has now reached Ban Pin) and a line from Bangkok to Patiew. The Southern Line is likewise a State railway, but of metre-gauge, and runs from Bangkok to Koh Lak. This line is being continued down the Malay Peninsula, and will, when completed, connect Bangkok with Singapore and Penang. There is also a branch line across the Peninsula from Trang to Tung-sawng, on the main line, 59 miles in length, which has now been completed. Private lines include those (worked by companies) from Bangkok to Paknam at the mouth of the Menam, and from Bangkok to Tachin and Meklong on the coast to the west of the Menam, together with a tramway connecting the Northern Line (Northern branch) with Phrabat. Bangkok has a well-equipped system of street electric tramways, and is lit by electricity. Chief exports: rice, teak-wood, and hides.

Area about 195,000 sq. miles; pop. 8,117,953, including about 500,000 Chinese. Capital, Bangkok, pop. about 630,000, situated on the delta of the river Menam, the great natural and economic centre of the kingdom. Revenue (est.), 1913-14, £5,007,204; expenditure (est.), 1913-14, £5,052,484. Imports, 1912, £5,570,806; 1913, £6,432,648; exports, 1912, £6,305,427; 1913, £8,879,484.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £322,737; 1913, £516,187.

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1912, £1,086,080; 1913, £1,352,424.

Minister in London, Phya Sudham Maitri. *Councillor*, W. J. Archer, C.M.G. *1st Secretary*, Phra Sanpakitch. *Secretary Interpreter*, Lewis C. Bateman. *Attaché*, Nai Tiern. *Military Attaché*, Capt. Prince Amoradhat.

Legation, 23, Ashburn Place, South Kensington, S.W.—*Consul-General*, Sir John Anderson, 5, Whitlington Avenue, E.C.

British Legation, Bangkok.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.*, A. R. Peel.—*Consul-General and First Secretary of Legation*, T. H. Lyle; J. Crosby (*acting*).—*Consul at Chiangmai* (vacant); at Senggora, G. H. R. Moor. *Vice-Consuls*, J. F. Johns (Bangkok), W. A. R. Wood (Nakawn Lampang), W. N. Dunn (Puket).

Mail transit: 20 days.

SPAIN.

Ruler.

Alfonso XIII. is the son of the late King Alfonso XII. and Queen Maria Christina, a daughter of the late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria. He was b. after his father's death, on May 17th, 1886, and his childhood was spent at Madrid and the Palace of Miramar, in San Sebastian. In Spain the sovereign comes of age at sixteen, and during the King's minority his mother reigned as Queen-Regent. On May 17th, 1902, the regency ceased, and Alfonso XIII. assumed his full powers. On May 31st, 1906, he married H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg. As the King and Queen were returning to the

Palace they narrowly escaped death from a bomb thrown by an Anarchist. Issue: Alfonso, b. May 10th, 1907, Jaime, b. June 23rd, 1908, Beatrice, b. June 22nd, 1909, Maria Cristina, b. Dec. 12, 1911, Juan, b. June 20th, 1913, and another son b. Oct. 24th, 1914. The King is a K.G., G.C.V.O., a General in the British Army, and received the Royal Victorian Chain in June 1905. He has a Civil List of about £280,000.

Government.

By the constitution of 1876, Spain is declared a constitutional monarchy, with the executive power vested in the King, and the legislative power in the Cortes with the King. The Cortes consist of Senate and Congress. The Senate is composed of three classes: those who sit by right of royal or noble birth or official position, 100 members nominated by the Crown (these two classes not numbering more than 180 together), and 180 elected by the communal and provincial states, the church, the universities, and the largest taxpayers of the kingdom. The elected Senators must be renewed by one-half every 5 years, and altogether whenever the Cortes are dissolved. The Congress contains 406 deputies, elected for 5 years by citizens of 25 years of age who have enjoyed full civil rights in any municipality for 2 years. Under the law of 1909 it is the compulsory duty of every elector to vote both in Parliamentary and Municipal elections. There is a provision for minority representation, and for the election of ten deputies who, though not returned in any single district, yet receive a cumulative vote of more than 10,000 in several districts. The Senate and Congress are equal in authority, and either of them, or the King, can introduce new laws.

Local Government, Education, etc.

Each of the 49 provinces has its own parliament, and each commune its own elected ayuntamiento, presided over by the alcalde, for municipal and provincial administration; and by the constitution neither the Executive nor the Cortes can (although they do) interfere in municipal or provincial administration, except for the protection of national and permanent interests. The State Religion is the Roman Catholic, and the public worship of any other creed was formerly forbidden; but by a royal decree of June 1910 dissident congregations are permitted to distinguish their places of worship by emblem or lettering. There are 43,287 nuns in 3,007 convents, and 12,801 monks in 794 monasteries. The position of the orders is regulated by the Concordat of 1851. It is estimated that of the national expenditure, other than that upon the service of the debt, one-tenth goes to the support of the Church. The weight of this burden and the abuse by the Church of its privileges have provoked an Anti-Clerical movement which has grown greatly in strength in recent years, and by the Cadenas Act of 1910 the entry into Spain of any fresh religious orders was forbidden, pending the enactment of other regulations. Education is free, but inefficient, the cost being borne mainly by the municipalities. There are 24,861 public schools and 5,212 private schools.

Three-quarters of the total population are engaged in agriculture. The principal products are wine, cereals, minerals, and cotton

textiles. Iron, coal, and copper are the chief minerals worked. There were 9,179 miles of railway in operation in 1913. Considerable extensions are in progress.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, including the Balearic and Canary Isles, and the possessions on the north coast of Africa, 194,783 sq. m.; pop., 1910, 19,588,700. The population of Madrid is 572,000, of Barcelona 560,000, of Valencia 233,348, of Seville 155,366, of Malaga 133,045, and of Murcia 124,085. The Canary Islands, off the N.W. African coast, are ruled as an integral province of the kingdom. Bananas, potatoes, and tomatoes are their most valuable products. (Exports to U.K., 1913, £1,549,434. Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £1,671,466.) **Area**, 2,808 sq. m.; pop. 453,000. The population of Tenerife is 183,844, of Grand Canary 164,140, and of Palma 49,464.

Revenue, 1913, £43,159,424; 1914, £42,944,359; **expenditure**, 1913, £42,323,957; 1914, £40,699,751. **External debt**, 1913, £34,812,743.

	Imports.	Exports.
1911 . . .	£39,668,000	£33,479,000
1912 . . .	41,774,000	41,760,000
1913 . . .	47,152,000	39,947,000

Exports to U.K., 1913, £14,393,909:—

Oranges . . .	£2,054,974	Wine . . .	£448,154
Nuts . . .	520,910	Iron and copper . . .	5,489,237
Grapes . . .	485,725	Cork . . .	491,095
Raisins . . .	376,741	Lead manuf. . .	1,424,353
Other fruit . . .	269,317	Quicksilver . . .	268,750
Vegetables, raw . . .	764,002		

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £7,851,574:—

Coal and coke . . .	£2,685,829	Manures . . .	£746,050
Chemicals . . .	230,394	Metal manuf. . .	1,687,949
Cottons . . .	214,920	Ships and boats . . .	451,570
Machinery . . .	987,085	Woolens . . .	193,952

Ministry: *Premier and Minister of Justice* (temp.), Señor E. Dato. — *Foreign Affairs*, Marquis de Lema. — *Public Instruction*, Señor F. Bergamin. — *War*, Conde del Serrallo. — *Marine*, Admiral Miranda. — *Finance*, Count G. Bugallal. — *Interior*, Señor Sanchez Guerra. — *Public Works*, Señor J. Ugarte.

Ambassador in London, Señor Don Alfonso Merry del Val, 1, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. — *Councillor*, Señor Don J. Gil Delgado. — *Secretary*, Don Carlos de la Huerta. — *Attachés*, Don Manuel Casulleras, Don Pascual Díez de Rivera, Señor Marqués de Mós. — *Consul-General in London*, Don José Congosto, 40, Trinity Square, E.C.

British Embassy, Madrid. — *Ambassador Ex. and Plen.*, Sir Arthur Hardinge, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (£5,500). — *Councillor of Embassy*, J. C. T. Vaughan, M.V.O. — *Secretaries*, Eric Phipps, Hon. M. Herbert, J. Birch. — *Commercial Attaché* (in London), Lord Herbert Hervey.

Consul-General, Charles Stewart Smith (Barcelona).

Consuls: A. Jackson (Madrid), A. M. Madden, C.M.G. (Bilbao), A. L. Kevser (Seville), A. F. Medhurst (Corunna), H. M. Villiers, M.V.O. (Malaga), E. Harker (Valencia), J. E. Croker (Teneriffe), Major P. Swanson (Las Palmas). *Vice-Consuls*, G. B. Loly (Barcelona), J. Innes (Bilbao), A. Budd, M.V.O. (San Sebastian), T. Grayatt (Corunna), A. Lovelace (Gijón), E. R. Thornton (Malaga), P. Miller (Cartagena), W. Davenport (Granada), A. A. Henderson

(Seville), W. I. Smith (Algeciras), R. A. Calvert (Cadiz), W. J. Buck (Jerez), R. C. Griffiths (Santa Cruz), R. F. Millar (La Palma).

Steamship lines: see p. 298. **Mail transit:** Madrid, 42 hours.

Colonies.

By the war with the United States in '98 Spain lost Cuba and all her West Indian possessions, besides the Philippine Islands. The Caroline, Pelew and Ladrone Islands (except Guam, which was ceded to the United States) were sold to Germany in '99.

Fernando Po is a volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea, forming, with Elobey, Annobon, Corisco, and other islands, a Spanish colony. **Area** 814 sq. m.; pop. 23,844. Discovered in 1471 by a Portuguese sailor of same name, and ceded by Portugal to Spain in 1778. Capital, Santa Isabel, originally an English settlement, established in 1827. The natives, Anio or Bubi, stupid and repulsive in appearance. **Exports:** cocoa, for the cultivation of which the island is admirably suited, is the chief export, the yield per annum being about 1,700,000 lb. The yield could be increased nearly tenfold but for the absence of labour. Indiarubber and palm oil are also exported.

The **Muni River Settlements** consist of the country on the banks of the Muni and Campo rivers, on the west coast of Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, and an agreement has settled the dispute about the boundary between French and Spanish territory in this region. **Area** estimated at about 9,000 sq. m.; pop. 200,000.

Rio de Oro and Adrar, on the west coast of the Sahara, bounded on the north by Morocco and on the south by a line running east from Cape Blanco, are placed under the Governorship of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor at Rio de Oro. **Area** estimated at 70,000 sq. m.; pop. 12,000.

Political Parties.

The chief parties are the **Liberals**, who are much divided into sections; the **Conservatives**, also broken up to some extent, and, until his retirement in 1903, led by Señor Silvela; the **Republicans**, and the **Carlists**. The return of parties at the General Election of 1910 was as follows: Liberals, 227; Conservatives, 105; Republicans, 42; Carlists, 9; Catalanists, 7; Integrists, 2; Independents, 9; doubtful, 5.

The late **Don Carlos**, cousin of King Alfonso XII., was b. March 30th, 1848. He was a son of Prince Juan and the Archduchess Maria Teresa of Austria. He was educated in Austria, and on Feb. 4th, '67, married Princess Margaret of Bourbon, daughter of Duke Carlos III. of Parma. By her he had a son, **Don Jaime de Bourbon**, b. June 27th, '70, who is an officer in the Russian army, and four daughters, before she died on Jan. 20th, '93. On April 28th, '94, he married Marie Berthe, Princesse de Rohan. When Amadeo was chosen King of Spain in 1870 Don Carlos protested, and in '73 he entered Spain, and remained in the north of the country despite all the efforts to dislodge him during the Republic, and after the accession of Alfonso XII. until '76, when he fled to France. Afterwards he took up his abode at Venice. He died at Varese, July 18th, 1909.

In Dec. 1905 Señor Moret succeeded Señor

Montero Rios as Premier, and after Marshal Dominguez had held office, July—Nov. 1906, he again became Premier. In Jan. 1907 a Conservative government under Señor Maura came into power, and held office until Oct. 1909, when Señor Moret returned to the Premiership. He held office for only four months, resigning on Feb. 9th, 1910, when Señor Canalejas was entrusted with the formation of a new Liberal Ministry. The Cabinet was reconstructed in 1911 and again in Nov. 1912, when, upon the assassination of Señor Canalejas, Count Romanones was called upon by the King. Count Romanones' Ministry lasted until Oct. 1913, when he was succeeded by Signor Dato, who retained office after the elections of 1914.

History in 1914.

The year in Spain was uneventful but for the General Elections. The Dato Ministry, which had been formed in Oct. 1913, on the resignation of Count Romanones, and the refusal of Señor Maura to take office, came to an end with the approach of the General Election, which was held in March. The general chaotic state of Spanish political parties was indicated in the 1913 edition, and the position was rendered more complex by a pact before the elections between Señor Dato and his predecessor, Count Romanones, by which Liberal and Conservative candidates formed a monarchist *bloc* in opposition to the Republican candidates. Consequently, the Ministerial Party emerged from the elections with a substantial majority both in the Cortes and the Senate. The future position, however, remained obscure, owing to the open hostility of the Conservative followers of Señor Maura to the recreated Dato Ministry. An attempt was made in February at Barcelona on the life of Señor Ossorio y Gallardo, a former governor of that city, and the leader of the Maurista campaign in the country.

The opening sitting of the Cortes was marked by an important speech from the throne, in which was announced a further development of naval strength. A long list of reforms in all branches of the administration was also enumerated, including the creation of a Ministry of Labour, the entry of Spain into the Universal Postal Union, and the general repair of existing national roads.

SWEDEN.

Ruler.

Gustavus V., King of Sweden, was b. June 16th, 1858, and m. Sept. '81, Princess Victoria of Baden, a first cousin of the German Emperor and a descendant of the old Swedish royal family of Vasa. He succeeded his father, King Oscar II., on Dec. 8th, 1907, having several times previously acted as Regent. The King's eldest son, Prince Gustavus Adolphus, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (b. Nov. 11th, '82), m. June 1905, Princess Margaret of Connaught. There are two other sons, one of whom, Prince William, married the Czar's cousin, the Grand Duchess Marie, in May 1908, and was divorced in 1914. His Majesty is a K.G., and received the Royal Victorian Chain in April 1908. The Civil List is £78,250.

Government.

Under the Swedish Constitution of 1809, with subsequent amendments, the executive power

is lodged in the king, who also possesses legislative power in matters of political administration; in all other respects such power is exercised jointly by the Diet, which alone may impose taxes. Every new law must have the assent of the king. The Diet consists of two Chambers, the First of 150 members (elected by provinces and municipalities for six years), the Second of 250 members (150 representing rural and 80 urban constituencies), elected for three years. An Act instituting universal suffrage and proportional representation was passed in 1909, and an Old Age Pension Act in 1913. Members of both Chambers are paid £66 per session.

The General Elections, which were fought largely on the necessity for the increase of national defence, resulted in the return of 86 Conservatives, 71 Liberals, and 73 Socialists. The measures introduced in the new session for the strengthening of both the Army and Navy were passed without opposition.

Industries, Statistics, and Diplomatic.

Local affairs are administered through prefects nominated by the King and representative bodies elected in the 24 governments, and the communes or municipalities, into which the country is divided and subdivided. The larger towns, Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrköping, and Gelle, have separate municipal councils. The State religion is Lutheran; all others, except the Jesuits, are tolerated. Elementary education is compulsory, free, and well organised. The chief exports are timber. The iron mines are very important and are making much progress; while there are large timber and woodwork industries, butter, metals, minerals, etc. The forest area is about 80,000 sq. miles. There were in 1913 8,863 miles of railways, of which 2,908 belonged to the State. A train-ferry service between Trelleborg in Sweden and Sasnitch in Prussia was inaugurated in 1909, thus opening a direct train service between Stockholm, Gothenburg, Christiania, and Berlin.

Area, 172,876 sq. m.; estimated pop., 1910, 5,520,000. The capital, Stockholm, has a pop. of 359,955; Göteborg, 173,875; Malmö, 92,338; Norrköping, 46,674; Gelle, 35,838. Revenue and expenditure, 1913, £14,673,000; 1914, £15,289,000. Debt, 1913, £33,455,538 (contracted almost entirely for the construction of railways). Imports, 1911, £38,359,963; 1912, £44,095,220; exports, 1911, £36,540,502; 1912, £42,250,486.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £14,212,902:—

Butter . . .	£2,047,634	Paper, materials . . .	£2,302,691
Eggs . . .	183,462	for . . .	642,897
Matches . . .	292,363	Timber, hewn . . .	3,834,048
Iron . . .	1,029,615	" sawn . . .	199,533
" ore . . .	388,420	Wood manuf. . .	214,735
" manuf. . .	199,085	Machinery . . .	
Paper . . .	1,427,783		

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £8,220,386:—

Coal, etc . . .	£3,256,337	Ships and boats . . .	£315,648
Cottons . . .	584,613	Sugar . . .	106,172
Machinery . . .	301,895	Woolens . . .	720,032
Iron manuf. . .	642,393	Wool . . .	142,578

Ministry (app. Feb. 1914): Premier, Herr Hammarskjöld.—Foreign Affairs, Herr Wallenberg.—Interior, Herr von Sydow.—Justice, Herr Hasselroth.—Finance, Herr Wennersten.—War, Col. Mörcke.—Marine, Herr Bröström.

SWITZERLAND—TURKEY.

—*Public Worship and Instruction*, Herr Westman.—*Agriculture*, Baron Beck-Friis.—*Ministers without portfolio*, Herr Stenberg, Herr Linner.

Minister in London, Count H. Wrangel, G.C.V.O., 73, Portland Place, W.—*1st Secretary*, W. Boström, M.V.O.—*Naval Attaché*, Lieut.-Commr. Ch. de Champs, M.V.O.—*Attaché*, C. de Reuterskiöld.—*Chancellor*, J. Stille.—*Consul-General*, F. A. G. de Berencrutz, 63, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

British Legation, Stockholm.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.*, Esmé Howard, C.V.O., C.M.G. (£2,500).—*Secretary*, R. H. Clive.

British Consuls, W. A. Churchill (Stockholm), J. Duff (Gothenburg); *Vice-Consul*, R. Carrick (Gefle).

Mail transit: Stockholm, 2 days.

SWITZERLAND.

Switzerland is a Confederation of nineteen entire and six half cantons, which have been united for Federal purposes since 1848. The constitution of '74 vests supreme legislative and executive authority in two chambers—viz. (1) a **State Council** of 44 members, chosen two for each canton and one for each half-canton for three years; and (2) a **National Council** of 167 delegates of the Swiss people (of whom 29 are sent by Berne and 22 by Zurich), chosen also for three years, directly by manhood suffrage, one deputy for every 20,000 of the population. The united chambers form the **Federal Assembly**, to which is confided the supreme government. The executive authority is deputed to a **Federal Council** of seven members, elected for three years by the Assembly, the president and vice-president of which are elected annually, and are the first magistrates of the republic. The Council sits at Berne, which is the headquarters of the Federal administration.

The principles of the **Referendum** and of the **Initiative** are in force. By the former, if a petition is presented by 30,000 citizens for the alteration or revocation of a measure passed by the Legislature, or 8 cantons demand it, the law must be referred to the direct vote of the nation. The latter signifies the right of any 50,000 citizens to demand a direct popular vote on any constitutional question. The **Federal Government** can alone contract treaties or declare war. The army, postal system, finance and customs, are also under its control. Civil and criminal law, justice, police, public works, and schools are all left under the jurisdiction of the cantonal authorities, while labour legislation may be initiated either by the Confederation or by the cantons. The **neutrality** of the country is guaranteed by the Treaty of Vienna, 1815, as indispensable to the general interest of Europe.

Complete liberty of conscience prevails, but Jesuits are interdicted. About 59 per cent. of the population are Protestants and 40 per cent. Roman Catholics. Education is free and compulsory, and admirably organised from the primary schools to the seven universities. The chief occupation is agriculture, carried on by nearly 300,000 peasant proprietors, though there is much manufacturing industry. The principal exports are textiles, silk goods, clocks and watches, and food produce. There are 3,414 miles of railways open, a third of which have been nationalised. The State railways, owing

to the heavy capital charges (£80,000,000), do not show a working profit; in 1913 they carried 91,546,639 passengers, with receipts of £3,661,826 from passenger traffic, and £4,743,032 from goods traffic. The expenditure in 1913 amounted to £5,345,918. Great Britain enjoys most-favoured-nation treatment for her commerce. After considerable feeling, the St. Gothard Convention was ratified in 1913. This convention, which was ratified by Germany in 1910 and by Italy in June 1912, gives to Germany and Italy the most-favoured-nation treatment over the whole of the Swiss Federal railway system. It had already been accorded to them on the St. Gothard line, to the construction of which they were the largest subscribers.

Area, 15,976 sq. m.; pop. (1911) 3,788,900. There are 15 German-, 6 French-, 1 Rumanian-, and 2 Italian-speaking cantons. The chief towns are Zurich (pop. 200,600), Basle (137,500), Geneva (135,000), and Berne (90,800).

Revenue, 1912, £3,710,400; 1913, £3,949,000; 1914 (est.) £3,952,800; **expenditure**, 1912, £3,863,200; 1913, £4,126,200; 1914 (est.) £4,217,600.

Imports, 1911, £72,080,000; 1912, £79,164,024; 1913, £77,030,652.

Exports, 1911, £50,280,000; 1912, £54,303,900; 1913, £55,037,272.

Exports to U.K., 1912, £10,627,296; 1913, £11,070,464. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £4,035,405; 1913, £4,212,401.

President, 1914, Col. Dr. Arthur Hoffmann; **Vice President**, Guiseppe Motta.

Minister to Great Britain, M. Gaston Carlin, 3, Portman Place, W. **Councillor**, Ch. Paravicini.—*Attaché*, René de Weck.—*Chancellor of Legation*, Theo Ritter.

British Legation, Berne.—*Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen.*, E. Grant Duff, C.M.G. (£1,450). **Councillor**, Lord Acton, M.V.O.—*Secretary*, E. M. Hicks-Beach.

Consuls: *Consul-General*, Sir Henry Angst, K.C.M.G. (Zurich); *Consuls*, G. de Muralt (Berne), A. de Candolle (Geneva), Alfred Galland (Lausanne), Dr. Louis Falck (Lucerne), Dr. F. Holland (St. Moritz), Dr. B. Hudson (Davos); *Vice-Consuls*, J. C. Milligan (Zurich), A. Abbott (Berne), R. H. Hamilton (Lugano).

Mail transit: Berne, 1 day.

TURKEY.

Ruler.

Mahomed V., Sultan of Turkey, was b. in 1844, and was the third son of Sultan Abd-ul-Medjid. He was proclaimed Sultan on April 27th, 1909, in succession to his elder brother Abd-ul-Hamid II, who was deposed by the unanimous vote of the National Assembly. The succession to the throne, according to Turkish custom, vests in the senior male descendant of the house of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Sultan does not marry, but from the inmates of the Harem selects a certain number who are known as Ladies of the Palace, the others occupying positions subordinate to them. All children born in the Harem are held to be of legitimate and equal birth. The eldest son of the Sultan only succeeds when there are no uncles or cousins of greater age than himself. The Sultan's surviving brothers are the ex-Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid; Sulciman Effendi, b.

'60; and Wahid-Uddin Effendi, b. '61. The heir-apparent is Prince Yussuf Izzed-din, b. '57. The Sultan's Civil List is about £500,000.

Extent of the Empire.

The greater portion of her European provinces were lost to Turkey as a result of the Balkan War, the area being reduced from 65,350 square miles to 10,882 square miles, and the population from 6,130,200 to 1,897,000. The Asiatic possessions are Asia Minor, Armenia and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia and Syria, and Yemen and the Hedjaz in Arabia. Particulars are given below as to some of the more important of these provinces. In Asiatic Turkey there are large numbers of Turks, about 4,000,000 Arabs, and many Greeks, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, etc. Nominally subject to Turkey is Egypt. There are, it is estimated, about 12,000,000 Mohammedans and 4,000,000 Christians (of the Roman, Greek, and other Churches) within the empire, besides members of other faiths.

The two Turkish vilayets in Arabia are Hedjaz and Yemen. Hedjaz contains 96,500 sq. m., and a pop. of 300,000. The Hedjaz camels are bred here, and about 20,000 are sent annually to Syria. Mecca, besides being the goal of Mohammedan pilgrims, is the chief distributing centre for Central Arabia.

Yemen has an area of 73,800 sq. m., and a pop. of 750,000. The inhabitants are Zaidis—Arabs who do not acknowledge the Sultan of Turkey as commander of the faithful.

Armenia, together with Kurdistan, forms a part of the Turkish Empire in Asia. The total area is about 75,000 sq. m., and the population was recently estimated at from 2,500,000 to about 5,000,000. Tradition assigns the cradle of the human race to Armenia. The country is divided into three vilayets or governments—Erzerum, Mamuret ul Aziz, and Diarbekir, with the districts of Bitlis and Van. The inhabitants are of the Christian faith, most of them belonging to the Gregorian Church, which greatly resembles the Greek Church in doctrine and ritual. There are many, however, who acknowledge the authority of Rome, though retaining their own distinctive ritual. Sheep, cattle and wool are largely exported, and there is a growing silk industry in Diarbekir.

Palestine includes the Sanjak (or Province) of Jerusalem—to which was added in 1906 the kaza of Nazareth—part of the vilayet of Beirout, and part of the vilayet of Syria. A number of Jewish Colonies, originally founded by Baron E. de Rothschild, but handed over in 1900 to the Jewish Colonisation Association, are now fairly flourishing in the rich plain of Sharon. There are also some German colonies. The cultivation of the orange is increasing largely, and soap-making and the manufacture of olive-wood articles are important industries. The population of Jerusalem is, approximately, 95,000, of Jaffa 55,000, of Gaza 30,000, and of Nazareth 20,000. The population of the province is increasing.

The Restored Constitution.

In 1876 the Sultan proclaimed a Constitution, the details of which were drawn up by Midhat Pasha. A Parliament was established and the Senators and Deputies met in March '77. The war with Russia began the next month, Parliament was closed, and dissolved in Feb. '78, and

the Constitution was suspended. It remained suspended till 1908, when the peaceful revolution brought about by the Young Turk movement led to its restoration. Under the Constitution the Sultan, who is the protector of the Moslem religion, appoints and dismisses his Ministers, concludes all treaties with foreign Powers, declares war, is the head of the military and naval forces, and can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, but a new election must follow within 6 months. The liberty of the individual Ottoman is inviolable, and all Ottomans are equal before the law. The State religion is that of Islam, but the State protects the free exercise of all faiths known in the Empire and maintains the religious privileges given to the different communities. The press and education are free, all schools being under State control. Parliament consists of two Chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and meets annually on Nov. 1st, sitting till the following March 1st, though the Sultan can prolong the session if necessary. Members of the Senate are nominated by the Sultan, and the number must not exceed one-third that of the Chamber. They must be over 40, and have rendered service to the State. They receive 10,000 piastres a month. The Chamber of Deputies consists of members elected for 4 years, in the proportion of one Deputy to 50,000 male citizens, by ballot. Deputies must not be public servants, must be Ottomans, must be able to read and write Turkish, and must be over 30. Each Deputy receives 20,000 piastres per session and travelling expenses. The President and two Vice-Presidents of the Chamber are appointed by the Sultan from three lists, of three each, of candidates elected by the Chamber. The initiative in legislation rests with the Ministry, but either Chamber can demand the introduction of new or the amendment of existing legislation, with the approval of the Sultan, who in that case orders the Council of State to prepare a measure in compliance with the demand. All measures must be passed by both Chambers and sanctioned by the Sultan before becoming law. The judges are irremovable except according to law. There is a Supreme Court of 30 members, divided into two sections, one, of 9 members, being "la Chambre d'Accusation," and the other, of 21 members, "la Chambre de Jugement." Provincial administration is to be based on the principle of decentralisation, and to include Provincial (vilayet), District (sanjak), and Cantonal (kaza) Councils, as well as Municipal Councils in the cities.

Political Parties.

Until 1912 the only organised political party was the Committee of Union and Progress, which represents the Young Turk Party, and which engineered the revolution of 1909. The Committee, whose headquarters were at Salonika, is represented in the capital by a Parliamentary Committee. The Committee dictated the affairs of Turkey until the rise, in 1912, of the Party of Union and Liberty, which, with the aid of the Military League of "Soldier-Saviours," effected the *coup d'état* of July 1912. The Committee of Union and Progress, however, effected a counter *coup* in 1913, and returned to power again.

Administration, Religion, etc.

The Koran is a legal and theological code upon which the fundamental laws of the

empire are based. The Grand Vizier and the Sheik-ul-Islam are appointed by the Sultan, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the Ulema or general body of lawyers and theologians, over which the Sheik-ul-Islam, as head of the Church, presides. The Grand Vizier is assisted by the Medjliss-i-Hass, or Cabinet of Ministers.

For administrative purposes the empire is divided into vilayets or governments, subdivided further into provinces (sanjaks), districts (kazas), sub-districts (nahies), and communities (kariés). These are governed by Valis, or Governors-General, with provincial councils, and by subordinate officials. Foreigners living in Turkey are amenable only to their respective Consular tribunals, except in cases where Turkish subjects are concerned, which come before the Turkish courts, or when the case relates to landed property owned by foreigners, when it comes before a Turkish civil court. Mohammedanism is the religion of only about half the population in European Turkey, though it is professed by the great majority of the inhabitants of Turkey in Asia. Mohammedan priests number 11,600, and are subject to the Sheik-ul-Islam, but their offices are hereditary. The Government recognises the ecclesiastical heads of the Roman, Greek, Armenian, Bulgarian, and other Churches, however. Education is given in about 36,000 schools of different kinds, containing about 1,350,000 scholars, and is free.

Industries and Trade.

Agriculture is largely carried on, but in very primitive fashion, and is greatly hampered by the tithes and taxes levied on agricultural produce, even when exported from one province to another. The land is largely held direct from the Crown. There is a Government Agricultural Bank, with a capital of £2,629,600, which advances money to farmers on the security of real property. Tobacco, cereals, cotton, coffee, wine, silk and fruits are the chief productions. There are several Jewish and German agricultural colonies in Palestine. The provinces in Asia abound in minerals, coal, borax, manganese, chrome, silver-lead, etc., which, however, are little worked. Silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics are made at Damascus. All goods imported are taxed 11% *ad valorem*, except tobacco and salt. There are now 4,100 miles of railway open in European and Asiatic Turkey. A large scheme of public works—railways, harbours, irrigations, etc.—has been presented to Parliament by the Government. The capital is Constantinople, with a population of about 1,125,000. Other chief towns are Damascus (250,000), Smyrna (201,000), Baghdad (145,000), Aleppo (127,150), Beirut (119,000), and Adrianople (81,000).

Statistics and Diplomatic.

The area of Turkey, without the states nominally subject to it, is estimated at 710,224 sq. miles; and the total population at about 30,000,000. The area of Turkey in Europe is 10,882 sq. m., pop. 1,801,000; in Asia Minor, 193,540 sq. m., pop. 9,090,000; Armenia and Kurdistan, 72,000 sq. m., pop. 2,500,000; Mesopotamia, 143,250 sq. m., pop. 1,400,000; Syria, 114,530 sq. m., pop. 2,890,400; in Arabia, 170,300 sq. m., pop. 1,050,000. Revenue,

1914-15, £T31,921,163; expenditure, 1914-15, £T34,007,619. Public debt, 1913, £T128,834,486.

Imports, 1910, £33,382,556; 1911, £37,774,913. Exports, 1910, £18,193,447; 1911, £22,474,818.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £5,416,659:

Barley . . .	£823,853	Tobacco . . .	£433,760
Figs . . .	211,266	Mohair . . .	641,069
Raisins . . .	748,800	Wool . . .	274,071
Oranges . . .	258,953	Opium . . .	308,736
Other fruits . .	335,340		

Imports from and of U.K., 1913, £7,704,823:

Coal and Coke .	£338,816	Machinery .	£322,914
Cotton Yarn . .	440,227	Metals and Manuf.	432,839
Cotton Goods .	4,593,461	Woollens . .	486,564

Ministry.—Grand Vizier and Foreign Affairs, H.H. Prince Said Halim Pasha.—Finance, Djavid Bey.—War, Enver Pasha.—Interior, Falaat Bey.—Marine and Public Works (temp.), Djemal Pasha.—Commerce and Agriculture (vacant).—Sheik-ul-Islam and Pious Foundations, Hazri Effendi.—Public Instruction and Posts and Telegraphs (temp.), Shukri Bey.—Justice and President of the Council of State, Ibrahim Bey.

*Ambassador in London, H.H. Tefvik Pasha, G.C.V.O., 69, Portland Place, W.—Consul-General, Mundji Bey, 7, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.

British Embassy, Constantinople.—Ambassador Ex. and Plen., Right Hon. Sir Louis Mallet, K.C.M.G., C.B. (£8,000).—Councillor, H. H. D. Beaumont, —Secretaries, G. J. Kidston, E. Ovey, M.V.O., Lord G. Wellesley, H. G. Nicholson, Hon. C. A. Lister.—Commercial Attaché, E. Weakley, C.M.G.—Dragoman, A. I. Waugh.

Judge of Supreme Consular Court, R. P. B. Cator (£1,150); Assistant Judge, P. Grain (£950).

British Consuls-General. H. R. C. Dobbs, C.I.E. (Baghdad), H.A. Cumberbatch, C.M.G. (Beirut), H. D. Barnham, C.M.G. (Smyrna), and H. C. A. Eyres (Constantinople).

British Consuls. A. T. Waugh (Constantinople), R. A. Fontana (Aleppo), F. E. Crow, C.M.G. (Basra), Major L. R. Samson, C.M.G. (Adrianople), Vacant (Jedda), H. E. Satow (Trebizond), P. J. C. McGregor (Jerusalem), G. P. Devey (Damascus), and J. H. Monahan (Erzerum).

Mail transit: Constantinople, 3 days 18 hours.

History in 1914.

The irresponsible party of Young Turks, in whose hands, to its utter misfortune, the destiny of the country at present lies, have had a difficult year. Bankrupt in credit and in the direst financial straits, on the one hand they suffered the war party to give full play to their Germanophil tendencies and received, as events may subsequently prove, to their own undoing, the German Army Mission with General Liman von Sanders at its head. General Liman von Sanders was subsequently given command of the first army corps, and before the fall of the year the process of Germanising the Turkish army may be said to have been complete. On the other hand, with an empty treasury they yet, by the pertinacity of Djavid Bey as an intermediary, succeeded

* The diplomatic representatives of both countries were withdrawn on the outbreak of war.

UNITED STATES: CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT.

in raising from France a loan of £32,000,000. The concessions made to France in return for the loan included, in addition to political concessions such as the recognition of Tunisians and Moroccans as French protected subjects, a clearer definition of French institutions in Turkey and other minor matters in dispute between the countries, some important economic concessions. These latter included the construction of the ports of Jaffa, Haifa, and Tripoli in Syria, and of Treboli and Eregli in the Black Sea, and of 1,250 miles of railway in Syria and Asia Minor. The loan involved considerable financial changes (sanctioned by the Powers), including a 4 per cent. increase of the Customs duties, and the institution of Government monopolies of playing cards, cigarette paper, matches, alcohol, and sugar, and the establishment of octrois.

The relations between Greece and Turkey, strained throughout the year, became during June of such a nature owing to the continued persecution of Greek subjects (see GREECE: History) that war was narrowly averted, and that mainly through the superior preparedness of the Greek navy.

When the European war broke out, Turkey nominally maintained neutrality, but it was a neutrality with a German veneer, and the British Naval Mission under Rear-Admiral

Limpus was recalled in September. Taking advantage of the pre-occupation of the Powers, Turkey in September abolished the Capitulations and declared judicial and financial independence, but the United States subsequently refused to recognise their abolition.

At the end of October Turkey threw aside any disguise and openly joined in the war, bombarding defenceless Russian towns on the Black Sea as her first act of hostility.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

President.

Woodrow Wilson, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D., who was the victorious Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1912, and assumed office on March 4th, 1913, was born at Staunton, Virginia, Dec. 28th, 1856, the son of Scottish-Irish parents. He was educated at Princeton University, the University of Virginia, and the Johns Hopkins University; was for twenty years Professor of Jurisprudence and Politics in Princeton University, and from 1902-10 was also President of the University. Governor of New Jersey, 1911-12. Author of many works on history and politics. Address: White House, Washington.

Vice-President, T. R. Marshall (b. '54).

Presidents of the United States.

	State.	Political Party.	Term of Office.	
George Washington	Va.	Fed.	1789-1797	B. 1732, d. 1799
John Adams	Mass.	"	1797-1801	B. 1735, d. 1826
Thomas Jefferson	Va.	Rep.	1801-1809	B. 1743, d. 1826
James Madison	Va.	"	1809-1817	B. 1751, d. 1836
James Monroe	Va.	"	1817-1825	B. 1759, d. 1831
John Quincy Adams	Mass.	"	1825-1829	B. 1767, d. 1848
Andrew Jackson	Tenn.	Dem.	1829-1837	B. 1767, d. 1845
Martin Van Buren	N.Y.	"	1837-1841	B. 1782, d. 1862
William H. Harrison	O.	Whig	March-April, 1841	B. 1773, d. 1841
John Tyler	Va.	"	1841-1845	B. 1790, d. 1862
James K. Polk	Tenn.	Dem.	1845-1849	B. 1795, d. 1849
Zachary Taylor	La.	Whig	1849-1850	B. 1784, d. 1850
Millard Fillmore	N.Y.	"	1850-1853	B. 1800, d. 1874
Franklin Pierce	N.H.	Dem.	1853-1857	B. 1804, d. 1869
James Buchanan	Pa.	"	1857-1861	B. 1791, d. 1868
Abraham Lincoln	Ill.	Rep.	1861-1865	B. 1809, d. 1865
Andrew Johnson	Tenn.	"	1865-1869	B. 1808, d. 1875
Ulysses S. Grant	Ill.	"	1869-1877	B. 1822, d. 1885
Rutherford B. Hayes	O.	"	1877-1881	B. 1822, d. 1893
James A. Garfield	O.	"	March-Sept. 1881	B. 1831, d. 1881
Chester A. Arthur	N.Y.	"	1881-1885	B. 1839, d. 1886
Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1885-1889	B. 1837, d. 1908
Benjamin Harrison	Ind.	Rep.	1889-1893	B. 1833, d. 1901
Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1893-1897	B. 1837, d. 1908
William McKinley	O.	Rep.	1897-1901	B. 1844, d. 1901
Theodore Roosevelt	N.Y.	"	1901-1909	B. 1858
William H. Taft	O.	"	1909-1913	B. 1857
Woodrow Wilson	N.J.	Dem.	1913-	B. 1856

Constitution and Government.

The United States were constituted by the Declaration of Independence adopted by Congress, July 4th, 1776, and are now a confederation of forty-eight North American sovereign states united together by a federal bond for

Imperial objects, the local administration being reserved to each state. By the constitution of 1787 and subsequent amendments the government is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The first is vested in a President elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday

in November every leap year for four years by electors appointed by each separate state. The number of such electors is equal to the number of senators and representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress; but no senator or representative or office-holder under the Government can be an elector. The President, who has an annual salary of £15,000, and a travelling allowance of £5,000, is commander-in-chief of the national forces, and has a veto on all laws passed by Congress, although a bill may become law in spite of his veto, on being afterwards passed by a two-thirds majority of each House of Congress. The administration is conducted under the immediate authority of the President by a Cabinet of ten Ministers chosen by him, and holding office at his pleasure, though confirmed by the Senate. A Minister cannot sit in either House of the Legislature. The salary of each Minister is \$12,000 per annum. A Vice-President is chosen in the same manner as the President; he is *ex-officio* President of the Senate, and in case of the death or resignation of the President he assumes his office for the remainder of the term, and the Senate elects a temporary vice-president.

Congress and Judicature.

The Legislative power is vested in Congress, which consists of

(1) the Senate, at present consisting of 96 members—two chosen by each State Legislature for six years—who ratify or reject all treaties made by the President, confirm or reject all appointments made by the President, and who constitute a High Court of impeachment, with power only to remove or disqualify from office. One-third of the Senate retires every two years. (There is at present a movement for amending the Constitution, so as to procure the election of Senators directly by the population, instead of by the Legislatures, of the different States. The proposed amendment has been carried in the House of Representatives more than once, but has failed to obtain the necessary majority in the Senate.)

(2) the House of Representatives, at present consisting of 435 members, chosen every two years by all adult male citizens duly qualified according to the laws of their respective states, and apportioned among the states according to population, as determined by the census taken every 10 years. New York at present has 43 representatives, Pennsylvania 36, Illinois 27, Ohio 22, Missouri 16, and Massachusetts 16, the other states having smaller numbers.

In addition to the representatives, delegates from the organised "territories" (districts not admitted as states) are entitled to debate on matters pertinent to their interests, but must not vote. Congress may propose an amendment to the Constitution if two-thirds of both Houses deem it necessary; and such amendment shall be deemed to be incorporated in the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States. All members of Congress are paid \$7,500 per annum, with travelling, etc., allowances, but the Speaker of the House of Representatives receives \$12,000.

The judicial power is confided to a Supreme Court (the members of which are nominated by the President for life) with power to interpret the Constitution, to decide all dis-

putes between the Federal Government and the individual states, and to hear all causes arising under the federal laws, etc. Justices of the Supreme Court, Edward D. White (*Chief Justice*, \$15,000), Joseph McKenna, Oliver W. Holmes, Wm. R. Day, Horace H. Lurton, Chas. E. Hughes, W. Van Devanter, Jos. R. Lamar, Mahlon Pitney (each \$14,500). There are about 60 Federal Courts, each appointed for a district, and above these are Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the Supreme Court. Offences against the person and against property are dealt with by the State Courts, which also deal with matters of probate, divorce, and bankruptcy. There are Justices of the Peace and Police Judges in towns and cities, Courts of Record for the counties, and a Supreme Court for each State.

Political Parties.

Dr. Woodrow Wilson's presidential term will be the third that has been filled by a representative of the Democratic Party since the Civil War. The Republican Party, founded in 1854 to accomplish the unity of the nation and the restriction or abolition of slavery, carried President Lincoln to office in 1860, and thereafter retained the reins of Government for more than twenty years. In 1884 and again in 1892 the Democrats sent President Cleveland to the White House, but the succeeding Presidents until now have all been Republicans. Both parties have their Progressive and Conservative wings, but the division is most strongly marked in the ranks of the Republicans owing to the organisation by ex-President Roosevelt of the "Bull Moosers," who have absorbed a majority of the party.

State and Local Government.

The constitutions and modes of administration of the 48 States bear a close resemblance to each other—the executive being confided to a Governor and the legislative to two elective chambers, while each State has its own judicial system. Roughly speaking, each State has voluntarily surrendered to the central Government all federal matters (including taxation for federal purposes only, foreign affairs, the control of the army, navy, foreign and inter-state commerce, postal service, coinage, etc.), while reserving the right to administer all local affairs and to impose local taxes at its pleasure. The Governor and the State officials are chosen by direct vote of the people, and each party therefore appoints its own adherents when it wins the election. For local government within the States the unit is the rural township, under officials appointed by the local electors, and these are combined to form counties, though in the south and some other parts the county itself forms the unit. There are Indian Reservations, with an area of 61,116 sq. miles, and an Indian population (1913) of 322,471, situated not only in Indian Territory, but in Arizona, South Dakota, Montana, Oklahoma, etc. The "District of Columbia," with the capital, Washington (area 70 sq. miles, population 331,069), is the seat of Federal Government, and is under the direct government of the Confederacy through three Commissioners appointed by the President.

Education, Agriculture, Industries.

Perfect equality is accorded to all religions in the United States. The Roman Catholics are

the strongest religious body, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, and Presbyterians following in that order. Education is free and general, although backward in some of the former slave states, the cost being met from state or local funds, and the Federal Government contributing a portion. The number of pupils in 1912 in the public schools, supported by public taxation, was 18,218,003. The amount expended on the public elementary and secondary schools in 1912 was \$482,315,142. There were in 1913 595 universities, colleges, and technical schools, with 24,964 male professors, 5,881 female professors, 166,054 male students, and 93,187 female students. Uninhabited and uncultivated land is held to be national property, and titles to stated portions may be acquired under the homestead laws and the timber-culture Acts. According to the census of 1910 there were 6,361,502 farms in the country, with an acreage of 878,768,325 acres, giving an average of 138.1 acres per farm. The value of farms was put at \$28,475,674,169 for the land, and of the improvements, buildings, implements, and live stock at \$12,515,774,921. The fixed capital invested in agriculture is therefore put at \$40,991,449,090, as compared with \$18,428,270,000 invested in manufactures. About 10,500,000 of the population are engaged in agriculture, and over 7,000,000 in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. Cereals, other farm and dairy produce, preserved vegetables and fruits, sugar, cotton, tobacco, live stock, timber, iron, silver, gold, coal and other minerals (see MINES AND QUARRIES OF THE WORLD for details) are the chief products. There are also many large and flourishing manufacturing industries—textiles, cotton (see TEXTILE INDUSTRIES OF THE WORLD), wool, silk, iron and steel, lumbering, etc., being the chief. The chief imports are food products, such as sugar, coffee, fruits, wines and spirits, tea, etc., raw materials like silk, rubber, fibres, hides and skins, tin, wool, etc.; manufactured goods, etc. About three-fifths of the imports consist of food and raw material and two-fifths of manufactured goods. The chief exports are agricultural products, such as cotton, breadstuffs, meat, dairy produce, mineral produce, petroleum, timber, and other raw materials, and manufactures including iron and steel, tobacco, implements, etc. There were 246,816 miles of railway in operation in 1912, and 43,043 miles of street and elevated railways worked by electricity.

Consult the "Statistical Abstract of the United States," prepared annually by the Bureau of Statistics, Washington.

The Monroe Doctrine.

The Monroe Doctrine, which is a cardinal point of American policy, was formulated by President Monroe in 1823, in agreement with Great Britain and in opposition to the designs of the Holy Alliance, which contemplated the partition of South America among the European Powers. It has ever since been accepted as laying down the principles which guide the United States in respect to the relations of European Powers with the other countries upon the American continent. President Monroe said: "We owe it to candour, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers [the Allied Powers of Europe], to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend

their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any unfriendly disposition towards the United States. It is impossible that the Allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference." President Roosevelt pointed out in 1902 that the Doctrine was not a means of aggression, but defensive in purpose; and that it would be respected just so long as the United States possessed a first-class Navy. In an address on the subject delivered to the Yale Law School in 1903, Mr. Whitelaw Reid said neither of the two essential propositions in President Monroe's Message "objects to transfer of dominion to Europeans by cession, purchase, or the voluntary act of the inhabitants; and neither of them gives any pledge to any American State that we would interfere in its behalf against the use of force for the collection of debts or the redress of injuries, or indeed against any European attack."

Immigration Law and Statistics.

The United States Immigration Law, 1903, raised the head-tax on immigrants from 1 to 2 dollars. The classes of aliens previously prohibited were Chinese labourers, persons under agreement to perform labour or service in the United States, idiots, insane persons, paupers, or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, persons who had been convicted (except political offenders), polygamists, and persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by the money of another or who is assisted by others to come. To these the new Act added epileptics, persons who have been insane within five years previous or who have had two or more attacks of insanity, professional beggars, anarchists or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force of the government of the United States, or of all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials. There are also in force the Chinese Exclusion Act and the Alien Contract Labour Law. During 1913, 1,197,892 immigrant settlers arrived in the United States, including 265,542 from Italy, 254,825 from Austria-Hungary, 291,040 from Russia and Finland, 17,202 from Sweden, 8,587 from Norway, 43,363 from England, 2,745 from Wales, 27,876 from Ireland, 14,220 from Scotland, and 34,329 from Germany. The immigrants denied admission numbered 19,938, while 3,461 were deported.

Pensions.

The annual report of the U.S. Commissioner of Pensions showed that in the year 1913 there were

UNITED STATES: STATISTICS.

on the roll 820,200 military pensioners, of whom 503,633 were soldiers and 316,567 widows and dependants. The disbursements during the year amounted to \$174,171,660.

Newspapers.

In 1913 the total number of newspapers and periodicals published was 22,855.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

The area of the United States, including Alaska, is 3,617,673 sq. miles. The non-contiguous territory, Hawaii, Guam, the Panama Canal Zone, the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Samoa, has an area of 125,671 sq. miles. The total area is accordingly 3,743,344 sq. miles.

At the census of 1910 the population of the United States was 91,972,266, of whom 47,332,122 were males and 44,640,144 females. The whites numbered 81,732,687, and the negroes 9,828,294. The Indians numbered 307,913. New York had a population in 1910 of 4,766,883, as compared with 3,437,202 in 1900. Other towns with a population of over 200,000 were: Chicago (2,185,283), Philadelphia (1,540,008), St. Louis (687,029), Boston (670,585), Cleveland (560,663), Baltimore (558,485), Pittsburg (533,905), Detroit (465,766), Buffalo (423,715), San Francisco (416,912), Milwaukee (373,857), Cincinnati (363,591), Newark (347,469), New Orleans (339,075), Los Angeles (319,198), Minneapolis (301,408), Jersey City (267,779), Kansas City (248,381), Seattle (237,194), Indianapolis (233,650), Providence (224,326), Louisville (223,928), Rochester (218,149), St. Paul (214,744), Denver (213,381), Portland (207,214).

The wealth of the country was estimated by the Census Office, in 1890, at \$65,037,091,197, or £13,000,000,000; in 1900 at \$88,517,306,775, or £17,700,000,000; in 1904 at \$107,104,211,917, or £21,420,000,000; and in 1907 at £25,000,000,000.

Revenue and expenditure for year ending June 30th:

	Receipts. Dollars.	Disbursements. Dollars.
1910 . . .	675,511,715	659,705,391
1911 . . .	701,372,375	654,137,998
1912 . . .	691,778,465	654,553,963
1913 . . .	724,111,230	682,770,706
Year ended June 30th.	Imports. Dollars.	Exports. Dollars.
1908 . . .	1,194,341,792	1,860,773,346
1911 . . .	1,527,226,105	2,049,320,109
1912 . . .	1,653,264,934	2,204,322,409
1913 . . .	1,813,008,234	2,465,584,149

The figures exclude gold and silver and deal with merchandise only.

The imports from and exports to the United Kingdom have been in recent years:

Year.	Imports. Dollars.	Exports. Dollars.
1885 . . .	136,701,780	398,103,203
1905 . . .	175,811,918	523,396,852
1911 . . .	261,289,106	576,613,974
1912 . . .	272,940,700	564,372,186
1913 . . .	295,564,940	597,149,059

With the other principal countries they have been as follows:

Country.	Imports from		Exports to	
	1912	1913	1912	1913
	\$	\$	\$	\$
German Empire . . .	171,380,380	188,963,071	306,959,021	331,684,212
Canada	108,813,368	120,571,180	329,257,194	415,449,457
France	124,548,458	136,877,990	135,388,851	146,100,201
Netherlands	35,568,436	38,180,967	103,702,859	145,990,862
Mexico	65,915,313	77,543,842	52,847,129	54,383,424
Cuba	120,154,320	126,086,173	62,203,051	70,581,154
Italy	48,028,529	54,107,304	65,261,288	76,285,278
Belgium	41,677,418	41,941,014	51,387,618	66,845,462
Argentina	29,847,016	26,863,732	53,158,179	52,894,834
Australia	12,042,784	15,341,362	47,051,739	52,431,352
Japan	82,607,469	91,633,240	53,478,046	57,741,815
Brazil	123,881,644	120,155,855	34,078,081	42,038,467
Spain	21,931,434	23,220,012	25,057,490	31,471,723
Russia	22,110,500	20,315,217	22,722,488	26,465,214
Chile	20,164,848	27,955,120	15,491,846	16,076,763
China	29,573,732	39,010,800	24,301,190	21,326,834
Austria-Hungary . .	19,713,794	19,192,414	22,358,930	23,320,636
Denmark	2,832,077	2,974,670	15,677,348	18,687,794
Switzerland	23,958,607	23,260,180	855,355	826,540
Philippines	23,257,199	21,010,248	23,730,133	25,384,703
British India	83,252,523	116,220,591	18,797,592	15,108,950
British West Indies .	13,034,801	12,644,302	12,817,073	12,811,156

Public Debt, Oct. 1st, 1913, \$2,926,434,343; deducting the cash in the treasury, viz. \$1,877,788,358, the total was \$1,048,645,985.

Cabinet: Secretary of State, W. J. Bryan.—Secretary of the Treasury, W. G. McAdoo.—War, Lindley M. Garrison.—Attorney-General, J. C. McReynolds.—Postmaster-

General, A. S. Burleson.—Navy, J. Daniels.—Interior, Franklin K. Lane.—Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston.—Secretary of Commerce, Wm. C. Redfield.—Secretary of Labour, Wm. B. Wilson.

Ambassador in London, The Hon. Walter Hines Page, 4, Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.—Sec-

retary of Embassy, Irwin Laughlin.—Second Secretary, Edward Bell.—Third Secretary, Gerry Green.

Consul-General in London, Robert P. Skinner.—*Vice- and Deputy-Consul-General, R. Westcott.—Ditto, Carl R. Loop.—Deputy do., Herbert D. Jameson.—Consular Office, 42, New Broad Street, E.C.*

British Embassy, Connecticut Avenue, Washington.—*Ambassador Ex. and Plen., Sir C. A. Spring Rice, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (£10,000).—Councillor, Colville A. de R. Barclay, M.V.O.—First Secretary, Hon. E. S. Scott, C.M.G., M.V.O.*

British Consuls-General: Sir C. W. Bennett, C.I.E. (New York), F. P. Leay (Boston), A. C. Ross, C.B. (San Francisco), H. D. Nugent (Chicago), W. Powell (Philadelphia), G. Fraser (Baltimore), A. E. Wileman (Manila), H. T. Carew-Hunt (New Orleans).

Consuls: Col. A. M. Brookfield (Savannah), C. A. Spencer Perceval (Galveston), T. E. Erskine (Portland, Ore.), C. L. M. Pearson (St. Louis), E. L. Steuart Gordon (Honolulu), vacant (Porto Rico), B. Pelly (Seattle), C. E. E. Childers (Pittsburg), C. W. Mortimer (Los Angeles). **Vice-Consuls,** D. Quail (Duluth), W. J. H. Taylor (Key West), A. Hutchinson (San Diego), W. Mucklow (Jacksonville), T. J. McSweeney (Mobile), E. A. Boyd, J. Guthrie (Baltimore), M. M. Richardson (Newport News), B. Myers (Norfolk, Va.), A. P. Wilmer (Richmond, Va.), F. O'Meara, J. B. Masson (Boston), J. B. Keating (Portland, Me.), L. E. Bernays, H. G. Meredith (Chicago), S. W. Barnes (Galveston), R. L. Noworthy, E. H. G. Shepherd (New York), H. A. Ford, E. W. Wilson (Philadelphia), J. P. Trant (Portland, O.), D. Yound (San Francisco), A. Harkness (Charleston, S.C.), H. B. Rowland (Washington, D.C.), A. Crebbin (Denver, Col.), W. H. J. Cole (Buffalo), W. M. Royds (Manila), J. T. Knowles (Cebu), T. H. W. Price (Iloilo), T. G. I. Weymouth (San Juan de Porto Rico).

History in 1914.

At the close of the December session there was passed what has been described as the most important piece of legislation in the last 50 years, viz. the **Currency Law**. The outlines of the measure, which completely overhauls the American banking and monetary system, were outlined, as it was originally presented, in the 1914 ANNUAL. Although discussed at very great length since and amended in details, its essential features are preserved in its final shape. It proposes the creation of from eight to twelve central bankers' banks under the supervision and partial control of a Federal Board in Washington. The local central or regional bank will have its member banks, which will subscribe to its capital and for which it will act as agent in various ways. These regional banks will be the sole Government depositories. They will have broad powers to buy and sell in the open market, at home and abroad, bullion or bills of exchange. They will accept deposits from the member banks. They will discount paper endorsed by the member banks, and, finally, will apply to the Federal Reserve Board for notes, which they will pass on to the member banks. These notes will be obligations of the United States.

They will be redeemable in gold, or lawful money, at any regional bank, or in gold at the Washington Treasury. Each regional bank will have to keep a gold reserve of 40 per cent. against its notes in circulation. The collateral for notes offered to the Federal Board will consist of such notes and bills as the regional banks are allowed to discount. This provision will gradually do away with the present system of a bond-secured circulation. Elaborate machinery is prescribed for gradually retiring bonds and altering the basis of currency. The Federal Board will consist of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Comptroller of the Currency, and five members appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate. Its powers are enormous. A vote of five of its members can require a regional bank to discount the paper of other regional banks. It can fix the rate of discount. It can temporarily suspend the reserve requirements. It can honour or refuse requests for notes, and has other important supervisory functions.

In January it was announced that Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., the dominant firm in American finance, had severed directorial connection with some 30 railroad and industrial corporations and financial institutions. This step was taken, Mr. J. P. Morgan said, in view of the change of sentiment on the question of "interlocking directorships."

The question of the **Panama Tolls** (see 1914 ANNUAL), which has occupied a considerable amount of attention for some years, was again before Congress. President Wilson's message to the Congress on the subject was plainly put: "I have come to you upon an errand that can be most briefly performed, but I beg you not to measure its importance by the number of sentences in which I state it. No communication I addressed to Congress has carried with it more grave and far-reaching implications to the interests of the country, and I come now speaking upon a matter with regard to which I am charged to a peculiar degree by the Constitution itself with personal responsibility. I have come to ask for the repeal of that provision of the Panama Canal Act of Aug. 24th, 1912, which exempts vessels engaged in the coastwise trade of the United States from the payment of tolls, and to urge upon you the justice and wisdom and large policy of such a repeal with the utmost earnestness of which I am capable. In my own judgment, very fully considered and maturely formed, that exemption constitutes a mistaken economic policy from every point of view, and is, moreover, in plain contravention of the Treaty with Great Britain concerning the Canal concluded on Nov. 19th, 1901.

"But I have not come to you to urge my personal views. I come to state to you the facts and the situation. Whatever may be our own differences of opinion concerning this much-debated measure and its meaning, it is not debated outside the United States. Everywhere else the language of the treaty is given but one interpretation, and that interpretation precludes the exemption I am asking you to repeal. We consented to the treaty and its language. We accepted if we did not originate it, and we are too big and powerful and too self-respecting a nation to interpret with too strained or refined a reading of words our own promises just because we have power enough to give us leave to read them as we please.

"The large thing to do is the only thing we can do—voluntary withdrawal from a position everywhere questioned and misunderstood. We ought to reverse our action without raising the question whether we are right or wrong, and so once more deserve our reputation for generosity and the redemption of every obligation without quibble or hesitation. I ask this of you in support of the foreign policy of the Administration. I shall not know how to deal with other matters of even greater delicacy and nearer consequence if you do not grant it to me in ungrudging measure."

There was naturally strong sentimental objection to a retreat from the position previously taken up, but President Wilson's appeal and the obligations of international law and honour prevailed, and the Bill was passed and signed by the President in June.

In connection with this Act and the endeavour to foster the American shipbuilding and shipping trade, an amendment to the Act should be noted, agreeing to the opening of United States coastwise trade to foreign-built vessels admitted to the American registry within the next few years.

In October the House of Representatives passed by 211 votes to 59 a Bill declaring the purpose of the United States to recognise the independence of the Philippines "as soon as a stable Government can be established there."

Territories and Dependencies.

Alaska is a territory in the extreme N.W. of North America, purchased from Russia by the United States in '68 for £1,440,000. The area is 590,884 sq. m., and the population in 1910 was 64,443. It is administered by a Governor (J. F. A. Strong) appointed by the President, and the capital is Juneau (pop. 1,864). Other towns are: Nome (pop. 3,500), on the west coast; Skagway (pop. 1,100), and Sitka (pop. 1,396). The chief centre in the gold region in the interior is Fairbanks, on the Tanana river; copper, lead, and coal are also worked. There are valuable seal and salmon fisheries, and big timber resources. Imports, 1912, £3,990,146; 1913, £4,161,906; exports, 1912, £4,557,627; 1913, £5,222,595.

Guam, the largest of the Marianne or Ladrone Islands, was ceded to the United States by Spain in '98, for use as a coaling station. It has a good roadstead. Area about 210 sq. m.; pop. 12,240. The capital is Agaña: pop. 6,000. Imports, 1913, £32,049; exports, £7,474.

The Hawaiian Islands are a group of eight inhabited and four uninhabited islands in the North Pacific. They were annexed to the United States in '98, attached to the department of California for military purposes, and made a Territory in 1900, with one delegate in the U.S. Congress. The administration is carried on by a Governor (W. F. Frear) with a legislature of two Houses, a Senate of 15 and a House of 30 members. The natives almost all profess the Christian faith, and education is free. Exports: sugar, rice, coffee, fruits and nuts, hides, wool, whale oil, and bone. The bulk of the trade is with the United States. Steamers connect the islands with America, Australasia, China, and Japan. Communication by wireless with the U.S. was opened in Sept. 1912. Area, 6,449 sq. m.; pop. (1912), 192,389, including over 25,000 Chinese, over 60,000 Japanese, and about

28,500 whites. Capital, **Honolulu**, on the south-west coast of the island of Oahu, pop. 52,180. Imports, 1912, £6,253,760; 1913, £7,767,800; exports, 1912, £11,544,710; 1913, £9,050,650. For British Consul, see p. 268.

The Philippine Islands form a large group of the Asiatic Archipelago. The inhabitants, apart from the Europeans and Americans, consist of the aborigines, called Negritos; the Igolotes, probably of Chinese descent, who are the agriculturists of the islands; and the Tagalos, who are Malay immigrants. Until '98 the islands formed a Spanish colony, but after the **Americo-Spanish** war they were ceded to the United States, as territorial indemnity for the expenses of the war. The islands are administered by a Civil Governor (Francis B. Harrison), with a Legislative Body consisting of eight Commissioners, four Americans and four Filipinos; and a Legislative Assembly. The islands are divided into 38 provinces, each under an elected Governor, and all the towns have self-government through an elected President and Councillors. Great mineral wealth exists, and coal, iron, and gold are now being mined in Cebu and Luzon with some success. The chief industries are in the hands of the Europeans and the Chinese, who number about 25,000 and 50,000 respectively. Hemp, copra, sugar, cigars, and tobacco are exported. The islands are specially rich in timber. Great harbour improvements have been made at Manila, and there are 1,165 kms. of railway constructed. A new currency on a gold standard was instituted in 1903, the peso being equal to half the United States gold dollar. A large number of primary schools have been established in the chief centres, and are attended by about 520,000 children. Area, 115,026 sq. m.; pop. estimated at (1913) 8,831,618. The largest islands are Luzon (40,969 sq. miles) and Mindanao (36,292 sq. miles). The capital is Manila, with a population of 234,409; Cebu, 57,181. Revenue, 1912, £4,912,398; 1913, £4,400,017; expenditure, 1912, £4,779,230; 1913, £2,960,808. Imports, 1912, £12,847,479; 1913, £11,106,830; exports, 1912, £11,413,487; 1913, £9,952,699. For Consuls and Vice-Consuls, see p. 268.

Porto Rico, until '98 a Spanish colony, but then ceded to the United States by the Spanish-American treaty of peace, lies to the east of Santo Domingo, in the West Indies. It is administered by a Governor (Arthur Yager) with an Executive Council, consisting of 6 officials and 5 natives appointed by the President, and a Legislative Assembly of 35 members elected for 2 years on a franchise restricted by a small property qualification and a low educational test. The island of **Culebra**, between Porto Rico and St. Thomas, has been made a U.S. naval base. The island is mountainous, the climate healthy, and the chief exports are coffee, fruit, sugar, tobacco, and timber. Free trade between the island and the United States was inaugurated in July 1901 with very beneficial results on the sugar and tobacco trades. The United States send the great bulk of the imports and take most of the exports. There are 200 miles of railway. Area 3,600 square miles, and pop. 1,135,783, of whom about 60,000 are negroes, about 300,000 mulattoes, and about 590,000 whites. The chief towns are: San Juan, pop. 48,716; Ponce, 63,444. Revenue, 1913, £2,380,769; expenditure, 1913, £1,904,287. Public debt, 1913,

£1,045,000. Imports, 1912, £8,952,685; 1913, £7,380,012; exports, 1912, £10,355,294; 1913, £9,820,713.

Samoa Islands. By an agreement between Great Britain and Germany concluded Nov. 9th, '99, and approved in Jan. 1900 by the United States, the Samoa Islands, which lie in the Western Pacific, were divided, Upolu and Savaii being assigned to Germany, and Tutuila and the other Samoan islands E. of 171° E. long. to the United States, Great Britain renouncing all her rights over the islands. Tutuila (area 77 sq. miles, pop. 5,452) has the magnificent harbour of Pago Pago. The other islands have an area of about 25 sq. m., with about 2,000 inhabitants.

[For Panama Canal Zone see PANAMA.]

URUGUAY.

Uruguay is a republic on the east coast of South America, south of Brazil. Capital, **Montevideo**, pop. 377,994, at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata. The Executive is vested in a **President** elected for four years by the two Chambers sitting together as a general assembly. The legislature is composed of a **Senate** of 19 chosen for six years by an electoral college, one-third retiring every two years, and a **Chamber** of 90 members elected for three years, one for each 3,000 of the male adults. In the intervals between the annual sessions a permanent committee of two senators and five deputies assumes legislative power and control of general administration. The revenue is mainly derived from the Customs dues, a property tax, licences, stamp duties, monopoly on insurance, etc. State religion Roman Catholic, but all others tolerated. Education obligatory and free, under a greatly improved system in recent years. The peace establishment of the army is about 10,400. The navy consists of two cruisers. A High Court of Justice was established in Dec. 1907, and the judicial system was reorganised. Cattle and sheep form the chief wealth of the country, but there is a future for agriculture, and some mining is done. The vine, tobacco, and olives are cultivated. At Fray Bentos is established the great factory of the Liebig Extract of Meat Co. (Lemco). At this factory and its branches over 350,000 cattle are slaughtered yearly. Exports, chiefly wool, preserved beef, hides, ostrich feathers, etc. There are 1,524 miles of railway open, all in British hands.

Area, 72,210 sq. miles; pop. (1912) 1,225,914. **Revenue**, 1912-13 (est.) £7,477,085; 1913-14 (est.), £7,788,800; 1914-15 (est.), £6,808,127; **expenditure**, 1912-13 (est.), £7,474,930; 1913-14 (est.), £7,769,527; 1914-15 (est.), £6,796,526. **Debt**, 1914, £25,330,708. **Imports**, 1912, £10,506,383; 1913, £10,520,000; **exports**, 1912, £10,947,872; 1913, £13,520,000. **Exports to U.K.**, 1912, £2,366,977; 1913, £2,748,819; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £2,917,021; 1913, £2,916,422.

President, Don José Batlle y Ordóñez (elected March 1st, 1911).—*President-elect*, Señor Blas Vidal (1915-1919).

Minister in London, Señor Frederico R. Vidiella, 194, Queen's Gate, S.W., and Trafalgar Buildings, 1, Charing Cross, W.C.—*Consul-General in London*, Señor Don J. B. Terras, 188, Strand, W.C.

British Legation, Montevideo.—*Envoy Ex.*, *Min. Plen. and Con-Gen.*, Alfred Mitchell

Innes; *Vice-Consuls*, H. C. Ricardo, Major De S. Dobrée, R.M.A., C. F. R. Rowland (Monte Video), J. J. Armstrong (Salto), vacant (Pay-sandu).

Mail transit: 21 days.

VENEZUELA.

A republic in South America, consisting of 20 States, 2 Territories, and the Federal District. It is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the south by Brazil and Colombia, on the west by Colombia, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and British Guiana.

President.

Dr. V. Marquez Bustillos (elected April 19th, 1914, Provisional President for one year).

Ministry.—*Interior*, Don C. Zumeta.—*Foreign Affairs*, Don M. Diaz Rodriguez.—*Finance*, Dr. R. Cardenas.—*War and Navy*, Gen. M. C. Castro Zavala.—*Fomento*, Don P.-E. Coll.—*Public Works*, Dr. L. Velez.—*Public Instruction*, Dr. F. G. Rojas.

Government.

The **President** is elected (for a period of 7 years) by Congress within 15 days of its first meeting. Congress consists of a **Senate** of 20 members elected by the legislatures of each state, and a **Chamber of Deputies**, elected directly, one member to every 35,000 of population, and one more for an excess of 15,000. The term of office for both houses is 3 years. The constituent States have each its own legislature and executive. On a peace footing the forces are about 6,000 strong, and there is a national militia. Roman Catholicism is the State religion, but private exercise of all others is permitted. Education is in a backward state, but is compulsory and free. La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Maracaibo are the chief ports of the Republic. There are (1914) 533 miles of railway being worked. The chief exports are coffee (£3,440,865 in 1913), cacao (£823,530 in 1913), hides, balata, egret feathers, gold, and rubber. The country suffers much from locusts.

Statistics and Diplomatic.

Area, 364,000 sq. m.; pop. 2,755,685. Capital, **Caracas**, pop. 75,000; Maracaibo, 40,000. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1912-13 (est.), £2,160,000. **Imports**, 1911-12, £3,774,665; 1912-13, £4,073,850. **Exports**, 1911-12, £4,654,996; 1912-13, £5,905,020. (Of the total imports in 1912-13, 29.6 per cent. came from the U.S., 21.4 per cent. from the U.K. and colonies, and 15.9 per cent. from Germany.)

Exports to U.K., 1912, £667,761; 1913, £560,180. **Imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1912, £979,636; 1913, £825,674. **Debt**, external and internal, 1913, £7,192,560.

British Minister Plenipotentiary at Caracas, F. D. Harford, C.V.O.; *Vice-Consul*, T. Ifor Rees.—*Consul*, C. de Lemos (Ciudad Bolívar).—*Vice-Consuls*, M. Brewer (La Guayra); R. Kolster (Puerto Cabello); Dr. J. Coates-Cole (Maracaibo); E. G. Pernuy (Guiría); *Consular Agent*, E. A. Mathison (Puerto Tablas).

Minister in London, Dr. Santos A. Dominici.

Consul in England, P. C. Heyden, 10, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

Steamship lines: see p. 298. **Mail transit**: 21 days.

PRODUCTION, COMMERCE, AND COMMUNICATION

AGRICULTURE.

WHEAT SUPPLY OF THE WORLD. — IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE. — THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE. — THE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES. — THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION. — BRITISH AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS. — CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE. — SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS. — AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES. — AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, SOCIETIES, etc.

THE WHEAT FIELDS OF THE WORLD.

The following table gives the wheat crops for the years 1911-13. The countries mentioned therein represent practically 90 per cent. of the world's 240,000,000 acreage under wheat. Owing to the European War and the conditions thereby produced, the figures for 1914 are not to hand with sufficient trustworthiness to be reliable. As to the United Kingdom harvest of 1914, the crops of wheat (7,318,083 qrs.), potatoes, beans, and hops were exceptionally good, while barley was one point above its average for the previous ten years, and oats only one point below:—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Europe.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
France . . .	40,000,000	41,746,000	38,060,000
Russia, European, 63 Governments . . .	98,900,000	78,090,000	55,964,000
Russia, Asiatic, 26 Governments . . .	24,000,000	22,250,000	14,577,000
Hungary . . .	18,000,000	21,220,000	21,913,000
Croatia and Slavonia . . .	1,500,000	1,858,000	1,904,000
Austria . . .	7,000,000	8,717,000	7,374,000
Herzegovina and Bosnia . . .	400,000	374,000	350,000
Italy . . .	25,000,000	20,425,000	24,042,000
Germany . . .	18,500,000	20,589,000	18,671,000
Luxemburg . . .	90,000	83,000	78,000
Spain . . .	14,000,000	13,744,000	18,557,000
Portugal . . .	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,483,000
Rumania . . .	10,500,000	11,194,000	11,353,000
Bulgaria . . .	8,000,000	7,981,000	9,014,000
Serbia . . .	1,600,000	1,800,000	1,917,000
Turkey . . .	10,000,000	17,000,000	17,000,000
Greece . . .	650,000	700,000	700,000
U. Kingdom . . .	6,642,178	7,175,000	8,039,000
Belgium . . .	1,900,000	1,921,000	1,830,000
Holland . . .	650,000	690,000	681,000
Switzerland . . .	440,000	398,000	441,000
Sweden . . .	900,000	950,000	1,031,000
Norway . . .	35,000	39,000	33,000
Denmark . . .	500,000	469,000	537,000
Cyprus and Malta . . .	300,000	320,000	350,000
Total Europe . . .	291,365,000	280,733,000	258,899,000
America.			
United States . . .	91,000,000	91,287,000	77,667,000
Canada . . .	27,000,000	24,905,000	26,981,000
Mexico . . .	1,200,000	1,200,000	1,300,000
Argentina . . .	25,000,000	24,000,000	20,806,000
Chile . . .	2,200,000	2,250,000	2,282,000
Uruguay . . .	1,200,000	1,250,000	748,000
Peru . . .	650,000	700,000	650,000
Total America . . .	148,250,000	146,492,000	130,434,000

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Asia.	Qrs.	Qrs.	Qrs.
India . . .	44,785,000	45,797,000	47,064,000
Persia . . .	1,800,000	2,000,000	1,700,000
Japan . . .	3,400,000	3,211,000	3,106,000
China . . .	700,000	700,000	700,000
Total Asia . . .	50,685,000	51,708,000	52,570,000
Africa.			
Algeria . . .	4,000,000	3,402,000	4,582,000
Tunisia . . .	700,000	530,000	1,010,000
Egypt . . .	4,000,000	3,869,000	4,793,000
The Cape . . .	300,000	300,000	300,000
Total Africa . . .	9,000,000	8,101,000	10,655,000
Australasia.			
New S. Wales . . .	3,900,000	3,767,000	2,573,000
Queensland . . .	150,000	150,000	140,000
S. Australia . . .	2,750,000	2,687,000	2,637,000
Tasmania . . .	100,000	100,000	98,000
Victoria . . .	3,000,000	2,893,000	3,041,000
W. Australia . . .	1,200,000	1,197,000	504,000
Total Commonwealth . . .	11,100,000	10,800,000	8,993,000
New Zealand . . .	80,000	642,000	1,050,000
Total Australasia . . .	11,900,000	11,442,000	10,043,000
Grand total . . .	511,200,000	498,476,000	459,601,000

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE.

The International Agricultural Institute, which owes its inception to the King of Italy and which has been housed in a beautiful building constructed at his personal expense in Rome, has received the support of nearly all the countries of the world. Its current expenses are provided by the Governments of the countries sending representatives to the Institute, the British subscription at present being £1,600 per annum. The official language of the Institute is French, but the staff is international. The work of the Institute is divided into four technical branches: Produce, Rural Labour, Diseases of Plants, and Economical and Social Institutions. There is also an administrative branch and a library. The technical branches are designed to supply the world with reliable information—(a) on agricultural produce, so as to minimise the influence of perturbing influences on the markets; (b) on rural labour, in order that the migratory movements, whether periodical or not, correspond as much as

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.

possible to the interests of production and labour; (c) on the diseases of plants, in order to render their diffusion more difficult, and facilitate the protection of such districts as are free from them; (d) on agricultural credit, insurance, and co-operative institutions, so that the knowledge of the means used and results obtained may help the diffusion and increase the efficiency of each system, as well

as encourage mutual agreements. The Institute publishes in several languages monthly bulletins of statistics and occasional volumes of collected information, of agricultural intelligence, economic and social intelligence, and a weekly bulletin of bibliography. The publications may be obtained on payment from the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, which has issued a leaflet on the work of the Institute.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

According to the Final Report on the Census of Production [Cd. 6320, 1913] the agricultural output of Great Britain was valued at £150,800,000, about 1,840,000 persons being permanently or temporarily employed in its production; the

agricultural output of Ireland was valued at £45,574,000, affording employment to about 984,000 persons.

The total area (excluding water) of the United Kingdom is as follows:

Acres.	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	U. Kingdom.
	32,389,114	4,749,651	19,070,466	20,247,197	76,646,977

Of this area the total acreage under crops and grass in 1913 was as follows:

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	U. Kingdom.
Arable land . . . Acres	10,361,849	696,384	3,301,954	4,972,580	19,431,716
Permanent grass . . . Acres	14,012,946	2,058,203	1,495,965	9,712,567	27,309,188

The crops grown on this acreage in 1913 were as follows:

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	1,663,453	38,135	54,784	34,004	1,791,569
Barley	1,469,781	89,075	198,248	172,948	1,932,321
Oats	1,772,247	202,453	937,916	1,048,813	3,983,448
Rye	51,037	469	5,190	6,723	63,556
Beans	267,003	1,276	5,968	1,264	275,626
Peas	163,437	607	713	211	165,121
Total corn crops . . .	5,386,058	332,015	1,202,819	1,263,963	8,211,641
Potatoes	416,697	25,338	149,080	582,303	1,184,857
Turnips and Swedes . .	996,932	56,463	432,139	276,596	1,770,079
Mangold	409,150	10,306	1,839	78,914	501,033
Cabbage	54,626	796	5,222	—	—
Kohl-Rabi	14,272	129	—	38,212	189,045
Rape	62,422	4,973	7,758	—	—
Vetches or Tares . . .	100,414	531	11,187	2,267	114,710
Lucerne	57,013	265	9	—	57,287
Hops	35,676	—	—	—	35,676
Small Fruit	75,784	1,073	7,135	15,734	100,094
Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation .	2,239,510	256,322	1,474,052	2,630,097	6,643,146
Other Crops	131,280	1,384	2,478	90,494	284,963
Bare Fallow	381,115	6,789	8,236	—	396,472

Number and Size of Holdings.

Details of holdings above 1 acre for 1913 are given in the following table:—

	No. of Holdings, 1913.	Acreage under Crops and Grass.	Average Size.	
			1913.	1895.
England	374,759	24,374,795	65'3	65'3
Wales	60,918	2,754,587	45'2	47'1
Scotland	77,388	4,797,919	61'9	61'5
Great Britain	513,065	31,927,301	62'2	62'6
Ireland	519,941	14,691,147	28'2	29'5*

The various sizes of these holdings were:—

	1-5 Acres.	5-50 Acres.	50-300 Acres.	Above 300 Acres.
England . . .	82,083	167,690	110,817	14,169
Wales . . .	10,219	32,454	17,901	344
Scotland . . .	18,418	33,196	23,153	2,621
Great Britain	110,720	233,340	151,871	17,134
Ireland . . .	61,630	366,841	*82,232	19,238

* 1896 figures.

* 50-200 acres.

† Above 200 acres.

IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.

The growth of the imports of the chief agricultural food products into the United Kingdom as shown by the following table, giving the proportional quantities per head of population for the products named:

Years.	Wheat (grain).	Wheat (flour).	Dead Meat.	Butter and Mar- garine	Cheese.	Eggs.
	lb.	lb.	lb.*	lb.	lb.	No.
'66-70	116	16	4'2	4'3	3'4	14
'71-75	152	19	10'0	4'8	4'7	19
'76-80	174	28	19'2	6'2	5'7	22
'81-85	186	45	18'9	7'2	5'7	26
'86-90	170	48	23'3	8'7	5'8	31
'91-95	202	56	30'4	10'4	6'2	36
'96-1900	185	58	43'8	11'6	6'8	44
1901-5	230	48	46'1	13'2	6'8	54
1906-10	246	31	47'9	13'2	6'2	50
1912	260	25	51'3	13'1	5'7	50
1913	258	29	55'4	13'8	5'6	56

* Including beef, mutton, and pork, fresh and preserved, and bacon and hams.

In his preface to the report on agricultural imports for the year 1913 [Cd. 7551], Mr. R. H. Rew reviews in detail the meat supplies of the United Kingdom, and points out the practical disappearance of the export trade in live animals, the substitution of a carcass trade, and the increase, on the whole, of the home supplies—an important factor—approximately three-fifths of the total meat consumed being bred and fed in the United Kingdom. The United States, on which, six years ago, we depended for two-fifths of our meat imports, now sends only one-eighth, while Argentina, which then sent one-fifth, now sends two-fifths. Canada has become relatively unimportant, but her deficiency has been more than made good by Australia, while New Zealand has maintained her position. On the whole the proportion from the Dominions has increased, and amounted in 1913 to over 27 per cent. of the total imported. But for the increased supplies from Argentina and Australia the imports of meat would have shown a serious decline, for although Denmark and Uruguay gave some assistance, their contributions would have done little to make up the deficiency. In 1913 the imports were: beef, 9,979,000 cwts., of which nearly 74 per cent. came from Argentina, about 16 per cent. from Australia, and about 6 per cent. from Uruguay; mutton, 5,417,000 cwts., 41 per cent. coming from New Zealand, 32 per cent. from Australia, and 19 per cent. from Argentina. Imports of bacon and hams amounted to 6,447,746 cwts., of which 41 per cent. came from the United States, 39 per cent. from Denmark, 10 per cent. from the Netherlands, 5 per cent. from Canada, and 3 per cent. from Russia.

The total importation of butter in 1913 was 4,139,000 cwts. The supplies from Denmark (1,706,759 cwts.), Russia (751,414 cwts.), Australia (594,552 cwts.), Sweden (332,331 cwts.), France (248,579 cwts.), and the Netherlands (153,172 cwts.) were larger, but the New Zealand supply (251,663 cwts.) was smaller.

Imports of margarine were the largest on record (1,518,000 cwts.). All but 24,800 cwts. came from the Netherlands.

The imports of cheese (2,297,340 cwts.) were the smallest since 1906. Canadian supplies (1,293,768 cwts.) again fell off, but the New Zealand supply (547,182 cwts.) increased slightly.

The imports of eggs in 1913 amounted to 2,590,000,000, the largest yet recorded; the total value was £9,590,502. Of the total supply nearly one-half was from Russia and one-fifth from Denmark. Condensed milk imports (1,252,000 cwts.) made a fresh record.

The importation of wheat, including flour, in 1913 was 122,514,426 cwts., only slightly less than in 1912. The proportion imported from within the British Empire was 465 per cent. in 1913, as compared with 531 per cent. in 1912. The principal contributing countries were: Argentina, 15,021,894 cwts.; Russia, 5,014,406 cwts.; United States, 42,620,227 cwts.; Australia, 10,611,484 cwts.; Canada, 27,577,571 cwts.; British East Indies, 18,768,183 cwts.

The average value of foreign and colonial corn imported into the United Kingdom for the years named was, per imperial quarter:

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1905 . . .	31 0	20 1	15 4
1909 . . .	39 8	23 8	17 0
1911 . . .	34 0	24 1	16 5
1912 . . .	36 4	27 11	19 4
1913 . . .	35 6	25 9	17 5

The average value of British corn was as follows in the years enumerated:

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1851 . . .	38 6	24 9	18 7
1861 . . .	55 4	36 1	23 9
1871 . . .	56 8	36 2	25 2
1881 . . .	45 4	31 11	21 9
1891 . . .	37 0	28 2	20 0
1901 . . .	26 9	25 2	18 5
1905 . . .	29 8	24 4	17 4
1907 . . .	30 7	25 1	18 10
1908 . . .	32 0	25 10	17 10
1909 . . .	36 11	26 10	18 11
1910 . . .	31 8	23 1	17 4
1911 . . .	31 8	27 3	18 10
1912 . . .	34 9	30 8	21 6
1913 . . .	31 8	27 3	19 1

Irish Cattle Trade.

The following are the exports of animals from Ireland to Great Britain:—

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.
1910	867,930	31,802	729,341	324,055
1911	694,828	31,578	654,197	342,340
1912	555,099	34,711	618,659	265,241
1913	1,108,159	36,491	655,700	200,296

The importation of cattle and sheep from Canada continues to decline. In 1910 the

number imported was 76,421, in 1911 48,100, in 1912 7,633, and in 1913 431. The number of sheep declined from 1,193 to 501. The importation of cattle and sheep from the United States shows an even more marked decrease. In 1911 149,956 cattle were imported from that country. In 1912 the number fell to 39,154, and in 1913 to 11,417. The trade in sheep, which amounted to 41,062 in 1911, and 14,237 in 1912, disappeared entirely in 1913.

Fish.

The value of fish landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom in 1913 was: English and Welsh coasts, £10,336,689; Scottish coasts, £3,997,717; Irish coasts, £358,547. Total, United Kingdom, £14,692,953. Of this total, herrings were valued at £4,572,295; haddock, £1,891,005; cod, £2,300,119; shell-fish, £463,642.

Numbers of Live Stock, 1876-1913.

Number of horses,* cattle, sheep, and pigs in the United Kingdom in the years mentioned.

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1876	1,863,410	9,995,028	32,262,579	3,734,429
1880	1,929,680	9,371,153	30,239,620	2,863,488
1895	1,009,200	10,868,760	30,086,200	3,686,628
1890	1,964,911	10,780,838	31,667,195	4,362,040
1895	2,112,207	10,753,314	29,774,853	4,238,870
1900	2,000,415	11,455,009	31,054,726	3,663,716
1905	2,116,800	11,674,019	29,076,777	3,601,659
1910	2,094,587	11,765,453	31,164,587	3,561,481
1912	1,094,637	11,914,635	28,967,495	3,992,549
1913	1,374,264	11,936,500	27,629,206	3,305,771

* Horses used for agricultural purposes (including mares kept for breeding) and unbroken horses.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in '89, and consists of the Lord President of the Council, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Secretary for Scotland, with such other persons as His Majesty may from time to time think fit to appoint during his pleasure. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903, the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture." The business of the Board is transacted in five divisions.

1. The Animals Division is charged with the administration of the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1804 to 1914, the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, '87 and '91, and certain sections of the Dogs Act, 1906. The Diseases of Animals Acts and the Orders made thereunder deal with the steps to be taken to prevent the spread of certain contagious diseases among animals in Great Britain; and with the regulation of the importation, into Great Britain, of ruminating animals, and swine, horses, dogs, and other canine animals, and hay and straw from certain countries; the transit of animals, and the exportation of horses.

2. The Fisheries Division is charged with powers and duties in England and Wales under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, the Cran Measures Act, 1903, the Herring Fishery (Branding) Act, 1913, and certain Acts relating to Shell Fisheries. It also conducts the English share of the International Fisheries Investigations in the North Sea and adjacent waters, and carries out independent research work.

3. The Intelligence Division is charged with correspondence and inquiries relating to insect and fungus attacks of plants and diseases of bees, experiments, and general farming subjects; conducts business in connection with the Sale of Food and Drugs, Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs, Destructive Insects and Pests, and other Acts. It also deals with Agricultural

Education in England and Wales and Forestry, and superintends experimental and research work; issues leaflets and the monthly *Journal* of the Board.

4. The Land Division administers the Small Holdings and Allotments Acts, and is concerned with transactions under the Universities and Collegiate Estates Acts, sales of glebe land, and the sanctioning of charges on land for works of improvement, and grants of land or advances of money under the Light Railways Act, 1896; the appointment of arbitrators and umpires, in certain cases, under the Agricultural Holdings Acts, and business relating to charges under these Acts. It is also entrusted with the business relating to the improvement of light-horse breeding and live stock.

5. The Statistical, Tithe, and Establishment Division collects the annual Agricultural Returns of acreage and produce of crops and live stock, statistics of fisheries, prices of agricultural produce, statistics of diseases of animals, etc., and prepares reports thereupon. Business in this division relates also to the re-apportionment and redemption of tithe rentcharge, corn rents, and extraordinary tithe rentcharge, the merger of tithe rentcharge, the definition of disputed boundaries in certain cases, the redemption of rents under sect. 45 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881, the enfranchisement of copyhold land, exchanges of lands, the regulation and inclosure of commons under the Inclosure Acts, the constitution of Land Drainage Districts, and the sanction of loans under the Land Drainage Act, 1861. Matters relating to the staff of the Department are dealt with in this Division.

The administration of the Ordnance Survey and of Kew Gardens is under the control of the Board.

The *Journal of the Board of Agriculture* is published monthly, price 4d.

Offices, 4-6 and 8, Whitehall Place, 3 and 21, St. James's Square, 43 and 54, Parliament Street, S.W., and Craven House, Northumberland Avenue.

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Assist. Director, A. W. Hill, M.A., F.L.S. (£500-£700); *Assist.*, J. Aikman (£150-£300).
Executive Office:
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Herbarium and Library:
Keeper, Dr. O. Stapf, F.R.S. (£500-£600);
1st Class Assistants, G. Masee, and C. H. Wright (£300-£500).

THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

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THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION.

Under the provisions of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts, 1909 and 1910, eight Commissioners, styled the Development Commissioners, are appointed to advise the Treasury in the administration of a national fund for the development of agriculture and other economic resources of the United Kingdom. The Commissioners are appointed by Royal Warrant for ten years, one of them (who, however, may be reappointed) retiring every two years. Two only of the Commissioners receive salaries, which together must not exceed £3,000 a year. Every application for a grant or loan is referred to the Commissioners, who, after considering the application, draw up a recommendation to the Treasury. Before making any recommendation for an advance for the purpose of improving rural transport the Commissioners must consult the Road Board (see p. 307).

Grants and loans are made out of a fund, fed by: (1) any sums which may be voted by Parliament; (2) a sum of £2,500,000 charged on the Consolidated Fund; (3) sums received by way of interest and on repayment of loans, and the profits made as the result of a grant or loan in cases where the repayment of such profits is made a condition of the grant or loan.

Commissioners in the order in which they are to retire: Michael Andrew Ennis, Sir William Stowell Haldane, Alfred Daniel Hall, F.R.S., Sidney Webb, Lord Richard Fredk. Cavendish (Chairman), Vaughan Nash, C.V.O., C.B. (Vice-Chairman), and Henry Jones Davies, Secretary, H. E. Dale (£1,000); *Assist. Secs.*, G. Haw, R. C. Woodhead (£600-800). *Offices*, 6A, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

During 1913-14 the Commissioners recommended advances amounting in all to £767,387.

Of this sum £472,793 was recommended for the development of agricultural and rural industries. It includes advances of £28,650 for a Veterinary Laboratory for the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, £18,000 for buildings for the Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, £28,675 in aid of a 10 years' scheme of tobacco experiments in Ireland, £10,325 for buildings at Reading

Survey Divisions.

Division Officers (Gt. Britain), Col. W. A. Gale, Carlisle; Col. A. C. MacDonnell, Norwich; Col. R. A. Wanhope, C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., Redland, Bristol, and Shrewsbury; Brig.-Gen. C. Penrose, C.B., York and Edinburgh; and Maj. F. M. Close, R.E., Southampton.

Division Officers (Ireland), Major G. F. A. Whitlock, R.E., Dublin; Capt. S. P. Cargill, R.E., Belfast.

Scotland and Ireland.

In 1911 a separate Department was created for Scotland which up to that time had been within the jurisdiction of Whitehall. In Ireland the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction was created in '99. Vice-President, Rt. Hon. T. Wallace Russell, M.P. Sec., T. P. Gill. *Assist. Secs.*, J. R. Campbell (Aeri), G. Fletcher (Tech. Inst.) (£850-£1,000); Deputy do., J. S. Gordon (£950). *Chief Clerk*, R. Cantrell, I.S.O. (£900). *Office*, 4, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

University College, £10,000 for buildings at the Midland Agricultural and Dairy College. Provision was made for the continuation of the schemes for the promotion of scientific research and education, and for experiments in the cultivation and preparation of flax and tobacco. Assistance was given to the Sugar Beet Growers' Society for the work of organising and instructing farmers in the growth of sugar beet and its despatch to the factory, and grants were made to the English, Scottish, and Irish Agricultural Organisation Societies. The annual advances for light-horse breeding in Great Britain were renewed, and grants made for the improvement of live stock (other than light horses) in Great Britain.

For the development of forestry £91,114 was recommended. In addition to an advance to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for their scheme of Forestry Research and Advisory Work and a few minor advances for other schemes, £15,400 was recommended for the utilisation of the Forest of Dean as a demonstration area, £25,000 for the afforestation of the Liverpool City Council's Water Catchment Area at Lake Vyrnwy, and £31,430 for work of afforestation in Ireland.

For the improvement of fishery harbours £134,070 was granted: £20,000 for Brixham; £40,000 for harbours in the Irish Congested Districts; and the balance to Scotland (Fraserburgh, Macduff, Lossiemouth, and Cromarty).

Small sums were recommended to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and to the Duchy of Lancaster in connection with Land Drainage and Reclamation experiments: a sum of £10,000 for the improvement of the Upper Medway Conservancy; and £20,000 towards the construction of the Brandsby Light Railway.

For the development of Fisheries, £36,385 was recommended; the annual advances to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries for research were renewed, and advances made to the Sea Fisheries Committees of Cornwall and Devon for experiments with motor-boats. Several grants were also made for the improvement of Salmon and Freshwater fisheries.

CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE.

The **Agricultural Organisation Society** (established 1901) is a non-trading society which exists for the purpose of advocating the principles of co-operation amongst agriculturists, and of giving assistance in the formation of agricultural co-operative societies in suitable districts throughout England and Wales. On March 31st, 1914, it had 539 affiliated societies. The Society receives certain Government grants, but a proportion of these grants is dependent upon the amount of voluntary contributions it receives.

Pres., R. A. Yerburgh, M.P.; Sec., J. Nugent Harris. Offices, Queen Anne's Chambers, Fotherhill Street, Westminster.

The reports of the **Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, Ltd.**, indicate that the agricultural co-operative movement in that country is growing steadily. There were, in Dec. 1913, close on 1,000 co-operative farmers' societies, comprising creameries, credit banks, agricultural societies, poultry keepers' societies, and others of a miscellaneous character.

The Society is a voluntary association depending for its existence on subscriptions and on affiliation fees from the societies it organises. It receives from the Development Fund *pro rata* to what it receives from the subscriptions of its members and the contributions of its affiliated societies. In addition it receives a grant of £350 a year from the Congested Districts Board. It has spent upwards of £100,000, privately contributed, in spreading co-operative organisation among Irish farmers. Sec., R. A. Anderson. Office, The Plunkett House, 84, Merrion Square, Dublin.

A **Joint Board for Co-operative Organisation**, representative of England, Scotland, and Ireland, was formed in 1908. Chairman, Sir Horace Plunkett; Vice-Chairmen, R. A. Yerburgh, M.P., and Dr. Douglas; Secretary, R. A. Anderson, 84, Merrion Square, Dublin.

Agriculture Credit in Ireland.

A Departmental Committee, which was appointed in 1912, issued in 1914 a voluminous Report [Cd. 7375—4s. 8d.] on this subject. The Report states that the joint-stock banks, in

spite of their wide extension and willingness to adapt their methods as far as possible to the needs of agriculture, are, unable, from the very necessities of their business constitution, to deal with the special requirements of small farmers or of the agricultural industry generally. Moneylenders have greatly increased in Ireland, and legislation has effected little diminution of the evils connected with the system, which is largely resorted to by agriculturists, as is also, but to a lesser extent, the ruinous "trust auction" system. A large portion of the Report is devoted to the important subject of co-operative credit, of which the Committee were convinced a soundly organised and supervised system would best supply the special credit needs of the small farmers. In addition, the establishment of credit societies based on shares and limited liability is also recommended, as is the eventual necessity for long-credit mortgage institutions.

Migration from Rural Districts.

The Board of Agriculture undertook in 1913, at the request of the Dominions Royal Commission, an inquiry on migration from rural districts in England and Wales. The Report thereon, published in December, gave the following conclusions:

Agriculture is not an expanding industry, and the area of farmed land steadily declines.

The only contrary influence at present is the increase of intensive cultivation.

Considerably more men could find employment on the land than are now available, and the manual arts of agriculture are being neglected.

There is reason to doubt that the movement of populations from the rural districts has been much accelerated in the last year or two.

The normal movement to the towns and to industrial life is largely supplemented by a movement to the Oversea Dominions, partly due to the activity of emigration agents.

It may be doubted whether low wages are so much a cause of discontent as lack of opportunity.

The question of rural housing is acute.

SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS.

The Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1907, came into force on Jan. 1st, 1908. Its provisions were consolidated with those of previous measures dealing with the subject in the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, which came into force on Jan. 1st, 1909. A supplementary Act, the Small Holdings Act, 1910, provided compensation to tenants on whom notice to quit is served with a view to the use of the land for the provision of small holdings. The Board of Agriculture have prepared leaflets on "The Administration of the Small Holdings Acts," "How to Obtain an Allotment or a Small Holding," and "Agricultural Credit Banks," and have also published reports on the working of a number of holdings.

The Commissioners, in their latest report, state that up to Dec. 31st, 1913, 179,204 acres had been actually acquired or agreed to be acquired for small holdings by County Councils in England and Wales, of which 124,917 acres had been purchased for £4,074,885, and 54,287 acres leased

for rents amounting to £65,442. Of this land, 157,883 acres had been actually let to 11,021 individual small holders and 476 acres sold to 42 small holders. In addition 8,037 acres had been let to 61 Co-operative Small Holdings Associations, who had sublet the land to 1,424 of their members; and 3,314 applicants had been provided with over 44,000 acres by private landowners direct, mainly through the instrumentality of the Councils. The land that has been acquired, but which is not yet let in small holdings, will probably provide for another 917 applicants, and the Councils of County Boroughs have acquired 2,636 acres, of which 996 acres are let to 209 individual small holders and 97 members of Co-operative Associations. It appears, therefore, that the Act has resulted in the provision of land for 17,055 applicants in six years.

During 1913 fresh applications were received by County Councils from 3,982 individuals and 15 associations. The total quantity applied for was 69,622 acres, showing an increase on 1912. During the six years since the Act came into

operation, applications have been received from 43,245 individuals and 89 associations, and the total quantity applied for amounts to 723,497 acres. A considerable number of the applicants, especially of those who applied in the first year, proved to be unsuitable for various reasons, mainly owing to lack of necessary capital; but 25,567 applicants have been provisionally approved as suitable, though it does not necessarily follow that it is possible to obtain holdings for them at rents which they are prepared to pay. A striking feature of the applications received is the continually increasing demand in Norfolk, due largely to the efficient administration of the Act by the County Council.

The average price of the land purchased in 1913 was £32 12s. 5d. an acre, and the average rent of the land leased £1 4s. an acre.

The number of small holdings provided by County Councils of which the holders were in actual possession on Dec. 31st, 1913, was 11,063. This does not include 1,424 holdings on land let by County Councils to Associations. The average size of the holdings provided in England and Wales was between 13 and 14 acres, but the average varies very considerably in different parts of the country.

Norfolk maintains the lead with 1,045 tenants, followed by Cambridge with 931, the Isle of Ely with 870, Bedfordshire with 607, Somerset with 569, and Worcester with 496. Every Council, except that of London, has provided some holdings, but the following have not succeeded in doing much in that direction, viz. Westmorland with 9, Middlesex with 12, and West Sussex with 15. It is very largely true to say that the demand increases in proportion to the activity shown in administering the Act.

Little has been done yet in the direction of co-operation, and a number of the tenants have not fully realised the fact that, if they are to make the most of their land, it is useless to attempt to grow the same crops as those produced by large farmers. A profit of 30s. to £2

an acre, which may provide a good living to the farmer of 300 or 400 acres, is not sufficient for a tenant of 20 acres, who, by the adoption of improved methods and the choice of special forms of cultivation, ought to aim at a profit of at least £10 to £15 an acre on many of the crops grown.

The total quantity of land let for the purpose of allotments by the various local authorities in England and Wales on Dec. 31st, 1913, was 31,271 acres, of which 7,532 acres were the property of the Councils and 23,739 acres were leased. This land is let to 118,240 individual tenants and 49 Associations.

Applications were received for allotments during 1913 from 14,897 individuals and 6 Associations, and the total quantity applied for was 3,744 acres.

The returns show that 1,395 acres were acquired for allotments during the year, 494 acres being purchased and 901 acres leased.

The Allotments and Small Holdings Association of England, Ltd., was registered in 1912 to carry on in a more complete form the work done by the Allotment and Small Holdings Association since 1883. By joining the Society, small cultivators and applicants for land are enabled through co-operation to make the most of the opportunities given by recent legislation. Hon. Sec., Herbert New; Secretary, George Streetly. Offices, 55, Temple Row, Birmingham.

The National Land and Home League for promoting the revival of country life. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Edward Pease. Offices: Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

Land Law Reform Association. Pres., J. Martin White, J.P. Hon. Sec., James Rowlands, M.P., 21, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

Central Land Association. Pres., Rt. Hon. Walter Long, M.P. Chairman of Executive Committee, Abel H. Smith. Sec., Bevil Tolle-mache. Office, 49-50, Parliament Street, S.W.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES.

The establishment of Credit Banks has occupied a place in the programmes of both the great political parties, who approach the question from somewhat different standpoints. The two views, as presented by Lord Carrington on the one hand and Mr. Balfour on the other, were set forth at some length in the 1911 ANNUAL (p. 318). Briefly it may be said that the Liberal policy seeks to encourage tenant occupation under a local authority, while the Unionist policy aims at the creation of a large class of owning occupiers. Bills embodying both policies have been introduced into Parliament, but so far without success.

The Board of Agriculture has successfully concluded negotiations with twenty-two of the leading joint-stock banks, who have agreed to allow the managers of their country branches to assist in the formation of co-operative credit societies, to audit the accounts, and, where satisfied as to the security offered by the joint

liability of the members, to advance money at a favourable rate of interest to the societies. There were in existence at the end of 1913, 45 registered credit societies in England and Wales, with a membership of 863. During the year 26 societies granted loans for productive purposes to 182 members, averaging £10 per loan, the rate of interest charged being generally 5 or 6 per cent. As one of the main reasons for the slow rate of progress in the establishment of co-operative credit societies in England appears to be the general reluctance to accept the principle of unlimited liability, on which these societies have been formed hitherto, the Board of Agriculture have drawn up and issued model rules for a society with share capital and limited liability, to be registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act. The Board has also issued model rules for co-operative cow and pig insurance societies.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION, SOCIETIES, ETC.

The following institutions in England and Wales provide full courses of instruction in agriculture and the allied sciences. They are of university rank, and the highest courses can lead up to a degree. Courses of a less advanced character are also provided at them:—

Oxford University.
Cambridge University.
Victoria University, Manchester.
University College of North Wales, Bangor.
Leeds University.
Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

University College of Wales, Aberystwyth.
University College, Reading,
South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye,
Kent.

Courses more or less complete, but not leading up to a degree, are held at the following agricultural colleges:—

Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester.
Midland Agricultural and Dairy College, Kingston, Derby.
Harper Adams Agricultural College, Newport, Salop.
College of Agriculture and Horticulture, Holmes Chapel, Cheshire.
Agricultural and Horticultural College, Uckfield.
Horticultural College, Swanley, Kent.

In addition, there are many institutions which either give general agricultural instruction of a less advanced character or confine themselves to some particular branch, e.g. dairying. Amongst these are:—

British Dairy Institute, Reading. Sec., Francis H. Wright.
Eastern Counties Dairy Institute, Ipswich.
National Fruit and Cider Institute, Long Ashton, near Bristol.
Royal Horticultural Society's School of Horticulture, Wisley, Surrey.
Royal Veterinary College, London.

There are a number of agricultural or farm institutes, such as:—

Agricultural Institute, Ridgmont, Beds.
Cumberland and Westmorland Farm School, Penrith.
Essex County Technical Laboratories, Chelmsford.
Hampshire Farm School, Basing.
Harris Institute, Preston.

The following are institutions in Scotland at which a complete course of instruction is given:—

Aberdeen and North of Scotland College of Agriculture, Aberdeen.
Edinburgh and East of Scotland College of Agriculture, Edinburgh.
West of Scotland College of Agriculture, Glasgow.

Royal Agricultural Society of England.

This, the premier agricultural society of the United Kingdom, was founded on May 9th, 1838, as "The English Agricultural Society," and was incorporated on March 26th, 1840. It has two sides to its work: (1) The practical, the chief feature of which is its annual shows; (2) The scientific, for which purpose it maintains a complete chemical laboratory for the analysis of feeding-stuffs, manures, soils, etc., and retains the services of Chemical, Botanical, Zoological, and Veterinary experts in order that its members may have at low rates the best scientific advice obtainable. It controls, moreover, an Experimental Farm and "Pot Culture" station at Woburn, where elaborate investigations into crops, soils, feeding stuffs, and other matters connected with agriculture, are carried on. Its *Journal* contains articles by leading authorities on the most important agricultural questions of the day. The members number about 10,500. The Society's consulting chemist is Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker, M.A., F.I.C.; the consulting botanist is Prof. R. H. Biffen, M.A.;

and the zoologist is Mr. Cecil Warburton, M.A., all of whom members may consult on payment of a small fee. The seventy-sixth annual show of live stock, implements, and farm produce will be held in Shrewsbury from June 29th to July 3rd, 1915. Pres., Lord Powis; Sec., Thomas McRow, 16, Bedford Square, W.C.

Royal Veterinary College.

Founded in 1791, and incorporated 1875. Subscribers pay £2 2s. per annum, or £21 for a life subscription. The College itself is under the supervision of a Principal, or Dean, assisted by a number of Professors. Students' fees are £22 6s. for the first and £21 15s. 6d. for the second and subsequent years. Principal and Dean, Prof. Sir John McFadyean, M.B., B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S. Sec., Thomas C. Wight. College, Great College Street, Camden Town, N.W.

Horse Show.

The ninth International Horse Show will be held at Olympia on June 16th-29th, 1915.

Rothamsted Experimental Station.

The Rothamsted Experimental Station owes its existence to the late Sir John Bennet Lawes, who, as Mr. Lawes, came into possession of the ancestral estate of Rothamsted in 1834, and almost immediately began experiments on vegetation, at first in pots and then on the fields of the Home Farm.

At Rothamsted field experiments have been carried out on a large scale to ascertain the manurial requirements of the various farm crops, and the yield under various conditions. Feeding experiments have been conducted with cattle, sheep and pigs, and analyses made of the whole bodies of these animals in various stages of fatness.

The Lawes Testimonial Laboratory was the outcome of a public subscription among the agriculturists of England in '54. In 1906 the "James Mason" Laboratory for agricultural bacteriology was added, being the gift of Mr. J. F. Mason, M.P.

In '99 Sir John Lawes created the Lawes Agricultural Trust, endowing it with stock to the value of £100,000, the Laboratory and the lease of the land on which the experimental plots are situated. The income from the Trust being barely sufficient to carry on the routine work of the station, a society was formed with the object of raising funds to extend the experiments.

Director: E. J. Russell, D.Sc.

Chemist: N. H. J. Miller, Ph.D.

Soil Investigations (Goldsmiths' Co. Foundation): E. Horton, B.Sc., and A. Appleyard, M.Sc., (chemists); E. A. Keen, B.Sc. (physicist).

Bacteriologist, H. B. Hutchinson, Ph.D.

Protozoologist: K. R. Lewin, B.A.

Plant Physiologist and Botanist, Miss W. E. Brenchley, D.Sc.

Plant Chemistry: W. A. Davis, B.Sc., A. J. Daish, B.Sc., and G. C. Sawyer.

Other Societies.

The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland. Secretary, John Stirton, 3, George IV. Bridge, Edinburgh.

The Royal Dublin Society, founded in 1731, incorporated 1750, for the advancement of agriculture and other branches of industry, and for the advancement of science and art. The Society's work in connection with agriculture

includes the holding of four shows: show and sale of bulls in February; spring show of breeding cattle, hackney and agricultural horses, and agricultural machinery in April; horse and sheep show in August; winter show of fat cattle, farm produce, etc., in December. The Society's rooms and offices are at Leinster House, Dublin. The agricultural premises at Ball's Bridge occupy 40 acres, and are connected by the Society's branch railway with the railway system of Ireland. The exhibition halls cover an area of nearly 8 acres. President, Rt. Hon. Lord Rathdonnell; Hon. Secs., R. G. Carden, D.L., and Sir Joseph M'Grath, LL.D.; Registrar and Chemical Analyst, Richard J. Moss, F.C.S.; Librarian and Editor, A. H. Forde, Ph.D., F.G.S.; Agricultural Superintendent, R. Bruce; Consulting Botanist, Sir Frederick W. Moore, M.A.; Consulting Entomologist, Prof. G. H. Carpenter, B.Sc.

The local Chambers of Agriculture (112 in number) in England and Wales are associated with the Central and Associated Chamber of Agriculture (Secretary, A. H. H. Matthews, 28, Westminster Palace Gardens, Victoria Street, S.W.), and concern themselves principally in influencing legislation in the interests of the farmers.

Scotland has its own Chamber, to which 71 local societies are affiliated. Secretary, Isaac Connell, Solicitor, Supreme Courts, 18, Duke Street, Edinburgh.

The Smithfield Club (Incorporated). Secretary, E. J. Powell, 12, Hanover Square, W.

The British Dairy Farmers' Association. Secretary, F. E. Hardcastle, 12, Hanover Square, W.

The Bath and West and Southern Counties Society. Sec. and Ed., T. F. Plowman, 3, Pierrepont Street, Bath.

The English Guernsey Cattle Society. Secretary, Robert F. Ling, 12, Hanover Square, W.

The Royal Counties Agricultural Society. Secretary, Franklin Simmons, Basingstoke.

The Welsh National Agricultural Society. Sec., T. Whitfield, Talbot Chambers, Shrewsbury.

British Bee-keepers' Association has 46 affiliated Associations, with a membership of 545. Sec., W. Herrod, 23, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C. Phone: City, 627.

British Sugar Beet Council. Sec., W. T. Chadwin, 28, Westminster Palace Gardens, S.W.

Great attention is now being paid to instruction in Dairying, which may be specially studied at

The British Dairy Institute at Reading. Manager and Chief Instructor, Miles Benson.

The Midland Agricultural and Dairy College, Kingston, Derby.

The Dairy Institute, Worleston, Nantwich.

The Dairy School of The West of Scotland Agricultural College, Kilmarnock, N.B.

The Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution grants pensions to farmers and their wives, widows, and unmarried orphan daughters who have become reduced in circumstances. Income, 1913, £27,107. Sec., C. B. Shaw, 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

The Royal Scottish Agricultural Benevolent Institution. Sec., I. Connell, 18, Duke Street, Edinburgh.

FORESTRY AND AFFORESTATION.

The recommendations of the Royal Commission on Forestry were summarised in the 1910 and 1911 editions.

In 1912 the President of the Board of Agriculture appointed a Committee to advise the Board on matters relating to forestry. In the first instance the Committee were asked to consider and advise upon proposals for a forestry survey; to draw up plans for experiments in silviculture and to report upon questions relating to the selection and laying out of forestal demonstration areas; and to advise as to the provision required for the instruction of woodmen. The Committee reported in 1912 [Cd. 6713].

Forestry Branches were subsequently constituted in the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Office of Woods. The two departments are closely associated, and are engaged in developing forestry on lines which, in part at least, run in parallel directions. Until the passing of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, 1909, the funds available for the improvement of forestry, it may be noted, were very limited. The first Joint Annual Report of the Branches, issued in 1914 [Cd. 7488], introduces, therefore, a certain amount of material of historical interest bearing on the progress of British forestry and the development of the Crown woods. The work of the branches during the year was as follows:—Education: Total expenditure for the year, £1,700. Students receiving instruction at Oxford, Cambridge, Bangor, Newcastle, Cirencester, Dean Forest, and Chopwell Woods numbered 139—46 taking a full academic forestry course, and 60 taking forestry as a subsidiary course;

33 of the 139 were woodmen. Research: Under the terms of a grant of £1,200 from the Development Fund, work was distributed as follows: Oxford, insect and fungus pests; Cambridge, structure of home-grown timbers; Bangor, seed research; Newcastle, creosote and the preservation of timber. Advisory Work: By means of a grant of £2,500 per annum for three years from the Development Fund, £500 was placed at the disposal of Oxford, Cambridge, Bangor, Newcastle, and Cirencester for the salary and expenses of advisory officers, who visited woods and advised owners. Surveys: A rapid survey and report to the Development Commission on some 6,000 acres of land in the catchment area at Lake Vyrnwy was made, as well as a flying survey of an area in Wales extending to 333,000 acres, and containing some 142,000 acres of uncultivated land. The result showed 73,800 acres, or 52 per cent., to be afforestable. Considerable progress was also made in locating and marking down on ordnance sheets the uncultivated land in the country.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES.

1, Whitehall, S.W.

Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Lord Lucas (*ex-officio, unip.*); George Granville Leveson Gower (£1,500).

Private Sec. to Senior Commis., J. C. Stewart (*unip.*).

Joint Secretaries, Fredk. Hellard, Chas. E. Howlett, I.S.O. (£800-£1,000).

Senior Clerks, Morton Evans, W. Dawson Ainger (£500-£650).

1st-Class ditto, D. R. Crawford Smith, H. C.

Eyles, E. Blanford, J. Whyte, W. Lee Nash, T. A. Cochrane (£360-£480).
 Receiver-General, (vacant).
 Chief Mineral Inspector, Westgarth Forster Brown (£600-£700).
 Forestry Adviser, R. L. Robinson.
 Forestry Inspector, G. H. Crosfield (£300-£400).
 Clerk in Charge of Accounts, W. Fidler (£420-£550).

Office in Dublin.

Superintendent, J. Harper Scaife, LL.B. (£420-£650).
 1st-Class Clerk, G. H. Burnett (£360-£480).

Legal Branch.

First Legal Assistant, D. W. Westmacott (£600-£850).
 Second ditto, I. B. Stonebridge.
 Clerks, W. C. Martin, E. W. Welley, J. Lovett.
 Solicitor, Scotland, Thos. Carmichael, S.S.C.
 Ditto Ireland, W. Fry, Dublin.

Woods and Forests.

New Forest, Alice Holt, Bere, Parkhurst, and Woolmer: Deputy Surveyor, V. F. Leese.
 Dean-Gaveller, Rt. Hon. Lord Lucas.
 Dean Deputy Gaveller, Westgarth Forster Brown.
 Dean Deputy Surveyor and Crown Receiver, L. S. Osmaston.
 Windsor-Ranger, H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G.
 Windsor Deputy ditto, Capt. Sir Walter Campbell, K.C.V.O.
 Windsor Bailiff, S. Collard.
 Windsor Deputy Surveyor, Arthur J. Forrest.

New Forest.

Official Verderer, Sir Robert H. Hobart, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B.
 Elective Verderers, Earl of Normanton, G. E. Briscoe Eyre, J. Jeffreys, H. F. Compton, K. Pulteney, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.
 Clerk, Montague Chandler, Romsey.
 (Total area of Crown forests and woodlands, 1913, 65,766 acres.)

Facilities for Instruction.

In Jan. 1904 the Commissioners of Woods and Forests established a School of Forestry in the Forest of Dean, at Parkend. The school is for working youths and men only, between the ages of 20 and 25. The course of instruction extends over 2 years, beginning in October each year, and only 12 students can be admitted each year, preference being given to young men in the Crown employ. Students are paid 15s. a week. The subjects taught include silviculture, the protection and management of woodlands, preparation of plans, measurement of timber, felled and standing, forest botany, surveying, and accounts. Applications for admission should be sent to The Deputy Surveyor, Forest of Dean, Whitmead Park, Parkend, near Lydney, Gloucestershire.

A complete course of instruction in scientific and practical forestry is given at Oxford University, which grants a diploma in forestry to successful students.

A Reader in Forestry has been appointed by the University of Cambridge. A diploma in forestry is now granted, after a course of instruction for two years in theoretical and practical forestry.

The University College of North Wales Bangor, and Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, offer special advantages as centres

of instruction in forestry. There is a school for woodmen at Newcastle. Forestry branches have been added to the Agricultural Colleges at Cirencester and Wye. Forestry instruction is also given at Edinburgh University, and there are lectureships at the three Scottish colleges of agriculture.

The Royal English Arboricultural Society. Secretary and Treasurer, Edward Davidson, Haydon Bridge, Northumberland.

Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society (instituted 1854). Secretary and Treasurer, Robert Galloway, S.S.C. Offices, 19, Castle Street, Edinburgh.

Irish Forestry Society. Pres., Lord Castle-town. Sec., E. Knowlton, 5, Molesworth Street, Dublin.

The Midland Reafforesting Association. Secretary, P. E. Martineau, 55, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

United Kingdom Consumption of Timber.

In 1913 the United Kingdom imported £33,788,884 worth of unmanufactured wood and timber. Of this total, £20,181,033 was sawn fir wood and £2,910,657 was furniture wood (mahogany and others). In addition, there was imported £2,583,187 worth of manufactured wood and timber (including furniture), made up of £601,918 worth of cabinet and joiners' work, including house frames and fittings, and £2,981,269 worth of woodware, turnery, etc.

SHORT WEIGHT.

In March 1914 a Select Committee was appointed to inquire as to the steps to be taken to protect purchasers of goods sold in packages and of bread from short weight or measure. Their Report [H. of C. 359—1s. 6d.] states that the Committee find that the existing law imposes no obligation to sell by weight or measure except in the case of bread and coal, and does little more than require sellers to keep true weights and measures. On the whole, the Committee declare, the retail trade of the country is honestly conducted, but a certain number of traders who sell by packages of gross weight use unnecessarily heavy wrappers, and they recommend that short weight or measure should be a statutory offence; that vendors who sell by gross weight should be compelled to inform the purchaser of the fact by a clear and prominent notice; and that tea, coffee, and cocoa should be sold only by net weight. In regard to bread, it is admitted that many so-called 2 lb. or half-quarter loaves weigh considerably less when they reach the customer, but if it were made compulsory for all such loaves to weigh a minimum of 2 lb. the public might have to pay more for them. The Committee think that the keenness of competition protects the customer fairly well. However, they recommend that the existing Bread Acts be made applicable to the whole of England and Wales, and that they shall be enforced by inspectors appointed by the local authorities; that all bread be sold in parcels of 1 lb. or in multiples of 1 lb.; that bread sold over the counter be weighed at the time of sale, and the weight declared to the purchaser; and that bread sold outside the shop be sold at a weight clearly guaranteed to the purchaser, who shall be entitled to have it weighed on delivery.

MINES AND MINERALS OF THE WORLD.

Coal.

The main sources of the world's coal supply in 1912 were:—

	Metric tons.
United States	477,200,000
United Kingdom	260,416,000
Germany	172,065,000
France	39,745,000
Russia	25,998,000
Belgium	22,603,000
Japan	17,632,000

The total production of coal in the world in 1912 was estimated at about 1,179 million tons, the value of which is estimated at more than 420 million pounds sterling. The world's estimated actual reserves of coal are 299,842 million tons, and the probable and possible reserves 4,029,237 million tons. The estimated reserves for the United Kingdom are 139,225 million tons and 47,262 million tons respectively.

Minerals raised in the United Kingdom during 1912 were valued at £131,220,853, an increase of £6,641,540 over 1911, due to increased output of coal. The total output of coal was 260,416,338 tons, and the value, £117,921,123. The average price of coal was 9s. 0·63d. per ton as compared with 8s. 1·79d. in 1911. The quantity of coal exported was 64,444,395 tons. In addition, 3,197,140 tons of coke and manufactured fuel were exported, and 18,291,370 tons shipped for the use of British and foreign steamers engaged in foreign trade, making the total exported 85,842,905 tons, leaving for home consumption 174,573,433 tons. Since 1873 the total value of minerals raised amounts to £3,359,004,435, and of this sum coal accounts for £2,805,058,716, or 83·5 per cent. Total coal production, 1873-1912, 7,653,148,000 tons, of which 1,833,463,000, or nearly 24 per cent., has been exported.

Ireland produced 82,521 tons of coal in 1913; 43,391 tons of rock salt and 6,055 tons of bauxite. Scotland produced 42,456,516 tons of coal in 1913, and 3,279,903 tons of oil shale.

Gold.

The output of fine gold in the world in 1912 was 22,549,335 fine oz. (the value being £93,227,220), of which the British Empire supplied some 60 per cent.

The main sources of supply were:—

	Ozs.
Australasia	2,325,933
Canada	611,885
British India	590,555
Africa	10,118,899
British Guiana	51,765
United States	4,521,000
Russia	1,879,600
China	177,000
Mexico	1,185,000

Copper, etc.

The total quantity of copper and copper ore, etc., raised in the world amounted to over 5,000,000 tons, which includes 150,000 tons from the British Empire.

The world's production of other metals was: lead, 1,186,700 tons; zinc, 997,900 tons; tin, 128,900 tons; nickel, 30,000 tons; and quick-silver, 4,200 tons.

Silver.

The world's production of silver in 1912 was 225,300,000 oz., valued at £24,336,000. The average price per oz. in London during 1912

was 28½d. as compared with 52½d. in 1880, 28½d. in 1900, and 24½d. in 1910. The silver produced in the British Empire in 1912 was valued at £4,897,000.

Petroleum.

The world's production of crude oil in 1913 is estimated at 53,000,000 tons, with invested capital of £500,000,000. The greatest producers are the United States, Russia, Mexico, and Rumania. Owing to the growing use of oil as a fuel for marine engines as well as for railway locomotives, and as a general rival to steam, the consumption is at present slightly in advance of production, but with the exploitation of new fields in different parts of the world, there is every probability of the supply equalling the demand. The total production of the United States in 1913 was 30,000,000 metric tons (9,328,755,156 gallons), or approximately 63 per cent. of the world's output. Russia produced 9,000,000 metric tons. Rumania produced 473,670,000 gallons in 1913, and Mexico 584,432,000 gallons. India produced 249,083,000 gallons, Canada 8,500,000 gallons, while the Dutch East Indies produced 349,578,000 gallons.

The Miners of the United Kingdom.

In the United Kingdom in 1913 there were 1,127,890 persons employed at 3,289 coal mines.

Of this number, 909,834, or 80·7 per cent., were employed below ground. Of the 218,056 surface workers, 6,537, or 3·01 per cent., were females. The number of young persons under 16 below ground in these mines was 51,554, or 5·67 per cent. of the underground workers; the total number of surface and underground workers under 16 was 74,321, or 6·59 per cent. of all workers. At mines other than coal mines 16,525, or 60·3 per cent., worked below ground, and of the 10,387 surface workers 175, or 1·6 per cent., were females. There were 80,909 employed at quarries, of whom 51,266 worked inside the actual pits or excavations, and 29,643 outside. In coal mines there were 1,753 deaths by accidents (439 lives lost in Senghenydd), in other than coal mines 32 deaths, and in quarries 85 deaths.

In the United States 723,000 persons were employed in coal mines; 611,000 in Germany; 199,000 in France and 146,000 in Belgium.

COINAGE OF THE MINTS.

In 1913 the Royal Mint, London, issued £27,638,789 worth of gold coins; the Mints at Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, and Ottawa £9,211,209. The gold coinage of the United States in 1913 was £5,298,620. The gold coinage of the mints of the world in 1913 was £65,452,480, and the silver coinage £32,603,606. The United Kingdom coined £1,693,228 worth of silver in 1913, British Colonies and Dependencies £1,657,666 worth, and the Indian mints £11,415,003. The U.S. coined £663,281 worth of silver.

British gold coin to the value of £11,946,744 was imported into the United Kingdom in 1913, and £19,741,360 worth was exported.

WORLD'S CONSUMPTION OF GOLD AND SILVER.

It is estimated that in the year 1912 the arts and industries of the world consumed £34,820,000 worth of gold and 96,741,771 fine ozs. of silver.

IRON AND STEEL.

In a report on the extent of the iron ore resources of the world which was presented at the eleventh International Geological Congress at Stockholm, it was estimated that the total weight of iron ore existing in deposits which have been more or less developed amounts to 22,428,000,000 tons, representing 10,192,000,000 tons of iron. This total, even were the present rate of output not exceeded on the average, would only be sufficient to supply the requirements of the world for considerably less than two centuries. The actual resources of the principal ore-producing countries are estimated to be, in the United States, 4,258,000,000 tons, the equivalent in metallic iron being 2,305,000,000 tons; in Germany, 3,877,000,000 tons, estimated to yield 1,350,000,000 tons of metallic iron; in the United Kingdom, 1,300,000,000 tons, equal to 455,000,000 tons of metal; in France, 3,300,000,000 tons, equal to 1,140,000,000 tons of metal; and in Spain, 711,000,000 tons, equal to 349,000,000 tons of metal.

In addition to these quantities which are estimated to exist in present workings, the potential resources of the world not yet developed are estimated to amount to 123,377,000,000 tons of ore representing 53,136,000,000 tons of iron, the principal deposits being in Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The total quantity of pig iron produced in the world amounted in 1905 to about 53,500,000 tons, and in 1912 to about 72,000,000 tons, the chief producers being the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom, in the order stated. These countries between them are accountable for about 77 per cent. of the whole output.

It is noteworthy that whereas the output of steel in Germany has risen since 1908 from 11,006,000 tons to 17,024,000 tons, and in the United States from 14,023,000 tons to 31,251,000 tons, that of the United Kingdom has only risen from 5,339,000 tons to 6,903,000 tons. The steel production in France is stated to have been about 1,611,000 tons more in 1912 than in 1907; that of Austria-Hungary 965,000 tons more; and that of Belgium 978,000 tons more.

The quantity of steel produced by the open-hearth process in the United Kingdom (5,274,000 tons) is at present three and a half times that produced by the Bessemer process (1,522,000 tons). In Germany, on the other hand, the proportions are reversed, nearly three-fifths of the total production (9·8 million tons) consisting of Bessemer steel. In the United States the production of Bessemer steel is also exceeded by that of steel produced by the open-hearth process, and most of the new plant recently erected in that country is of the open-hearth variety.

Nearly the whole of the German steel is basic steel, the native ores being for the most part such as are suitable for the Gilchrist-Thomas process. Nine-tenths of the open-hearth steel produced in the United States is basic steel, whereas the entire output by the Bessemer process is acid steel. In the United Kingdom for various reasons acid steel is much in demand, and most of the steel produced, whether by the Bessemer or open-hearth process, is acid steel.

The large importation of iron ores (nearly one-third of the total quantity smelted) by this country is determined to a great extent by this demand, the greater part of the ores raised in the United Kingdom, with the exception of those obtained from Cumberland and Lanca-

shire, containing too large a percentage of phosphorus to be available for the acid process.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF PIG IRON.

The following figures are taken from a Parliamentary Return (P 284), price 7d., drawn up by the Board of Trade in December 1913 and published in 1914.

Years.	Total Average Production. Tons Avoirdupois.	Per head. Cwts.	Total Average Consumption Tons Avoirdupois.	Per head. Cwts.
United Kingdom.				
1894-98	8,239,000	4'2	7,355,000	3'7
1899-03	8,785,000	4'2	7,799,000	3'8
1904-08	9,531,000	4'4	8,292,000	3'8
1911	9,526,000	4'2	8,498,000	3'7
1912	8,751,000	3'8	7,705,000	3'4
1913	10,479,171	*	*	*
Canada.				
1904-8	483,000	1'5	579,000	1'8
1911	819,000	2'3	1,010,000	2'9
1912	906,000	2'5	1,181,000	3'2
United States.				
1894-98	9,230,000	2'6	9,133,000	2'6
1899-03	15,823,000	4'1	15,070,000	4'1
1904-08	21,300,000	5'0	21,490,000	5'0
1911	23,050,000	5'1	23,676,000	5'1
1912	29,727,000	6'2	29,573,000	6'6
Germany (including Luxemburg).				
1894-98	6,181,000	2'3	6,353,000	2'4
1899-03	8,479,000	3'0	8,614,000	3'0
1904-08	11,395,000	3'7	11,360,000	3'7
1911	15,324,000	4'7	14,034,000	4'4
1912	17,532,000	5'3	16,677,000	5'0
1913	10,291,920	*	*	*
Russian Empire (excluding Finland).				
1894-98	1,649,000	0'3	1,758,000	0'3
1899-03	2,640,000	0'4	2,676,000	0'4
1904-08	2,745,000	0'4	2,734,000	0'4
1911	3,526,000	0'4	3,580,000	0'4
1912	4,119,000	0'5	4,226,000	0'5
France.				
1894-98	2,247,000	1'2	2,213,000	1'1
1899-03	2,543,000	1'3	2,549,000	1'3
1904-08	3,217,000	1'6	3,170,000	1'4
1911	4,338,000	2'3	4,539,000	2'3
1912	4,870,000	2'5	4,930,000	2'5
Austria-Hungary.				
1894-98	1,210,000	0'6	1,331,000	0'6
1899-03	1,420,000	0'6	1,467,000	0'6
1904-08	1,647,000	0'7	1,704,000	0'7
1911	2,081,000	0'8	2,118,000	0'9
1912	1,732,000	*	*	*
Belgium.				
1894-98	909,000	2'8	1,167,000	3'6
1899-03	1,002,000	3'0	1,260,000	3'8
1904-08	1,309,000	3'6	1,787,000	5'0
1911	2,013,000	5'3	2,684,000	7'1
1912	2,264,000	6'0	3,018,000	8'0
Sweden.				
1894-98	490,000	2'0	451,000	1'8
1899-03	511,000	2'0	477,000	1'9
1904-08	562,000	2'1	516,000	1'9
1911	624,000	2'2	552,000	2'1
1912	669,000	2'5	577,000	2'1
Spain.				
1894-98	131,000	0'1	104,000	0'1
1899-03	179,000	0'2	146,000	0'2
1904-08	331,000	0'3	301,000	0'3
1911	492,000	0'4	369,000	0'3
1912	*	*	*	*

* Figures not yet available.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.

THE OUTPUT OF THE LOOMS AND SPINDLES OF THE WORLD.

This article is devoted to the special treatment of the textile industries, with a view to affording some indication as to their general progress. No attempt is made to discuss in detail the ramifications of each section of these industries, but attention is mainly confined to two important aspects:—

1. The sources of supply of raw material.
2. The production of trade in manufactured goods in this country, contrasted with that of our principal competitors.

It does not appear that any attempt to present such figures as this article does in a concise form, has been made before; and the compilation of these tables has involved a good deal of special investigation of official records, British and foreign. The particulars given below, it is hoped, will enable the reader to grasp the important and salient points connected with this branch of industry, the most important of any existing in this country from the point of view of its foreign trade.

COTTON.

Out of an annual crop now ranging between 18,000,000 and 21,000,000 bales, the United States furnishes on the average about two-thirds. India is responsible for a further average amount of 3,500,000 bales (of which, however, nearly half is consumed in that country itself), and the remainder is not of sufficiently high quality to be available for most manufacturers. Egypt produces another 1,250,000 bales, and a further 1,000,000 is derived from various parts of the world.

The following table sets out the American and other crops at various dates during the past 20 years, and the takings of British, Continental, and American manufacturers respectively.

Production and Consumption of Cotton.

	1884-5.	1894-5.	1904-5.	1913-14.
	(1,000 Bales)	(1,000 Bales)	(1,000 Bales)	(1,000 Bales)
Production—				
United States .	5,136	9,640	13,420	14,259
Other countries	2,101	2,978	4,464	6,835
Total . .	7,237	12,618	17,884	21,094
Consumption—				
Great Britain .	2,746	3,250	3,620	4,300
Continent . .	2,604	4,030	5,148	6,000
United States .	1,527	2,743	4,310	5,649
Other countries	567	1,520	2,534	3,956
Total . .	7,444	11,543	15,612	19,905

It will be seen that, while consumption in this country is steadily increasing, in other parts of the world it has grown much more rapidly. Under ordinary circumstances it now tends to exceed production, though in 1913-14, owing to trade depression in various parts of the world, the balance was the other way.

Two additional tables will further elucidate the real position. The first shows the amount

of the American cotton crop over a series of years:—

American Cotton Crop.			
	1,000 Bales.		1,000 Bales.
1893-4 . . .	5,714	1903-9 . . .	13,829
1893-4 . . .	7,527	1909-10 . . .	10,651
1899-1900 . . .	9,439	1910-11 . . .	12,132
1905-6 . . .	11,320	1911-12 . . .	16,043
1903-7 . . .	13,551	1912-13 . . .	14,128
1907-8 . . .	11,582	1913-14 . . .	14,610

American home requirements have on the whole very greatly increased, as will be obvious from the following figures of

American Cotton taken for Consumption.

Year ended Aug. 31st.	Northern Mills.	Southern Mills.	Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1896 . . .	1,660,271	904,701	2,504,972
1898 . . .	2,211,740	1,231,841	3,443,581
1900 . . .	2,053,300	1,597,112	3,650,412
1902 . . .	2,050,774	1,937,971	3,988,745
1904 . . .	2,137,369	2,007,509	4,144,878
1906 . . .	2,453,498	2,398,404	4,852,352
1908 . . .	2,007,422	2,234,395	4,241,817
1910 . . .	2,265,414	2,267,358	4,532,772
1911 . . .	2,214,180	2,369,827	4,584,007
1912 . . .	2,781,613	2,736,217	5,517,830
1913 . . .	2,650,433	2,979,878	5,630,311
1914 . . .	2,717,860	3,105,231	5,823,091

The significance of the second table lies in the increasing superiority of the Southern mills, the output of which first exceeded those of the Northern in 1910. The margin has since steadily increased.

Position of British and Foreign Cotton Manufacturers.

In this connection it is interesting to form some idea of the relative position of British and foreign cotton manufacturers at different dates. The following estimate has been prepared by the *New York Chronicle*, giving the number of spindles at various periods during the past 44 years.

The World's Cotton Spindles.

	U.K.	Continent.	U.S.	Other Countries.	Approximate Total.
	Million spindles.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.
1870	37 $\frac{3}{4}$	13	7	—	57 $\frac{3}{4}$
1880	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	21	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	78
1890	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	26	14	4	88 $\frac{1}{2}$
1900	46	32	19	7	104
1905	48 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	24	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	116
1910	56	39	29	10	134
1911	56	41	29	11	137
1912	57	42	30	11	140
1913	57	43	31	11	142
1914	57	43	32	12	144

It is evident from these figures that while the output power of the United Kingdom is now almost stationary, though it is still much larger than in any other part of the world, its proportion to the whole output is very much smaller, and British makers conse-

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quently find increasing difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies in prosperous times. Further, and this concerns the cotton producers of the whole world, the supply of raw material is not developing so rapidly as the demand. It is estimated that 500,000 additional bales are required in the aggregate annually, while on a broad average production is increasing very slowly. Of course this difficulty is accentuated by the speculation in cotton which is so constantly taking place, but it is not caused by it. No effective remedy can be looked for, apart from a considerable increase in production, and it is therefore important to examine what the prospects are of that increase taking place.

United States Cotton Supplies Decreasing.

Naturally attention must first be directed to the probability of a larger output from the United States, which is now and will probably remain the chief and most important source of supply, because the quality there is superior to that of any other part of the world. It cannot be said that the outlook in this connection is very hopeful. While a larger area is being planted in the United States, every year, the yield per acre has on the whole decreased. The causes of this seem to be in the main two: (1) There has been great industrial expansion, chiefly in the Southern States, during the past ten years, and this has rendered the supply of coloured labour smaller and more precarious; (2) it seems probable that the soil itself in the older plantations has become less productive, owing to exhaustion. Though it is true that some American authorities contend that there are vast fields in the Southern States, and especially in Texas, suitable for the production of cotton, which have not yet been brought under cultivation, and that America may still be relied upon to furnish the world's needs, this is a possibility rather than a probability.

Cotton Manufactures in various Countries.

The table already given of the spindles of the world furnishes a rough guide as to the progress of the industry in various countries. A further test of the progress of the chief nations concerned is to be found in the export figures. Taking cotton yarn first, the following are the particulars of the exports of this country, Germany, and France during the past 13 years.

Value of Exports of Cotton Yarn.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	(£1,000)	(£1,000)	(£1,000)
1900 . .	7,741	1,455	217
1901 . .	7,977	1,425	158
1902 . .	7,404	1,585	127
1903 . .	7,407	1,625	182
1904 . .	8,955	1,492	270
1905 . .	10,318	1,705	759
1906 . .	11,836	1,605	732
1907 . .	15,417	1,895	754
1908 . .	12,844	1,825	388
1909 . .	11,822	2,450	400
1910 . .	13,318	2,740	600
1911 . .	15,663	2,960	645
1912 . .	16,223	3,205	671
1913 . .	15,007	3,055	904

British trade is very much larger than that of the other two countries put together, but it will be seen that it has shown a fluctuating tendency for some time past, while that of both Germany and France has been improving on the whole. This, however, reflects no discredit upon British producers. Owing to a number of favourable circumstances they practically had a monopoly for many years; and that that monopoly has now disappeared, though a preponderating share still remains, merely indicates that their rivals have surmounted the difficulties which earlier they had to encounter.

As regards cotton manufactures, figures can be given relative to four countries, though it should be explained that with regard to the United States the statistics include cotton yarn.

Value of Exports of Cotton Piece Goods.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.	France.
	(£1,000)	(£1,000)	(£1,000)	(£1,000)
1900	62,009	12,235	4,801	6,977
1901	65,708	10,990	4,954	7,054
1902	65,054	12,960	4,702	7,042
1903	55,267	13,181	5,543	7,238
1904	64,078	16,085	5,495	8,398
1905	70,821	19,010	9,333	10,181
1906	75,372	19,625	10,589	12,269
1907	81,048	21,600	6,461	14,088
1908	70,231	17,510	5,237	11,768
1909	68,280	16,085	6,376	13,279
1910	73,685	18,255	6,679	13,120
1911	90,513	19,495	8,172	13,354
1912	91,624	21,080	7,350	15,389
1913	97,820	22,325	9,611	14,697

WOOL.

While cotton is only grown in semi-tropical countries, wool is mainly a product of temperate regions. The sheep is, however, an animal which can live under very varied climatic conditions, so that there are few countries of the world, except in the immediate regions of the Equator and the Arctic circles, where wool is not produced in fair quantities. The Australian merino, which is particularly fine and soft, now bulks largest in the imports, but South America is a good second to Australia as a wool-growing country. The atmospheric and pasturage conditions of South Africa, however, promise for it a great future as a foremost wool-producing country. Its use as a material for producing wearing fabric is, however, almost confined to the temperate regions, and it is from them that the world's supplies are mostly obtained. In a great many countries using wool freely for manufacturing purposes, the home supply is an important element, and even in Great Britain nearly a seventh of the quantity used is obtained from the British farmer. Under present conditions of cheap transit, however, the breeding of sheep is most economically and efficiently carried on where good grazing land is to be had very cheaply, and hence the world's sources of supply are, apart from domestic production, mainly from new and only partially developed countries. The relative importance of the different sources of supplies may be seen from the following table.

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Imports into Europe and North America of Extra European Wool.

	Australasian.	Cape.	River Plate.	Other sorts.	Total.
	1,000 Bales.	1,000 Bales.	1,000 Bales.	1,000 Bales.	1,000 Bales.
1900	1,437	131	396	455	2,419
1901	1,719	214	533	395	2,861
1902	1,654	245	408	427	2,794
1903	1,442	229	538	480	2,689
1904	1,423	206	443	518	2,590
1905	1,693	219	448	520	2,880
1906	1,750	229	442	626	3,047
1907	2,190	306	474	581	3,551
1908	1,971	291	476	435	3,173
1909	2,328	400	482	626	3,836
1910	2,442	361	435	593	3,831
1911	2,500	382	467	587	3,936
1912	2,463	463	497	430	3,853
1913	2,296	434	437	503	3,720

one-half. This point needs to be insisted upon, for it is the key to the whole question of supply—an important one at the present moment, because, as in the case of cotton, there is liable to be a dearth of wool, the significance of which is that the industries dependent upon it are materially affected. A further examination of the table reveals the cause of that dearth. It was the prolonged drought in Australia which decimated the flocks of sheep and caused wool supplies to shrink very considerably. There is, however, this important difference between the scarcity of wool and that of cotton—that the animal product is scarce temporarily only. Australian supplies have now regained, and even exceeded, the level of the years before the drought. Irrigation on a large scale will probably minimise the danger of drought, and an average equality between imports and requirements may safely be calculated upon. Even in the improbable event of supplies from Australia being permanently diminished, a stimulus would be given to production elsewhere, so that in time the balance would be redressed, however inconvenient might be the consequences meanwhile. The problem thus presented by wool is therefore of a comparatively insignificant character, compared with that of cotton. It may be noted, however, that it is of special importance to the United Kingdom, inasmuch as it consumes about two-thirds of the total European imports of Australasian wool. River Plate wool is mainly used on the Continent, and supplies from thence do not show on the whole an increasing tendency.

It may be noted that, although European imports do not cover the whole of the demand, they do cover the great bulk of it. Not much wool is imported into the United States, and in other parts of the world in which woollen industries exist on a limited scale, the manufacturers are dependent upon the domestic supply.

The foregoing table shows the immense predominance of Australasia as a wool producer. In good years it is responsible for about two-thirds of the whole imports into Europe, and even in poor years the proportion exceeds

Importation of Colonial Wool.

A broad survey of the expansion in Colonial wool supplies during the last half-century, and of the variations which have taken place in prices, is shown in the following table, which gives the imports of Colonial wool into England and America:—

Year.	Australasian Bales.	Cape Bales.	Total Colonial Bales.	Average value per bale.	Total value.
				£ s. d.	£
1860	187,000	79,000	266,000	25 15 0	6,850,000
1870	546,000	152,000	698,000	16 15 0	11,691,000
1880	869,000	219,000	1,088,000	20 5 0	22,032,000
1885	1,094,000	188,000	1,282,000	14 0 0	17,948,000
1890	1,411,000	288,000	1,699,000	14 15 0	25,060,000
1895	2,001,000	269,000	2,270,000	11 0 0	24,970,000
1900	1,456,000	140,000	1,596,000	13 10 0	21,546,000
1902	1,699,000	234,000	1,933,000	11 15 0	22,713,000
1903	1,451,000	234,000	1,685,000	13 10 0	22,747,000
1904	1,371,000	201,000	1,572,000	14 10 0	22,794,000
1905	1,633,000	209,000	1,842,000	15 15 0	29,011,000
1906	1,833,000	238,000	2,071,000	17 0 0	35,207,000
1907	2,103,000	287,000	2,390,000	16 5 0	39,435,000
1908	2,072,000	276,000	2,348,000	13 5 0	31,111,000
1909	2,296,000	380,000	2,676,000	15 0 0	40,140,000
1910	2,411,000	377,000	2,788,000	10 5 0	45,305,000
1911	2,524,000	376,000	2,900,000	15 0 0	43,500,000
1912	2,463,000	463,000	2,926,000	15 0 0	43,890,000
1913	2,296,000	484,000	2,780,000	16 10 0	45,870,000

It will be seen that imports of Australasian wool were steadily progressive until they reached a maximum in the year 1895, at which time the cost was the lowest on record up to date. Since then, with fluctuations, due to market causes, into which it is not now necessary to enter, imports declined until 1904,

since when there has again been, though with some fluctuations, an upward movement, and the total of 1895 has now for seven years been exceeded. Prices have risen considerably during recent years, as consumption is on the whole increasing with the growth of the world's population. In all industries connected with

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wool, high prices tend considerably to check the demand for manufactured goods. While woollen fabrics are necessarily used in most temperate climates, the consumer can economise by wearing garments longer and by buying them of cheaper material. This is important to bear in mind in connection with tables given later, relative to exports of woollen goods.

Consumption of Wool in the United Kingdom.

As showing how production in the United Kingdom has been affected by the scarcity or abundance of supplies, the following table is of interest:

Average.	Domestic Clip (Estimated).	Imports.	Exports.	Left for Home Cons'p'n.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1861-70 .	150	220	87	283
1871-80 .	156	381	186	351
1881-90 .	134	578	322	390
1891-95 .	146	744	399	491
1896-1900	139	701	318	522
1901-5 .	134	656	313	477
1908 . .	134	755	365	524
1909 . .	142	843	454	536
1910 . .	143	843	373	613
1911 . .	136	832	353	633
1912 . .	133	837	360	610
1913 . .	125	826	353	573

It will be seen that the quantity left for home consumption is, on the whole, gradually decreasing, owing to concentration of labour in urban districts, and to increasing supplies from abroad.

Exports of Woollen and Worsted Yarn.

This being the broad position as regards supply and demand for the raw material, it is now of interest to see how different countries are faring in the matter of exports. The following table gives the exports of woollen and worsted yarn from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France respectively.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1900 . . .	4,492	2,840	1,383
1901 . . .	3,488	2,815	969
1902 . . .	3,531	3,125	1,371
1903 . . .	4,198	2,950	1,410
1904 . . .	4,209	3,286	1,235
1905 . . .	4,244	3,176	1,659
1906 . . .	5,340	2,955	2,134
1907 . . .	5,758	3,765	2,806
1908 . . .	4,609	3,305	1,905
1909 . . .	5,004	3,010	2,799
1910 . . .	4,967	3,875	3,048
1911 . . .	5,933	4,405	3,154
1912 . . .	5,314	4,210	3,541
1913 . . .	4,994	4,530	3,859

The United Kingdom still remains the largest exporter of the three, but it is noticeable that its relative importance has seriously diminished during the period covered by the table; while both Germany and France, especially the former, have improved their position, and until recently it seemed not improbable that in a few years the United Kingdom would lose the leading place. The war will, however, probably seriously affect German exports. The reason for the increase of foreign competition is that yarn being a comparatively simple form of manufacture, any superiority British manufactures originally possessed in its production has now practically ceased.

Exports of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures.

Turning to the exports of woollen and worsted manufactures, the following table includes the same three countries as in the last table, with the addition of the United States. As regards the last named, however, the figures include yarn as well as piece goods.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	United States.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1900 .	15,682	11,790	9,089	260
1901 .	14,237	10,030	8,544	309
1902 .	15,261	13,345	8,810	302
1903 .	15,864	12,075	8,735	344
1904 .	17,993	12,480	8,412	398
1905 .	19,597	14,685	7,736	419
1906 .	20,585	13,310	8,957	424
1907 .	22,154	14,275	9,820	444
1908 .	19,154	12,935	7,844	394
1909 .	20,046	12,775	8,483	473
1910 .	25,080	13,165	8,500	474
1911 .	25,338	13,120	7,680	459
1912 .	26,064	12,670	7,627	507
1913 .	25,987	13,545	8,450	740

Here again the British have a superiority, but here also of later years the Germans are running them more and more closely in the race—though a considerable portion of their gain so far has been at the expense of France. United States exports have improved largely in percentages, but are still on a small scale, as the high duties on wool and all classes of machinery until recently hampered the export trade very considerably. It will be noticed that in nearly all the countries considerable fluctuations occur from year to year, and this leads to an important point which deserves emphasis—that this trade largely depends upon fashion as well as on the cost of the raw material and on general trade conditions. With all allowances, however, it would appear as if British manufacturers were not adequately holding their own against foreign competitors. The Germans have shown great ability for a great many years past to produce cheap goods with a good appearance, and it is this fact, no doubt, which has largely enabled them to develop their export trade, though whether they will be able to retain it seems at present rather doubtful. The speciality of France in this branch of manufacture is the production of very high-class goods, the demand for which is, on the whole, of decreasing

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ing quantity. British superiority is in medium qualities, and this is fairly well maintained, though there is no reason why more should not be done in other directions.

JUTE.

The supplies of jute are mainly derived from India, and the crop of course varies from year to year. Nearly the whole jute area in British India lies in Bengal. The estimated yield of jute in 1908-9 was, as will be seen from the table below, much under the average, but there has since been decided improvement. The total consumption of the whole world is estimated from 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 bales, of which nearly half are used in India itself. This is an increase of about 40 per cent. as compared with 1904. The jute industry is now a very important economic factor in British India. The following are particulars for the past ten years of the

Indian Jute Crop.

1905-6	. . .	8,086,000 bales.
1906-7	. . .	9,860,000 "
1907-8	. . .	6,187,500 "
1908-9	. . .	6,310,800 "
1909-10	. . .	8,818,000 "
1910-11	. . .	7,954,000 "
1911-12	. . .	9,426,000 "
1912-13	. . .	9,843,000 "
1913-14	. . .	9,775,000 "
1914-15 (estimated)		10,531,500 "

As regards manufactures of jute, they form one of the smallest textile industries in the United Kingdom. As will be seen from the following table, Great Britain has an immense superiority over the only important European rival, France; but here again it is hardly satisfactory that while British shipments tend on the whole to decrease, those of France are growing in magnitude.

Exports of Jute Yarn and Manufactures.

	United Kingdom.	France.
	£1,000.	£1,000.
1900 . .	2,361	427
1901 . .	2,658	434
1902 . .	2,438	442
1903 . .	2,579	460
1904 . .	2,531	549
1905 . .	2,680	617
1906 . .	3,463	804
1907 . .	3,980	786
1908 . .	2,860	450
1909 . .	2,250	481
1910 . .	2,217	607
1911 . .	2,261	657
1912 . .	2,676	948
1913 . .	3,332	1,004

LINEN.

The United Kingdom does a satisfactory export trade in linen goods, the industry in the north of Ireland being particularly im-

portant, and the business tends on the whole to increase. The chief rival is France, whose trade is now much larger proportionately than it was a few years ago, though it is still insignificant as compared with British trade, and it has also to be borne in mind that the French figures include hemp exports.

Exports of Linen Yarn and Manufactures.

	United Kingdom.	France.
	£1,000.	£1,000.
1900 . .	5,225	1,266
1901 . .	5,020	1,096
1902 . .	5,430	1,477
1903 . .	5,540	1,203
1904 . .	5,732	1,681
1905 . .	6,340	1,627
1906 . .	7,001	2,033
1907 . .	7,345	2,414
1909 . .	7,545	2,189
1910 . .	8,280	2,049
1911 . .	7,842	2,090
1912 . .	8,416	2,193
1913 . .	8,247	2,973

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.

Though the rubber industry is not a new one, the advent of motors has so changed the trade as to make it practically a modern enterprise. Up to 1875, or thereabouts, about 5,000 tons of caoutchouc sufficed for the world's requirements, and this moderate quantity was manipulated and turned into the manufactured article by a hundred and fifty rubber factories in Europe and America. The raw material came chiefly from South America, where it was collected from the native forests, and the idea of supplementing the quantity by cultivated rubber existed in the minds of few people. The estimated annual consumption of rubber, owing to the development of the electrical industry and introduction of motor and cycle tires, is now about 120,000 tons and to meet such a demand the rubber tree is being cultivated in every part of the tropical world suitable for its culture, as rapidly as can be done. Public companies have acquired and developed rubber estates in Ceylon, Java, Samoa, the Malay States, the Straits Settlements, and Africa. Of late the price of rubber has fallen considerably, but many of the plantation companies have been able to meet this decline by reducing working expenses, and are therefore still able to show satisfactory profits. The ultimate outlook is that the demand will expand at least as fast as the supply. No substitute, which can be applied equally well to all the purposes for which rubber is used, has yet appeared upon the market, but in any case the margin of profit on natural rubber ought to be large enough to allow of a diminution of price and yet attract capital. The various forms of rubber made are sheet, biscuit, crepe, worm, lace, flake, and scrap rubber. The importation of raw rubber into the United Kingdom averaged for the years 1898-1904 some 450,000 cwt., but the figures for 1913 show an importation of 1,105,400 cwt.

MERCANTILE MARINE OF THE WORLD.

THE WORLD'S STEAMSHIPS AND SAILING-VESSELS, 1914.

THE WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING 1913, AND (U.K.) 1913-14.

THE BIGGEST AND FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS.

MARINE STEAM TURBINES AND OIL ENGINES.

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA.

BRITISH SHIPPING IN THE HOME AND FOREIGN TRADE.

[Much of the following information has been obtained from the Register Book and the annual Shipbuilding and Wreck Returns published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of Shipping.]

The total number of steamships and sailing-vessels of the world, of 100 tons and upwards, in the Register Book issued July 1st, 1914, was 30,836, of 49,089,552 tons.

The number of steamships was 24,444, having a gross tonnage of 45,403,877.

The number of sailing-vessels was 6,392, with a net tonnage of 3,685,675.

The World's Steamships and Sailing-Vessels, 1914.

Flag.		Steamships.		Sailing-ships.		Steamships and Sailing-vessels.	
		No. of Steamers	Tonnage Gross.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage Net.	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
British	United Kingdom . .	8,587	18,892,089	653	364,677	9,240	19,256,766
	*Colonies . . .	1,536	1,631,617	552	156,666	2,c83	1,788,283
	Total . . .	10,123	20,523,706	1,205	521,343	11,323	21,045,049
American (United States)	Sea . . .	1,113	2,026,908	1,377	943,376	2,490	2,970,284
	*Northern Lakes . .	579	2,260,441	31	92,323	610	2,352,764
	Philippine Islands .	65	42,729	9	2,417	74	45,146
	Total . . .	1,757	4,330,078	1,417	1,038,116	3,174	5,368,194
Argentine		244	188,892	69	32,789	313	221,631
Austro-Hungarian . .		433	1,052,346	12	3,373	445	1,055,719
Belgian		173	341,025	9	11,099	182	352,124
Brazilian		395	307,607	53	16,322	448	323,929
Chilian		91	96,473	32	29,444	123	125,917
Chinese		73	93,095	2	323	75	93,418
Cuban		53	58,450	4	641	57	59,091
Danish		576	770,430	246	49,751	822	820,181
†Dutch		709	1,471,710	97	24,745	806	1,496,455
French		1,025	1,922,286	551	397,152	1,576	2,319,438
German		2,090	5,134,720	298	324,576	2,388	5,459,296
†Greek		407	820,861	78	16,007	485	836,868
Italian		637	1,430,475	523	237,821	1,160	1,668,296
†Japanese		1,103	1,708,386	—	—	1,103	1,708,386
Mexican		48	45,069	9	2,129	57	47,198
Norwegian		1,656	1,957,353	535	547,369	2,191	2,504,722
Peruvian		19	28,771	40	23,935	65	52,706
Portuguese		105	92,429	105	28,502	210	120,931
Rumanian		34	56,164	2	678	36	56,842
*†Russian		747	851,949	507	201,869	1,254	1,053,818
Spanish		589	883,926	58	14,837	647	898,823
Swedish		1,088	1,015,364	378	102,722	1,466	1,118,086
†Turkish		142	116,317	60	16,841	202	133,158
Uruguayan		42	38,837	16	14,320	58	53,157
Other countries . . .		85	67,158	80	28,011	165	96,000
Total		24,444	45,403,877	6,392	3,685,675	30,836	49,089,552

* Lloyd's Register Book does not include vessels trading on the Caspian Sea nor wooden vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America.

† In the absence of satisfactory information, the records of numerous small sailing-vessels (belonging chiefly to Greece, Turkey, Southern Russia, and the Dutch East Indies) are omitted from the Register Book.

‡ Japanese sailing-vessels are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book.

MERCANTILE MARINE: SHIPBUILDING.

The World's Shipbuilding, 1913.

The following table shows the number of vessels (of 100 tons and above) launched in the United Kingdom and abroad during 1913:—

Country.	Merchant Vessels, etc.		Warships.		Total.	
	No.	Gross Tons.	No.	Displacement.	No.	Tons.
United Kingdom . . .	688	1,932,153	49	271,376	737	2,203,529
British Colonies . . .	91	48,339	—	—	91	48,339
British Total . . .	779	1,980,492	49	271,376	828	2,251,868
*America, United States of .	205	276,448	17	11,594	222	288,042
Austria-Hungary . . .	17	61,757	7	6,501	24	68,258
Denmark . . .	31	49,932	4	750	35	41,682
France . . .	89	176,095	13	75,891	102	251,986
Germany . . .	102	495,226	39	153,447	201	618,673
Holland . . .	95	104,296	9	3,075	104	107,371
Italy . . .	38	50,356	25	53,810	63	104,166
Japan . . .	152	64,664	2	55,000	154	119,664
Norway . . .	74	50,637	1	520	75	51,157
Other Countries . . .	108	61,979	14	44,945	122	106,924
Foreign Total . . .	971	1,352,390	131	405,533	1,102	1,757,923
World's Total . . .	1,750	3,332,882	180	676,909	1,930	4,009,791

* Of the mercantile tonnage of the U.S.A., a considerable portion (23 vessels of 43,216 tons) was built for service on the Great Lakes.

The largest steamers launched during 1913 were the following:—

	Tons gross.	Built in.
Vaterland . . .	54,282	Germany.
Aquitania . . .	45,647	U.K.
Columbus . . .	35,000	Germany.
Tirpitz . . .	19,300	"
Cap Trafalgar . . .	18,805	"
Alsatian . . .	18,481	U.K.
Calgarian . . .	17,515	"

Of the total output nearly 78½ per cent., or 1,513,107 tons (1,509,080 steam tons and 4,027 sailing tons), has been built for registration in the United Kingdom.

In this connection it should be noted that from the information at present in the possession of Lloyd's Register, the gross tonnage of United Kingdom vessels lost, broken up, etc., during the last twelve months appears to have been 241,000 tons (217,000 steam, 24,000 sail), while the sales to other countries have reached the record total of 780,000 tons (742,000 steam, 38,000 sail). On the other hand, 9,104 tons, all steam, built in 1913 outside the United Kingdom, and 81,000 tons (78,000 steam, 3,000 sail) belonging to other countries were purchased by United Kingdom owners.

The steam tonnage of the United Kingdom would thus appear to have increased by about 637,000 tons, and the sailing tonnage to have decreased by about 55,000 tons. The net increase of United Kingdom tonnage at the end of 1913 is therefore about 582,000 tons.

From the Annual Statements of the Navigation and Shipping of the United Kingdom, issued by the Board of Trade, showing the number and tonnage of vessels on the Register at the end of each year, which statements, however, take into account vessels of less than 100 tons, it appears that the net increases in the United Kingdom tonnage for the previous five years were as follows: 1908, 161,873 tons; 1909, 150,686 tons; 1910, 66,694 tons; 1911, 339,564 tons; 1912, 370,718 tons.

The amount of tonnage launched for other

countries during 1913 was 419,046 tons, forming over 21½ per cent. of the total output, as compared with nearly 24 per cent. in 1912, 22½ per cent. in 1911, 19½ per cent. in 1910, 24½ per cent. in 1909, 40 per cent. in 1908, 34 per cent. in 1907, and 20½ per cent. in 1906. Holland has provided the largest amount of work for the shipbuilders of the United Kingdom—viz. 13 vessels of 89,992 tons (nearly 5 per cent. of the total output). Norway occupies the second position with 54,111 tons, being followed by Greece (39,090 tons), the British Colonies (37,118 tons), and Russia (31,217 tons).

The total output of the world during 1913 appears to have been 4,009,791 tons; warships 676,909 tons and merchant vessels 3,332,882 tons (3,188,578 steam, 144,304 sail). The merchant tonnage shows an increase of about 431,000 tons on the figures for 1912. According to the latest information received by Lloyd's Register, the gross tonnage of vessels of all nationalities totally lost, broken up, etc., during the twelve months amounts to about 682,000 tons gross (499,000 steam, 183,000 sail).

The net increase of the world's mercantile tonnage at the end of 1913 is thus about 2,651,000 tons. Steam tonnage has been increased by about 2,690,000 tons, while sailing tonnage has been reduced by 39,000 tons.

Of the tonnage launched in the world during 1913, the United Kingdom has acquired 45·7 per cent.; while 58 per cent. was launched in the United Kingdom. If, however, only sea-going merchant steamers of 3,000 tons gross and upwards be taken into account, out of the total of 417 such steamers, of 2,573,618 tons, launched in the world, 64½ per cent. of the tonnage was launched in the United Kingdom.

Of the vessels launched during 1913, 654 of 2,070,415 tons (including 134 vessels of 506,913 tons launched outside the United Kingdom), have been built under the Society's inspection with a view to classification in Lloyd's Register Book. These figures show the enormous in-

LARGEST AND FASTEST STEAMSHIPS.

crease of 445,000 tons as compared with those of 1912, which were themselves up to that date the highest on record.

Shipbuilding Returns, 1911.

At the close of the quarter ended Sept. 30th, 1914, there were 486 merchant vessels, of 1,723,550 tons gross, under construction in the United Kingdom, divided as follows:—

Steam, 470 ships; tonnage, 1,718,730.
Sail, 16 " " 4,820.

Ships Lost, Condemned, etc., in 1913.

Steam and sailing vessels totally lost, condemned, etc., during 1913, of 100 tons register and upwards.

Flag.	Total.	
	No.	Tons.
British { United Kingdom	113	199,453
Colonies	37	20,091
America, United States of	91	71,469
Austro-Hungarian	3	5,536
Danish	13	6,583
Dutch	4	1,340
French	50	34,506
German	21	56,379
Italian	26	26,881
Japanese	25	25,514
Norwegian	61	60,648
Russian	29	23,892
Spanish	13	15,928
Swedish	30	17,327
Other European Countries	16	23,660
Central and South America	14	15,175
Other Countries	6	3,851
	542	608,235

Of the vessels lost, 36 were abandoned at sea; 13 were condemned; 19 were burnt; 58 foundered; 42 were missing; 60 were lost by collision; and 307 were wrecked. Besides these, 123 vessels of 108,795 tons were broken up, dismantled, etc., in consequence of old age or on account of their not being deemed fit for profitable navigation.

The World's Big Merchant Steamers.

The following table, compiled from Lloyd's Register Book, gives a good idea of the great increase which has taken place during recent years in the size of large ocean steamers. The steamers already launched flying the British flag are in a great majority, comprising over 50 per cent. of the total number of ocean-going vessels of 5,000 tons and above.

Flag.	20,000 and above.	15,000 to 19,999	10,000 to 14,999	7,000 to 9,999	5,000 to 6,999	Grand Total.
British	9	18	111	251	544	933
French	1	—	13	17	88	119
German	6	14	23	81	203	332
American (U.S.).	1	—	10	15	69	95
Other Flags	2	2	21	60	249	334
Total	19	34	178	424	1,153	1,813

The names, gross tonnages, and flags of the largest steamers now sailing are as follows:—

Name.	Tonnage.	Flag.
Vaterland	54,282	German
Imperator	51,969	German
Olympic	46,359	British
Aquitania	45,647	British
Mauretania	31,938	British
Lusitania	31,550	British
George Washington	25,570	German
Kaiserin Auguste Victoria	24,581	German
Adriatic	24,541	British
Rotterdam	24,149	Dutch
Baltic	23,876	British
France	23,666	French
Amerika	22,622	German

Fast Merchant Steamers.

From the 1914-15 edition of Lloyd's Register Book, where detailed particulars are given of all steamers of 12 knots and above, it appears that 56 British and 51 foreign merchant steamers of 1,000 tons and upwards are capable of maintaining at sea a speed of 20 knots and above, 23 of which are of 10,000 tons gross and upwards.

The following table, which only takes into account ocean-going steamers of 5,000 tons and above, shows the great superiority of the United Kingdom as regards fast merchant steamers.

NUMBER OF OCEAN-GOING STEAMERS OF				
COUNTRY.	20 knots and above.	18 knots and under 20.	16 knots and under 18.	Grand Total.
United Kingdom	8	37	74	119
France	7	5	12	24
Germany	6	5	7	18
America (U.S. of)	—	10	7	17
Other Countries	3	6	44	53
Total	24	63	144	231

The following is a list of some of the fastest merchant steamers, of over 20,000 tons, at present engaged in the passenger service on the North Atlantic:—

Name of Steamer.	Flag.	Gross Tonnage.	Speed.
Lusitania	British	31,550	25
Mauretania	British	31,938	25
Aquitania	British	45,647	24
France	French	23,666	24
Vaterland	German	54,282	24
Imperator	German	51,969	23½
Olympic	British	46,359	22½

Marine Steam Turbines and Oil Engines.

Up to the end of Sept. 1914 there have been launched 127 merchant steamers and yachts fitted with turbine engines, representing a gross tonnage of nearly 700,000 tons. Of the merchant vessels, 50 per cent. are capable of a speed of 20 knots and upwards, the largest being as follows:—

	Tonnage.	Flag.
Vaterland	54,282	German
Imperator	51,969	"
Aquitania	45,647	British
Mauretania	31,938	"
Lusitania	31,550	"
France	23,666	French

BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES: TONNAGE.

	Tonnage.	Flag.
Carnania . . .	19,524	British
Tirpitz . . .	19,300	German
Alsatian . . .	18,481	British
Calgarian . . .	17,515	"
Empress of Asia . . .	16,909	"
Empress of Russia . . .	16,810	"
Transylvania . . .	14,500	"

A combination of reciprocating and turbine engines seems to be gaining ground. Thirty-one steamers of about 525,000 tons, fitted with such combination, have already been launched, the largest being the Atlantic steamers *Britannic* and *Olympic*.

The latest development in the propulsion of vessels is concerned with the internal combustion engine. Of vessels so fitted 49 were launched up to the end of Sept. 1914 of a tonnage varying from 1,000 to 8,000 tons. A considerable number of large vessels of this type are at the present time under construction, 10 of which are over 5,000 tons each.

Steamship Subsidies, 1913.

Dover and Calais (South-Eastern & Chatham Railway Co.)	£ 30,000
Harwich to the Hook of Holland (Great Eastern Railway Co.)	850
United Kingdom to United States (Cunard S.S. Co.)	68,000
United Kingdom and West Indies (Royal Mail S.P. Co.)	62,900
Liverpool and Falkland Islands; Liverpool to Callao, Panama to Valparaiso (Pacific Steam Navigation Co.)	32,000
United Kingdom and West Coast of Africa (African S.S. Co., and African S. Navigation Co.)	15,355
United Kingdom and Ascension and St. Helena (Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co.)	4,920
Aden and Zanzibar (British India S.S. Co.)	9,000

United Kingdom and Canary Islands (Union-Castle Mail S.S. Co.)	£ 500
Brindisi and Bombay, Brindisi and Shanghai, Brindisi and Adelaide (P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.)	305,000
Liverpool and Hongkong (Canadian Pacific Railway Co.)	44,600
United Kingdom and Newfoundland (Messrs. Allen Bros. & Co.)	1,900
Subvention to Cunard Co. for pre-emption on hire of vessels	150,000
International Mail Service, West Indies	25,000

Mercantile Marine of the World in 1914.

The number and tonnage of steamers and sailing vessels of 100 tons gross and upwards of the mercantile marine of the various countries in 1914 was as follows:

Country.	Number.	Total Tonnage (Gross for Steamers, Net for Sailing Vessels).
British Empire:		
United Kingdom . . .	9,214	18,696,237
Colonies . . .	2,073	1,735,306
France . . .	1,552	2,201,164
Germany . . .	2,321	5,082,061
Italy . . .	1,114	1,521,942
Austria-Hungary . . .	427	1,011,414
Norway . . .	2,191	2,457,890
Sweden . . .	1,436	1,047,270
Denmark . . .	811	702,054
United States:		
Sea . . .	2,696	2,998,457
Northern Lakes . . .	627	2,382,690
Philippine Islands . . .	77	46,489

British Steamship Companies with a tonnage of over 50,000 in 1914.

LINE.	No. of Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Average Size.
1. British India	151	713,087	4,722
2. Ellerman Lines, Ltd. (including Bucknall's)	131	595,123	4,566
3. P. & O. Company	98	549,564	5,608
4. Alfred Holt & Co.	77	513,107	6,664
5. White Star Line	32	487,092	15,222
6. Furness Line	121	401,333	3,316
7. Elder Dempster & Co., Ltd.	111	352,588	3,176
8. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company	64	328,412	5,131
9. Leyland Line	50	322,829	6,456
10. T. & J. Harrison.	61	316,975	5,196
11. Union-Castle Line	41	316,346	7,715
12. Cunard Line	25	285,431	11,417
13. Clan Line	61	273,735	4,487
14. Canadian Pacific Railway	80	262,300	3,279
15. Pacific Steam Navigation Company	39	241,297	6,187
16. Lamport & Holt, Ltd.	43	224,000	5,209
17. Thomas Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd.	96	214,099	2,230
18. City Line	36	212,498	5,902
19. R. Ropner & Co.	57	192,400	3,375
20. Allan Line	21	179,509	8,548
21. Prince Line	44	176,043	4,001
22. MacLay & McIntyre	59	173,781	3,475
23. Shaw Savill & Albion Company	18	162,918	9,051
24. Andrew Weir & Co.	37	162,558	4,393
25. Houlder Brothers & Co., Ltd.	33	153,573	4,654
26. New Zealand Shipping Company	19	152,150	8,008
27. Hain Steamship Company, Ltd.	40	147,680	3,692
28. Bucknall Steamship Lines, Ltd.	29	139,676	4,816
29. Atlantic Transport Line	17	137,814	8,107

BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES: TONNAGE.

LINE.	No. of Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Average Size.
30. C. T. Bowring & Co., Ltd.	38	137,040	3,606
31. Moor Line	37	133,540	3,600
32. Burrell & Sons	30	130,000	4,333
33. Booth Line	32	123,289	3,853
34. Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company, Ltd.	34	123,000	3,618
35. Evan Thomas, Radcliffe & Co.	28	114,649	4,095
36. Nelson, H. & W.	17	113,389	6,670
37. Orient Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.	10	111,391	11,139
38. Anchor Line	14	104,300	7,450
39. Federal Steam Navigation Company	14	103,290	7,377
40. Rankin, Gilmour & Co., Ltd.	21	94,013	4,477
41. Indo-China Steam Navigation Company.	38	91,706	2,413
42. James Westoll	36	89,649	2,490
43. Brocklebank, Thomas & Jno., Ltd.	13	87,117	6,700
44. Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd.	23	85,973	3,738
45. Gow, Harrison & Co.	17	83,672	4,922
46. Indra Line, Ltd.	16	83,416	5,213
47. Houston Line	21	82,322	3,920
48. Dominion Line	10	82,178	8,218
49. Harrison, J. & C., Ltd.	18	81,520	4,529
50. Johnston Line	18	79,182	4,399
51. Hogarth & Sons	23	74,696	3,248
52. Donaldson Line	13	74,325	5,717
53. Tatem Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.	17	74,215	4,365
54. Anglo-American Oil Company, Ltd.	17	72,888	4,288
55. Lane & Macandrew	17	72,747	4,279
56. London & Northern S.S. Company, Ltd.	22	72,635	3,301
57. Manchester Liners, Ltd.	15	68,936	4,595
58. Larrinaga & Co.	15	66,684	4,445
59. Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.	15	66,202	4,419
60. Thomas, W., Sons & Co., Ltd., London.	20	65,681	3,284
61. Harris & Dixon	15	65,184	4,345
62. Constantine & Pickering Steamship Co.	28	64,667	2,310
63. Ben Line	19	64,478	3,393
64. Henderson Line	11	62,135	5,649
65. Gardiner, Jas., & Co.	14	61,733	4,409
66. Houlder, Middleton & Co., Ltd.	14	58,104	4,150
67. General Steam Navigation Company	48	56,354	1,174
68. John Cory & Sons, Ltd.	19	56,285	2,962
69. West Hartlepool Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	17	54,970	3,233
70. Strick, Frank C., & Co., Ltd.	15	54,867	3,657
71. Nitrate Producers' Steamship Company, Ltd.	10	54,827	5,483
72. Bibby Line	7	53,907	7,701
73. Mercantile Steamship Company, Ltd.	14	52,922	3,780
74. Head Line	17	51,013	3,054

The Year's Shipping, 1913.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, with cargoes, during 1913, amounted to 49,062,984 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 67,820,413 tons, as against 46,384,982 tons entered, and 62,036,529 tons cleared, during 1912. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered, with cargoes, during 1913, amounted to 34,755,297 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 34,261,137 tons.

Numbers of Seamen.

The number of persons employed in vessels (registered under Part I. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894) belonging to the United Kingdom, which were returned as employed in the home and foreign shipping trade, exclusive of vessels employed on rivers and in inland navigation, was:—

	1900.	1909.	1912.	1913.
British	174,532	198,474	208,635	212,570
Lascars and Asiatics	36,023	43,060	30,960	46,848
Foreigners	36,893	31,873	47,211	32,639
Total	247,448	274,307	286,806	292,057

The number employed in sailing vessels is 17,783 and in steamers 269,023; 205,060 are employed in vessels engaged in the foreign trade, 70,622 in the home trade, and 10,244 in vessels partly engaged in both.

The number of British seamen in British ships in '93 was 186,628. From '93 to 1901 the number steadily declined to 172,912; then it began to rise again, and reached the highest figure yet recorded, 212,570, in 1913.

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA.

The International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, which was convened by the Government in the autumn of 1913, adopted in January a Convention for recommendation to the various Powers taking part in it. Signatures were affixed by the Plenipotentiaries of the following States:—The British Empire (including Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, which were separately represented), Germany, France, the United States of America, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and Denmark.

The chief recommendations were:—

Safety of Navigation: Ice Patrol.

The establishment of an International Service, at the cost of the nations principally

interested, for the purpose of ice patrol, ice observation, and the destruction of derelicts in the North Atlantic, and the placing of this service under the control of the Government of the United States. This service will take over and continue the work done by the two vessels employed by the United States during the ice seasons of 1912 and 1913 in locating the ice, in determining its limits to the south, east, and west, and in keeping in touch with it as it moves southwards, in order that vessels on the routes may be kept fully informed by means of wireless messages of the position of the ice.

The service will also continue the ice observation work started in 1913 by the British Government, and will be further entrusted with the duty of dealing with dangerous derelicts on the west side of the North Atlantic to the east of a line drawn from Cape Sable to latitude 34 N. and longitude 70 W. The waters to the westward of this line will continue to be watched by the United States.

The Duty of Ship Masters.

To make the international service more effective, the duty is imposed on the masters of all vessels of reporting, by the best means at their disposal, all dangerous ice and dangerous derelicts met with on their voyages. To make these recommendations effective, a code has been prepared to facilitate the reporting from ship to ship, and to the land stations, and the distribution of the information obtained over the vessels at sea.

The rule of prudent seamanship laid down in the judgment of the Court of Inquiry in the *Titanic* case has been affirmed, internationally—namely, that, when ice is reported at or near the track, the ship must proceed during the night at a moderate speed, or alter its course so as to go well clear of the danger zone. The practice under which the routes across the North Atlantic are fixed by international agreement between the passenger lines is left unaltered, and the Governments undertake to impress on all shipowners the desirability of following, as far as possible, those routes.

The effective lighting of boat decks is provided for, and the carrying of Morse signal lamps is made compulsory. An international code for urgent and important signals has been adopted.

Safety of Construction.

In any consideration of the means for securing greater safety of life at sea, the type of the vessel itself and the character of the construction are of the highest importance. The questions which arise even in a general consideration of the subject of "Safety of Construction" are technical and complicated. Moreover, when such solutions as may be practicable have been attained, their expression in language suitable for embodiment in a Convention is difficult. The Committee charged with the consideration of this subject has, however, submitted a report, which states definite conclusions, and has embodied them in language suitable for incorporation in a Convention. For the purpose of this chapter of the Convention vessels have been divided into two classes, viz.:—(1) New vessels; (2) existing vessels.

The designation "new vessel" is applied to all vessels the keel of which is laid after the

date on which the Convention goes into effect. The designation "existing vessel" is applicable to all others.

Watertight Compartments.

The most difficult and also the most important question considered under "Construction" was that of the subdivision of ships into an adequate number of main watertight compartments, so that in the event of damage which might destroy the integrity of one or more of these compartments, the ship would, so far as might be practicable, have sufficient reserve buoyancy to remain afloat. The practicable degree of this subdivision is necessarily dependent upon the size of the vessel and the service in which employed, and the Convention provides that the degree of safety should increase in a regular and continuous manner with the length of the vessel, and that "vessels shall be as efficiently subdivided as is possible having regard to the nature of the service for which they are intended."

Other Requirements.

Among the other important subjects under the heading "Construction" which have been covered by the articles of this chapter may be mentioned the following:—

- (1) Bulkheads for preventing the spread of fire.
- (2) Suitable means of escape from all watertight compartments.
- (3) General requirements as to strength of watertight bulkheads and decks.
- (4) Reduction to the smallest number practicable of openings in watertight bulkheads; also restrictions upon the location, character, and means of closing such openings.
- (5) Restrictions as to the character, number, and location of openings in the ship's outer skin, and appliances for closing such openings.
- (6) Specific requirements as to the fitting and extent of double bottoms.
- (7) Periodical operation and inspection of watertight doors, scuttles, valves, and other appliances for closing openings in bulkheads and the hull structure below the bulkhead deck; also compulsory entries in the official log in relation to such drills and inspections.
- (8) Requirements for adequate backing power; also auxiliary steering apparatus.
- (9) Provisions for the survey and inspection of both "new" and "existing" vessels in all matters relating to the hull, boilers, main and auxiliary machinery and equipment.

Need of Incessant Vigilance.

In its report the Committee on Safety of Construction recognised the importance of making further study in certain important subjects whose consideration could not be undertaken or completed at this time; also the desirability of exchanging freely all information in regard to "Safety of Construction." The enforcement of the foregoing recommendations as to future research and exchange of information have been fully provided for in the Convention.

Wireless Telegraphy.

The Convention provides that all merchant vessels of the contracting States when engaged upon international (including colonial) voyages, whether steamers or sailing vessels, and whether they carry passengers or not, must

be equipped with wireless telegraphy apparatus if they have on board 50 persons or more (except where the number is exceptionally and temporarily increased to 50 or more owing to causes beyond the master's control). The contracting States have, however, discretion to make suitable exemptions from the requirement to carry wireless apparatus in certain cases, of which the most important is that of vessels which in the course of their voyage do not go more than 150 sea miles from the nearest land.

The classification of the vessels required by the Convention to be provided with wireless apparatus follows the categories contemplated by the Radio-telegraphic Convention.

Continuous Wireless "Watch."

A continuous watch for wireless telegraphy purposes is to be kept by all vessels required to be fitted with wireless apparatus, as soon as the Government of the State to which the vessels belong is satisfied that such watch will be useful for the purpose of saving life at sea; and, meanwhile (subject to a transitional period for fitting wireless installations and obtaining the necessary staff), the following vessels will be required to maintain a continuous watch, in addition, of course, to all vessels placed in the first category:—Vessels of more than 13 knots, which carry 200 or more passengers, and which make voyages of more than 500 miles between the two consecutive ports; (2) vessels in the second category during the time they are more than 500 miles from land; (3) other vessels, required to be fitted with wireless apparatus, which are engaged in the Transatlantic trade, or whose voyage takes them more than 1,000 miles from land.

Vessels placed in the second category, but not required to keep continuous watch, are nevertheless required to keep such watch for at least seven hours a day, besides the watch of 10 minutes in each other hour required by the Radio-telegraphic Convention. Vessels concerned with the fishing and whaling trade are not required to keep a continuous watch.

The continuous watch may be kept by certificated operators or by watchers qualified to receive and understand signals of distress, and provision is made for the possibility of the future invention of an automatic apparatus which will take the place of watchers.

Range of Installations.

The wireless installations must have a range of at least 100 miles, and an emergency apparatus, placed in conditions of the greatest safety possible, must be provided unless the main installation is placed in the highest part of the ship and in the conditions of the greatest safety possible.

The Convention provides that the master of a ship in distress shall have the right to call to his assistance, from amongst the vessels which have answered his appeal for help, the vessels which he thinks can best render assistance, and the other vessels which have received the call may then proceed on their way.

A transitional period is provided to enable wireless apparatus to be fitted and operators and watchers obtained.

Life-Saving Appliances.

The Convention laid it down that there must be accommodation in lifeboats or their equivalents for all persons on board.

The Convention laid down detailed regulations regarding the construction and measurement of different types of boats, and of the pontoon raft, their equipment, the stowage of boats and rafts, strength of davits, number and construction of lifebuoys and lifejackets. It is provided that as large a number as possible of the boats and rafts must be capable of being launched on either side of the ship, so that as few as possible need be launched on the weather side. A surplus of lifejackets in the form of special lifejackets for children is required.

The Manning of Boats.

The Convention further laid it down that there must be a minimum number of members of the crew competent to handle the boats and rafts. For a boat or raft of ordinary size, carrying not more than 60 persons, the minimum number is fixed at three, with additional numbers for larger boats in accordance with a scale laid down in the *Règlement*. These men will hold a certificate of competency issued under Government authority.

Fire Detection.

The carriage of dangerous goods is forbidden, and each Administration will issue from time to time official warnings as to what goods are dangerous, either singly or in combination, and will impose regulations as to their stowage and packing when necessary. For detecting fire an organised system of patrols is required, and the Regulations require adequate provision for extinguishing fire, and for the organisation of the crew for emergencies and for boat and fire drill.

All ships are to have an adequate system of lighting, so that in an emergency the passengers may easily find their way to the exits from the interior of the ship. In new ships an independent source of lighting must be fitted as high as possible. The boats decks must be well lighted.

The recommendations of the Convention were embodied in a Bill (Merchant Shipping [Convention] Bill), which received the Royal Assent on Aug. 10th, 1914.

Principal shipping disasters during the last half century :

	Lives Lost.
Canadian Pacific steamer <i>Empress of Ireland</i> , sunk in collision in the St. Lawrence (May, 1914)	1,012
Emigrant steamer <i>Volturino</i> , burned in mid-Atlantic (Oct., 1913)	126
White Star liner <i>Titanic</i> , on maiden voyage, struck iceberg in Atlantic and sank (April 11th, 1912)	1,523
French steamer <i>General Chanzy</i> , lost off Minorca (Feb., 1910)	200
Blue Anchor liner <i>Waratah</i> , vanished off Durban (Sept., 1909)	211
Steamer <i>Taish</i> , sunk off Japanese coast (Nov., 1908)	150
Japanese steamer <i>Mutsu Maru</i> , sunk in collision near Hakodate (March, 1908)	300
Ellerman steamer <i>Sardinia</i> , burned in Mediterranean (Nov., 1908)	123
Mahsousseh steamer <i>Kaptan</i> , foundered in North Sea (Nov., 1907)	110
Steamer <i>Berlin</i> , lost off the Hook of Holland (Feb., 1907)	128
Italian emigrant ship <i>Sirio</i> , wrecked on the Spanish coast (Aug., 1906)	300

	Lives Lost.
Railway steamer <i>Hilda</i> , wrecked off St. Malo (Nov., 1905)	128
Emigrant steamer <i>Norge</i> , wrecked on Rockall Reef (June, 1904)	637
Excursion steamer <i>General Slocum</i> , burnt at New York (June, 1904)	1,000
Excursion steamer <i>Stella</i> , lost off Alderney (Sept., 1899)	105
French liner <i>La Bourgogne</i> , sunk in collision off Nova Scotia (July, 1898)	545
Atlantic Transport liner <i>Mohegan</i> , wrecked on the Manacles off Cornwall (Oct., 1898)	107
German liner <i>Elbe</i> , sunk in collision off Lowestoft (April, 1896)	334
<i>Drummond Castle</i> , wrecked off Ushant (June, 1896)	247
North-German Lloyd steamer <i>Salier</i> , wrecked off Cape Corrubedo, Spain (Dec., 1896)	280
Pacific Company's liner <i>Colina</i> , wrecked off south-west coast of Mexico (May, 1895)	108
Emigrant steamer <i>Utopia</i> , sunk in collision off Gibraltar (March, 1891)	564
<i>Shanghai</i> , burned near Ching Kiang (Dec., 1890)	300
English steamer <i>Seaham</i> and Spanish steamer <i>Gijon</i> , sunk by collision in fog off Cape Finisterre (July, 1884) (about)	130
Steamer <i>Cimbria</i> , sunk off Dutch coast (Jan., 1883)	454
Excursion steamer <i>Princess Alice</i> , lost in Thames collision (Sept., 1878)	700
<i>Great Queenstown</i> , vanished off Finisterre (July, 1876)	569
<i>Cospatrick</i> , burned on voyage with emigrants to New Zealand (Nov., 1874)	470
Liner <i>Atlantic</i> , lost off Sambre (Apr., 1873)	560
Steamer <i>Cambria</i> , lost in storm off Inishtrahull Island (Oct., 1870)	170
Steamer <i>London</i> , foundered in the Bay of Biscay (Jan., 1866)	200

LLOYD'S.

(Royal Exchange, E.C.)

This world-famous institution takes its name and derives its origin from a coffee-house established in Tower Street by one Edward Lloyd towards the end of the 17th century, and removed in 1692 to the corner of Lombard Street and Abchurch Lane. In 1773 the brokers and underwriters frequenting the house, to the number of 79, took rooms on the north-west side of the Royal Exchange, where ever since this great institution has been established. In 1870 an Act of Incorporation was applied for, and obtained in '71. This Act has been partly repealed and amended by a further Act obtained in 1911 under which the objects of the Society are defined as: "The carrying on by members of the Society of the business of insurance of every description, including guarantee business; the advancement and protection of the interests of members of the Society in connection with the business carried on by them as members of the Society and in respect of shipping and cargoes and freight and other insurable property or insurable interests or otherwise; the collection, publication, and diffusion of intelligence and information; and the doing of all things incidental or conducive to the fulfilment of the objects of the Society." To carry out the third object Lloyd's has a staff of about 1,500 agents in all parts of the world

constantly reporting to headquarters, where clerks are employed both day and night.

Lloyd's also maintains an extensive system of signal stations for reporting vessels, etc., which is of great benefit to the shipping community. An inquiry office is also maintained, where the relations of crew or passengers may obtain, without cost, information concerning the movements of the vessel in which they are interested. In addition to "Lloyd's List," published daily, the Corporation publish "Lloyd's Weekly Index" every Thursday, "Lloyd's Calendar" annually in November for the ensuing year, and *Lloyd's Book of House Flags and Funnels*. A "Captains' Register" is kept, consisting of a biographical dictionary of all the certificated commanders of the British mercantile marine, about 24,000 in all. The record of maritime casualty losses and serious casualties is kept in the "Loss Book."

The medal of the Society is presented to those who have, by extraordinary exertions, contributed to the saving of life at sea; and the Medal for Meritorious Services is granted to officers and others who, by extraordinary exertions, have contributed to the preservation of vessels or cargoes. In 1803 "Lloyd's Patriotic Fund" was established for the relief of sailors and soldiers, their relatives and dependants, who suffered in the great war. This fund is still administered by trustees, the majority of whom are members of Lloyd's, the chairman being Mr. Herbert de Rougemont.

Lloyd's is, of course, open only to members and subscribers. Members of Lloyd's may be either underwriting or non-underwriting members. There are also annual subscribers and associates. Underwriters are required to deposit with the Committee in respect of liabilities incurred on account of marine and transport risks at least £5,000 in approved securities, the dividends on which are received by the depositor. The Committee some years ago adopted a system under which separate security, applicable only to claims on fire policies and other policies not covering marine and transport risks, is required from members on their admission, and members who engage in such business, and who were elected before the adoption of this system, generally furnished similar security. A system was also instituted under which all underwriting moneys are held in trust for underwriting purposes only; and underwriters' accounts are annually audited by approved accountants who certify as to the solvency of the underwriter. Non-Marine insurance business transacted at Lloyd's is subject to the Assurance Companies Act of 1909, and since July 1st, 1910, when that Act came into force, every member of Lloyd's, without exception, undertaking such non-marine business, has complied with its requirements, which are as follows: (a) "All premiums received by or on behalf of the underwriter in respect of fire and accident insurance or reinsurance business carried on by him, either alone or in conjunction with any other insurance business for which special requirements are not laid down in this schedule, shall without any apportionment be placed in a trust fund in accordance with the provisions of a trust deed approved by the Board of Trade. (b) He shall also furnish security to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade (or, if the Board so direct, to the satisfaction of the committee of the association),

which shall be available solely to meet claims under policies issued by him in connection with fire and accident business and any other non-marine business carried on by him for which special requirements are not laid down in this schedule. The security may be furnished in the form of either a deposit or a guarantee, or partly in the one form and partly in the other. The amount of the security to be furnished shall never be less than the aggregate of the premiums received or receivable by the underwriter in the last preceding year in connection with such fire and accident and other non-marine business. (c) The accounts of every underwriter shall be audited annually by an accountant approved by the committee of the association. The deposits and guarantees provided by underwriting members of Lloyd's as security for their underwriting liabilities now exceed seven millions sterling. Members are also required to pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of £21. But those members elected prior to Dec. 31st, '92, only pay an annual subscription of £16 16s. Non-underwriting members are exempted from the deposit, but pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of £7 7s. Subscribers pay annually £7 7s. and associates £5 5s.

Secretary, Rear-Admiral Edward Fitzmaurice Inglefield.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING.

This is a Society voluntarily maintained by the shipping community with the primary object of the classification of vessels. It is the recognised authority on such matters all over the world. The Society's affairs are managed by a General Committee of 72 members, composed of merchants, shipowners, and underwriters, shipbuilders and engineers, representing the principal shipping centres of the country. In technical matters affecting the Society's rules for the construction of vessels and machinery, the Committee has also the advantage of the co-operation of a body of experts, 15 in number, selected by the principal institutions of the United Kingdom associated with naval architecture and engineering, the iron and steel and forgemaking industries. Branch Committees of the Society are established on the Mersey and on the Clyde. In the case of new vessels, after the plans have been submitted to and approved by the Committee, the building of the vessels proceeds under the supervision of the Society's surveyors, who, when the vessels are completed, send a detailed report to the Committee, by whom the class is assigned. The highest class for iron and steel vessels is represented by the character 100A1, and for wooden vessels by A1. It is from the latter character that the phrase "At Lloyd's" is derived.

In addition to the classification of vessels other duties have from time to time been entrusted to the Society. Under the authority of Government it controls the testing of anchors and chains at all the public proving-houses in the country. During the year ended June 30th, 1914, over 461 miles of chain cable and 9,284 anchors were tested. Lloyd's Register has, moreover, been entrusted by Parliament with the duty of assigning freeboards to vessels under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and the load lines of 17,314 vessels have been dealt with by the Committee. The Society also conducts the testing of steel used in the construction of vessels and machinery. During the above-stated

period 1,215,467 tons of steel were submitted to the tests required by the Rules.

On June 30th, 1914, 10,621 vessels of 23,870,665 tons were classed in the Society's Register Book. At the end of September 1914, 389 vessels of 1,266,164 tons were building in the United Kingdom under the supervision of a surveying staff which included, at the end of June 1914, 360 officers stationed at all the principal shipping centres of the world. During the 10 years ended June 30th, 1914, 13,286,409 tons of new vessels were classed by the Society.

Lloyd's Register was founded in 1760 and reconstituted in 1834. It issues annually to its subscribers a very bulky Register Book, containing full particulars of not only vessels classed with the Society, but also of all seagoing vessels and steel and iron vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America. The 1914-15 edition of the Register Book contains about 32,000 vessels of 100 tons and upwards. A Register of Yachts is also published annually, giving detailed particulars of yachts of all nationalities. Another Register is also issued yearly by the Society in New York, giving similar particulars of 3,320 yachts belonging to the United States and Canada. The Society publishes very complete statistical returns quarterly and annually regarding vessels building and vessels lost all over the world. See MERCANTILE MARINE. Chairman, Thomas L. Devitt; Sec., Andrew Scott; Chief Ship Surveyor, Westcott S. Abel; Chief Engineer Surveyor, J. T. Milton; Principal of Chief Surveyor's Staff, Charles Buchanan. Offices: 71, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

TRINITY HOUSE.

Trinity House was incorporated in the year 1514, by King Henry VIII. In the present day the Trinity House exists in several capacities: (1) As the General Lighthouse Authority for England and Wales, the Channel Islands, and Gibraltar, it deals with the Lighthouses, Light-vessels, Buoys, Beacons, Fog-signals, and removal of dangerous Wrecks on our shores, exercising control over the Local Light Authorities within their own area, as well as over the other General Lighthouse Authorities of the United Kingdom. There are District Stations at Blackwall, Sunderland, Yarmouth, Harwich, Ramsgate, Cowes, Penzance, Milford Haven, Cardiff, and Holyhead. (2) As the Chief Pilotage Authority of the Kingdom it has the management of all matters relating to Pilots and Pilotage in the London, English Channel, and certain other Districts on our coasts. (3) As an Ancient Corporation it possesses estates and almshouses, and awards pensions and bounties to distressed mariners and their widows. (4) As Nautical Advisers two of the Elder Brethren in turn assist the judges in the Admiralty Division of the High Courts of Justice in determining marine causes tried at law. The Elder Brethren consist of members of the Royal Family and statesmen, retired officers of high rank in the Royal Navy, and commanders in the Mercantile Marine, as shown in the accompanying list:—Master, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.; Deputy-master, Capt. Sir H. Acton Blake; Elder Brethren, H.M. King George V., Capt. Sir G. R. Vyvyan, K.C.M.G. (retired), The Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I., Rear-Admiral Hector B. Stewart (retired), The Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., Capt. A. E. Bell, Capt. A. S. Thomson, C.B., Capt.

A. W. Clarke, Capt. Robert Hoare, Capt. L. H. Crawford, C.B., The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., The Right Hon. the Earl of Selborne, K.G., K.C.M.G., Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B., Capt. O. P. Marshall, Capt. Thomas Golding, The Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P., Capt. H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G., The Most Hon. the Marquess of Crewe, K.G., Capt. G. R. Mansell, R.N., M.V.O., The Rt. Hon. W. L. R. Churchill, M.P., Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R. Secretary, H. G. Willett; *Principals*, H. A. Measor, E. G. Weller; *First Class Clerks*, W. K. Bowen, M. K. Smith, W. L. Veitch, L. Chubb; *Second Class Clerks*, E. Thurlow, H. T. Miller, J. M. Nicolle, J. E. A. Hunter; *Engineer-in-Chief*, Sir Thomas Matthews; *Principal Pilotage Clerk*, W. J. F. Halliwell; *Principal Clerk of Estates, etc.*, H. S. Liesching; *Chief Engineering Clerk*, H. P. Turner; *Surveyor of Shipping*, F. C. Goodall; *Scientific Adviser*, The Right Hon. the Lord Rayleigh, O.M. Headquarters, Trinity House, Tower Hill, London, E.C.

SHIPPING SOCIETIES.

The Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange, Ltd., is a general mercantile and shipping exchange. It was opened in April 1903, is an amalgamation of the old Baltic in Threadneedle Street and the Shipping Exchange in Billiter Street, and consists of nearly 2,500 members, merchants, shipowners and brokers (grain, shipping, oil, oil-seed, etc.). Chairman, Hy. Wm. Barnett; Secretary, J. A. Findlay; Offices, St. Mary Axe, E.C.

The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom consists of 32 shipowners' associations of the United Kingdom. It communicates with the chief Government Departments on all matters affecting the interests of British merchant shipping. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by an executive council, to which

each affiliated association elects one member. President, J. H. Warrack; Vice-President, Sir Kenneth S. Anderson, K.C.M.G.; Sec., Hon. Noel M. Farrer. Offices, 5, Whittington Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, Oct. '31. The L. C. of C. takes cognisance of, and action in regard to, all questions affecting the good of the community at large, which from time to time occupy the attention of the mercantile world. The affairs of the Chamber are governed by a Council. From its first formation the Chamber has adopted the principle of dividing itself into sections, each dealing with subjects of interest to particular classes of business men, and some 60 trades have already been organised in this way. The Chamber has on its premises a good commercial library, and through its Statistical and Information Department inquiries on an immense variety of matters connected with commerce, etc., are conducted. The Chamber issues certificates of origin for goods exported to Australia, Canada, France, Italy, Nicaragua, Rumania, Russia, Servia, Spain, and Turkey, both to members and non-members; special certificates on trade customs and usages as required; also commercial travellers' certificates for France, Germany, Russia, Spain, and other countries. The Commercial Education Department issues certificates for proficiency in commercial subjects, the number of candidates sitting for examination for senior and junior certificates and for teachers' diplomas in 1914 being 11,615, as against 12,217 in 1913. An Employment Department furnishes fully qualified mercantile assistants and procures employment free of charge for commercial education certificate holders. President, The Rt. Hon. Lord Southwark. Office, Oxford Court, and 97, Cannon Street, E.C. Secretary, Charles E. Musgrave.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.*

(See also Index Guide below.)

The following list gives the principal companies sailing from London and other ports, as well as the countries and ports to which they sail (from particulars supplied by the companies):—

1. **Aberdeen Line** (Geo. Thompson & Co., 7, Billiter Square, E.C.). Sailings: from London to Australia via Cape Town.

2. **African Steam Ship Co.**, 23, Billiter St., E.C. Sailings: weekly from Liverpool to Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Southern and Northern Nigeria. See No. 37, and p. 623.

3. **Allan Line Steamship Co., Ltd.** (Royal Mail Service to Canada), 14, Cockspur St., S.W., and 103, Leadenhall St., E.C. Sailings: from Liverpool to Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, St. John (7 days); from Glasgow to Quebec, Montreal, and Halifax (7 days); to Boston (9 days); from London to Quebec and Montreal (10 days); to Halifax and St. John (10 days); and also from Havre to above Canadian ports (8-9 days).

4. **American Line**, 38, Leadenhall St., E.C.; 1, Cockspur St., S.W., London; Canute Road, Southampton; and 30, James St., Liverpool (Head Office). Sailings: United States Mail Service from Southampton to New York every

Saturday (from New York every Friday); passenger and cargo service weekly from Liverpool to Philadelphia.

5. **Anchor Line** (Henderson Bros.), Ltd., 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C. Sailings: Liverpool to Bombay and Calcutta (average passage, 22 and 30 days respectively); Glasgow to New York (average passage, 8 days); also from the Mediterranean to New York.

6. **Anglo-American Oil Co.**, 36-38, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. Vessels engaged exclusively in the bulk oil business.

7. **Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.**, 21, Bury St., St. Mary Axe, E.C. Vessels solely for the carriage of oil either in bulk or packed for their own business.

8. **Argo Steamship Co.**, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. Sailings: from London daily (Mondays excepted) to Bremen (36 hours).

9. **Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd.**, 38, Leadenhall St., E.C.; 1, Cockspur St., S.W. Sailings: from London to New York every Saturday (average passage, 9 days), first-class passenger steamers only; fortnightly to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

11. **Batavier Line**, Custom House and Wool Quays, Lower Thames St., E.C. Sailings: daily from London to Rotterdam.

12. **Ben Line** (agents, Killick, Martin & Co.,

* The sailings must be taken as dependent upon the war.

7, Fen Court, Fenchurch St., E.C.). Sailings: from *London* fortnightly to the Straits Settlements (35 days), Siam (40 days), Hong Kong (40 days), and Japan (53 days).

13. **Bennett Line**, Chamberlain's Wharf, Tooley St., London Bridge, E.C. Sailings: threetimes weekly, *London* to Boulogne; also from *Goole* to Boulogne (passengers and cargo).

14. **Bibby Line** (Bibby Bros. & Co.), 10 and 11, Mincing Lane, E.C. Sailings: from *Liverpool* via Marseilles and Port Said to Colombo and Burma (Rangoon) (average passage, 30 days).

15. **Birt, Potter & Hughes, Ltd.**, 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. (See Federal Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.)

16. **Booth Line**, 11, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C. (Head Office: Tower Building, Water Street, Liverpool). Sailings: from *Liverpool* and *Plymouth* every fortnight for Havre, Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Madeira, and the River Amazon. A six-weekly service of intermediate steamers from *Liverpool* to Maranham and Brazil coast ports. Fortnightly service between the River Amazon and New York, via Barbados. Six-weekly service from *Liverpool* and *New York* to Iquitos.

17. **Bowring, C. T. & Co., Ltd.**, Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C. Steamers trade in all directions, but with no regular sailings or time-tables.

18. **British and African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.**, Colonial House, Liverpool. Sailings: from *Liverpool* with a weekly express service to Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Southern and Northern Nigeria. See No. 37, p. 623.

19. **British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.**, 9, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C. Sailings: between Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Penang, and other East Indian ports, and English home ports.

20. **Brocklebank Line** (agents, Alex. Howden & Co., 138, Leadenhall St., E.C.), in conjunction with the *Anchor Line* (*q.v.*). Sailings: from *Glasgow* and *Liverpool* to Calcutta direct every 10 days.

21. **Bucknall Steamship Lines, Ltd.** (See Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.)

22. **Cairns, Noble & Co.**, 44-46, Leadenhall St., E.C. (Head Office, Aken-side House, Newcastle). Sailings: from *Leith*, *Newcastle*, *Middlesbrough*, and *Hull* at fortnightly intervals to Montreal and Portland (Maine). Also monthly from *Calais* (Office, 6, Rue de Moscou, Calais).

22a. **Canadian Northern S.S. Co., Ltd.**, 27, Leadenhall St., E.C., 21, Charing Cross, S.W. Sailings from *Bristol* to Quebec and Montreal.

23. **Canadian Pacific Railway Co.**, 62-65, Charing Cross, S.W. Sailings: from *Liverpool* to Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, and St. John (7 days); also from *Belfast* (9 days), from *Bristol* (11 days), from *Antwerp* (21 days), and from *Trieste* (21 days); sailings also from *Vancouver*, *B.C.*, to Yokohama (10 days), Kobe (12 days), Nagasaki (14 days), Shanghai (16 days), Hong Kong (19 days), and Manila (17 days). See p. 624.

24. **Chargours Réunis** (agents, Hackett, Ainslie & Co., 19, St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.).

25. **China Mutual Steam Navigation Co.**, in conjunction with the *Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd.* (*q.v.*).

26. **City Line** (agents, Montgomerie & Workman, Ltd., 36, Gracechurch St., E.C.). Sailings: from *Liverpool* via Naples and Marseilles to Bombay and Karachi fortnightly (average passage, 22 days); also to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta (average passage, 30 days).

27. **Clan Line** (Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd.), 115,

Leadenhall St., E.C. (Head Office, 109, Hope St., Glasgow). Sailings: from *Glasgow* and *Birkenhead* to Colombo, Madras, Calcutta, and Bengal (Chittagong); Bombay and Malabar coast ports; also to Cape Town, Algoa Bay, East London, Natal, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mauritius.

23. **Compania Transatlantica** (agents, Wainwright Bros. & Co., 21, Fenchurch St., E.C.).

29. **Compagnie Générale Transatlantique**, 5r, Pall Mall, and 8, Lloyds Avenue, E.C. (Head Office, 6, Rue Auber, Paris). Sailings: from *Havre* to New York; also from *Havre* and *Bordeaux* to the West Indies, Colon, Panama, Haiti, Cuba, French Guiana, Havana, Trinidad, etc.; also from *Havre* to Quebec, Montreal, and Halifax; also from *Bordeaux* to Casablanca and Mazagan; also from *Marseilles* to Tunis, Malta, Algiers, Oran, Bizerta, Bougie, and to Moroccan ports; also (in conjunction with the *Compagnie de Navigation Sud-Atlantique*) from *Bordeaux* and *Lisbon* to Dakar, Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Montevideo, and Buenos Aires.

30. **Cunard Line**, 29-30, Cockspur St., S.W., and 51, Bishopsgate, E.C. Head Office, 8 and 12, Water Street, Liverpool. Sailings: from *Liverpool* to New York and Boston (Tuesdays and Saturdays); from *London* and *Southampton* to Montreal and Quebec. From *Liverpool* there is a frequent freight service to ports in the Mediterranean, Adriatic, and Levant, while the Cunard Hungarian-American Line has a regular passenger service between New York and Fiume.

31. **Cuban Line** (Ernest Bigland & Co., Ltd.), 7, East India Avenue, E.C. Sailings: from *London* and *Antwerp* to all principal ports of Cuba and Mexico (average passage, 20 days), and to Galveston.

34. **Devitt & Moore's Ocean Training Ships, Ltd.**, 12, Fenchurch Bldg., E.C. *Port Jackson* and *Medway*, four-masted barques, make voyages of about 9 months' duration to Australia and New Zealand with the object of training officers for the mercantile marine.

35. "Direct" Line of Steamers (Scrutton, Sons & Co.), 16, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. Sailings: from *London* and *Glasgow* to the West Indies: Antigua, Barbados, Demerara, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad (average passage, 16-18 days); Puerto Mexico, Vera Cruz, Tampico (21-22 days).

36. **Dominion Line**, 38, Leadenhall St., E.C., and 1, Cockspur St., S.W.; West India House, Bristol. Head Office, 30, James St., Liverpool. Sailings: Passenger and cargo service from *Liverpool* to Quebec and Montreal, weekly during the summer (in conjunction with the White Star Line); *Liverpool* to Halifax and Portland, Me., regularly during the winter (in conjunction with the White Star Line). Cargo service from *Avonmouth* to Quebec and Montreal, at regular intervals during the summer; from *Avonmouth* to Portland, Me., at regular intervals during the winter.

38a. **East Asiatic Co., Ltd.** (agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 3, East India Avenue, E.C.). Sailings: four-weekly from *Copenhagen*, *Rotterdam*, and *London* to St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, Demerara, Paramaribo.

37. **Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd.**, 4, St. Mary Axe, E.C.: see *African Steam Ship Co.*, *British and African Steam Navigation Co.*, and *Glen Line*. See p. 623.

39. Elders & Fyffes, Ltd., 31 and 32, Bow St., London, W.C. Sailings: weekly from *Bristol* (Avonmouth) to Jamaica (14-15 days); from *Bristol*, weekly, to Costa Rica (17-18 days); from *Liverpool*, weekly, to Colombia (Santa Marta) (16-17 days); fortnightly from *Bristol* to Panama (Colon) (15-16 days); and weekly from *Rotterdam* to Colombia (Santa Marta) (17-18 days). See p. 623.
39. Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Company, Ltd., 5 and 6, Billiter Avenue, E.C., and 7, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. Sailings: from *London* weekly to South and East Africa (Cape Town, 22-23 days); from *London* monthly to Red Sea and Persian Gulf Ports; from *Sydney* fortnightly to London, Hull, and Continent during the wool season; from *New York* every 10 days to South and East Africa, Mauritius, Reunion, and Madagascar (29-30 days); from *New York* every 15 days to Red Sea, India, Ceylon, and Burma; from *New York* every 21 days to Australia (45-46 days) and New Zealand (52-53 days); from *New York* every 14 days to Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Manchuria; from *Atlantic Gulf* ports monthly to Straits Settlements, Philippines, China, Japan, and Manchuria; from *Australia* every 30 days to South and East African ports. See City Line, Hall Line, and Westcott & Laurance Line.
40. Federal Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 2, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. Sailings: from *Liverpool* to Australia (40 days), and to New Zealand (48 days).
41. Finland Steamship Co., Ltd. (Agents, Chas. Gee & Co., 17, Gracechurch St., E.C.). Sailings: from *London*, every 9 days, to Abo, Hango, Helsingfors, Viborg, and Kotka (through rates for cargo); regular sailings also from *Middlesbrough*, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, and *Grangemouth*, also passenger steamers *Hull* to Finland twice weekly.
42. Forenede Co. of Copenhagen (agents, United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C.). Sailings: from *London* to Libau three times a month; and, jointly with the Wilson Line, to Copenhagen and Konigsberg, weekly, from *London*; also from *Harwich* to Esbjerg 4 times weekly.
43. France, Fenwick & Co., Ltd., 5, Fenchurch St., E.C. Carry goods between *London* and Lancashire and Yorkshire towns.
42. Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd., 21, Billiter St., E.C.; also at West Hartlepool (head office). Sailings: fortnightly from *London* to Halifax (10 days) and St. John (13 days) during the summer, and weekly during the winter; monthly service from *London* to St. John (9 days) direct; weekly service (in conjunction with Allan Line) from *Liverpool* to St. John's (8 days) and Halifax (12 days); fortnightly from *London* to Philadelphia (12 days); fortnightly from *Leith* and *Middlesbrough* to Baltimore and Philadelphia (14 days); fortnightly from *Montreal* to Hull; regular service of direct steamers from *Fowey*, Cornwall, to Montreal, Portland, Me., Boston, New York, and Philadelphia and Newport News.
45. General Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., 15, Trinity Sq., E.C. Sailings: from *Harwich* to Hamburg, Saturdays and Wednesdays; from *London* to Hamburg every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday; to Antwerp, Saturdays and Wednesdays; to Mediterranean ports (Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Catania, and Palermo) every 10 days, to Bordeaux every Saturday, to Oporto Tuesdays, to Rotterdam Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, to Amsterdam Thursdays and Sundays, to Havre weekly, and to Ostend Tuesdays and Saturdays.
47. Glen Line (McGregor, Gow & Co., Ltd., 1 and 2, East India Avenue, E.C. Sailings: from *London* to Port Said (14 days), Penang (30 days), Port Swettenham (31 days), Singapore (32 days), Hong Kong (40 days), Shanghai (50 days), and Japan (60 days).
48. Gulf Line, Ltd., 21, Billiter St., E.C. No regular line sailings, the fleet consisting of tramp steamers.
49. Hall, John, jun., & Co., 59, Mark Lane, E.C. Sailings: weekly from *London* to Portugal (Lisbon, 5 days), Spain (Malaga, 11 days; Cadiz, 14 days), and Gibraltar (7 days).
50. Hall Line, Ltd., Tower Building, Liverpool. Sailings: from *Liverpool* fortnightly to Port Said (10-11 days), Bombay and Karachi (21-23 days); from *Liverpool* to Malabar coast ports (Marmagao, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, etc.) every 4-6 weeks; from *Antwerp* to the Persian Gulf, monthly; also, in conjunction with the Harrison Line, to Red Sea and East African ports.
53. Harrison Rennie Line (T. & J. Harrison), Dock House, Billiter St., E.C., and Mersey Chambers, Liverpool. Sailings: from *Liverpool* to Pernambuco, New Orleans, East and West Indies, South and East Africa, and North Pacific.
54. Helmsing and Grimm—St. Petersburg Express Line (agents, United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C. Sailings: from *London* to St. Petersburg weekly during the season.
55. Henderson Line (agents, Galbraith, Pembroke & Co., 34, Leadenhall St., E.C.). Sailings: from *Glasgow* and *Liverpool* to Port Said (12-13 days) and Rangoon (30-31 days) every fortnight.
- 56a. Holt, Alfred & Co. (Blue Funnel Line). (See Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd.).
57. Houlder Brothers & Co., Ltd., 145, Leadenhall St., E.C. Sailings: from *Liverpool* to Buenos Aires fortnightly (19-21 days); from *Newport* and *Swansea* to Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario fortnightly (25 days); from *Antwerp* and *London* to Monte Video, Buenos Aires, and Rosario every 3 weeks (25 days).
58. Houston Line (R. P. Houston & Co., 16, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.; Liverpool office: 10, Dale St.). Sailings: from *Liverpool* (weekly). *Glasgow*, *Swansea*, *Antwerp*, *New York*, and *New Orleans* to Monte Video, Buenos Aires, Rosario, and Bahia Blanca; also from *Glasgow*, *Liverpool*, *London*, and *New York* to Cape Town, Algoa Bay, East London, Natal, Delagoa Bay, and Beira; also from *River Plate* to West Indies and Boston and New York.
59. Johnston Line, Ltd., 1, St. Mary Axe, E.C. (head office: Liverpool). Sailings: weekly from *Liverpool* to Piræus, Volo, Salonica, Trebizond, Constantza, Bourgas, Varna, Sulina, Galatz, Braila; weekly from *Liverpool* to Baltimore; also from *London* to Boston; and from *Antwerp* and *Swansea* to the Mediterranean and Danube.
60. Kosmos Line (agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., 102, Fenchurch St., E.C.). Sailings: from *London*, fortnightly and monthly, direct to the various ports of Chile and Peru, Central and North America.
61. Lamport & Holt Line, 36, Lime St., E.C.

(head office, Royal Liver Building, Liverpool). Sailings: from *Glasgow*, *Manchester*, and *Liverpool* to Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos (18-19 days); from *Glasgow* and *Liverpool* to Monte Video (24 days), Buenos Aires, and Rosario. Also fortnightly sailings of first-class mail and passenger steamers between *New York*, West Indies, Brazil, and River Plate ports, and a monthly service from *Glasgow*, *Liverpool*, and *Havre* to all ports on the west coast of South America.

62. **Leyland Line**, 1, Cockspur St., S.W., and 38, Leadenhall St., E.C. Sailings: from *Liverpool* to Boston; from *Liverpool* to the West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad), to Colombia (Santa Marta), to Panama (Colon), to New Orleans and Galveston, and to Mexico.

63. **London Line** (Bethell, Gwyn & Co.), 22, Billiter St., E.C.

64. **London and Edinburgh Shipping Co., Ltd.**, 2-12, Wapping High St., London. Sailings (with cargo): from *Leith* to Oporto (7 days) and Seville (9 days) every 3 weeks.

65. **McIlwraith, McEachern & Co. Proprietary, Ltd.**, Billiter Sq. Bldgs., E.C. Owners of steamers trading entirely in Australian waters.

66. **MacIver, David & Co.**, 52, Lime St., E.C. (head office, 16, Brunswick St., Liverpool). Sailings: from *Liverpool* fortnightly, and from *Glasgow* monthly, to Monte Video, Buenos Aires, Rosario, and other River Plate ports (average passage to Monte Video, 24 days).

67. **Marittima Italiana** (agents, Alfred Laming & Co. 8, Leadenhall St., E.C.). Sailings: from the various Italian ports to Bombay, to French Somaliland, and to Tunis and Tripoli.

68. **Messageries Maritimes de France**, 72-75, Fenchurch St., E.C., and 3, Place Sadi Carnot, Marseilles. Sailings: from *Marseilles* 4 times a month to Abyssinia (Jibuti); every 28 days to India (Bombay, Colombo, Calcutta); fortnightly to Straits Settlements (Singapore), Siam (Saigon), Hong Kong, Shanghai, Japan (Kobe, Yokohama); monthly to Australia and New Caledonia (Noumea); weekly to Turkey and Turkey in Asia (Smyrna, Constantinople); fortnightly to Jaffa, Beyrouth, Tripoli, Rhodes, Latakia, Samsun, Trebizond; fortnightly to Greece (Patras, Salonika); to Mombasa, Zanzibar, every 28 days; to Seychelles every 28 days; to Madagascar, Réunion, Mauritius fortnightly; to Russia (Odessa, Batum) fortnightly, also to Egypt (Alexandria, Port Said).

69. **Mogul Line** (Gellatly, Hankey & Co.), Dock House, Billiter St., E.C., and at Glasgow and Liverpool. Sailings: from *Middlesbrough*, *Glasgow*, and *Birkenhead* to ports in the Straits, China, and Japan.

70. **Moor Line** (Walter Runciman & Co., 24, St. Mary Axe, E.C. Head office, Pilgrim St., Newcastle-on-Tyne). Sailings: with cargo only; no regular destination.

71. **Natal Line** (Bullard, King & Co.), 14, St. Mary Axe, E.C. Sailings: from *London*, every 10 days, to Delagoa Bay, Beira, Chinde, etc., with goods and passengers; also a fortnightly service between Cape Colony, Natal, East Africa, and India (Madras and Calcutta), calling at Ceylon, conveying goods and passengers.

72. **Nederland Line** (D. H. Drakeford, 60, Haymarket. Head office, 159-160, Prins Hendrikade, Amsterdam). Sailings: from *Amsterdam* and *Southampton* fortnightly to Lisbon, Tangier, Algiers and Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Singapore, Sabang and

Java, offering connection for China and Japan, and all points in the Dutch East Indies.

73. **Nelson, H. & W., Ltd.**, 98, Leadenhall St., E.C. Sailings: from *London*, weekly, to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres (average passage, 21 days); and monthly from *Liverpool* to Buenos Ayres (24 days).

74. **New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.**, 138, Leadenhall St., E.C. Sailings: from *London* to all New Zealand ports (mail steamers). Average passage: Tenerife, 6 days; Cape Town, 21 days; Tasmania, 39 days; New Zealand, 44 days; sailings from *New Zealand* to London are made via Monte Video (for Buenos Ayres), and/or Rio de Janeiro and Tenerife.

75. **Nippon Yusen Kaisha**, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. Sailings: fortnightly from *Middlesbrough*, *Antwerp*, *London*, and *Marseilles* to Colombo, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Japan. There is also a fortnightly service from *Hong Kong*, *Shanghai*, and the Japanese ports to Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, and a monthly service between Japanese ports and Australia.

77. **Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd.** (Alfred Holt & Co., India Buildings, Water St., Liverpool; London agents, Messrs. Killick, Martin & Co., 7, Fen Court, Fenchurch St., E.C.) Sailings: weekly service of cargo steamers from *Glasgow*, *Bristol*, *Channel ports*, and *Liverpool* to the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, China, and Japan, with a 4-weekly extension via Philippine Islands to British Columbia and Puget Sound; regular sailings from Antwerp via *Liverpool* to Siberian ports; also a fortnightly service from *Amsterdam* via *Liverpool* to the Dutch East Indies; also a four-weekly passenger (London agents, Geo. Wills & Sons, Ltd., 57, Leadenhall St., E.C.) and cargo service from *Glasgow* to Australia, via Cape Town, returning to Liverpool.

78. **Orient Line** (Anderson, Anderson & Co., 5, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C., and 28, Cockspur St., S.W.). Sailings: fortnightly (Friday) from *London* to Australia. Ports visited on the voyage: Gibraltar, Foulon, Naples, Taranto, Suez, Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane.

79. **Pacific Mail Steamship Co.** (agent, Rud. Falk, 21, Cockspur St., S.W., and 49, Leadenhall St., E.C.; head office, 384, Flood Building, San Francisco). Sailings: from *San Francisco* to Honolulu (6 days), Japan (Yokohama) (16 days), Kobe (20 days), Nagasaki (22 days), China (Shanghai) (24 days), Hong Kong (30 days), Philippine Islands (29 days); also from *San Francisco* to Mexican ports (6-11 days), Guatemala (14-16 days), Honduras (18-20 days), Nicaragua (22 days), Costa Rica (23 days), and Panama (25 days). There is also a fortnightly express service from *San Francisco* to Panama (14 days).

80. **Pacific Steam Navigation Co.** See **Royal Mail Steampacket Co.**

81. **P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.**, 122, Leadenhall St., E.C., and Northumberland Avenue, W.C. Sailings: from *London* to Bombay (every Friday), Calcutta (alternate Saturdays), Colombo (every week); from *Bombay* to Ceylon, the Straits, China, and Japan (every fortnight); also from *London* to Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai (every alternate Friday by mail steamer, and every alternate Saturday by intermediate through steamers); also from *London* to Australia and New Zealand (alternate Fridays); also from *London* to Morocco (Tangier) (alternate Tuesdays). See p. 625.

81a. **P. & O. Branch Service** (32, Lime St., E.C.).

Sailings: every third Thursday from *London* to Australian ports via Cape Town, conveying one class of passengers only at third-class rates.

82. **Power Line** (James Power & Co., managers), 158, Leadenhall St., E.C. Sailings: from *London* to Gibraltar, Tangier, Tetuan, Ceuta, Melilla, Larache, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Safi, and Mogador.

83. **Prince Line** (agents, Kaye, Son & Co., Ltd., 118, Fenchurch St., E.C.; head office, Prince Line, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne). Sailings: from *Manchester* to Tunis, Malta, Alexandria, the Syrian coast, and Cyprus; from the *Tyne*, *Antwerp*, and *London* to Malta, Alexandria, the Syrian coast, and Cyprus, and to Buenos Aires, Monte Video, Rosario, etc.; also from *New York* to Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Monte Video, and Buenos Aires, to Cape Town, Algoa Bay, East London, Natal, Delagoa Bay, and Beira, and to the Straits Settlements, Philippines, China, and Japan.

84. **Red Star Line**, 1, Cockspur St., S.W., 38, Leadenhall St., E.C., and 22, Kammestraat, Antwerp (head office). Sailings: from *Antwerp* and *Dover* (weekly, Saturdays) to *New York*, and from *Antwerp* to Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

85. **Rigaer Schnelldampfer Gesellschaft** (agents, United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C.). Sailings: from *London* to Riga weekly.

86. **Rotterdam Lloyd** (agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 3, East India Avenue, E.C.). Sailings: fortnightly from *Southampton* via Lisbon, Tangier, Gibraltar, and Marseilles to Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Penang and Batavia.

87. **Royal Holland Lloyd** (D. H. Drakeford, 60, Haymarket, London). Sailings: (fortnightly) from *Dover* and *Boulogne* to Lisbon (4 days), Rio de Janeiro (16 days), Santos (17 days), Monte Video (20 days), and Buenos Aires (20 days).

88. **Royal Mail Steampacket Co.**, 18, Moorgate St., E.C. (and the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.). Sailings: (weekly) from *Southampton* and *Liverpool* to South America (Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Monte Video, Buenos Aires, Falkland Islands, Punta Arenas, Coronel, Talcahuano, Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Antofagasta, Iquique, Callao, and Panama), calling on the way at Cherbourg, La Rochelle, Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Las Palmas, and Madeira; from *Glasgow* and *Liverpool* to Havre, Chile, and Peru; frequent fast cargo services from *Hull* to Brazil and River Plate; from *Southampton* (fortnightly) to Azores, Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica, and other West Indian Islands, Colon (for Panama Canal), Bermuda; fortnightly from *London* to Gibraltar, Morocco, Canary Islands and Madeira; Shire Line Service, fortnightly from *Antwerp*, *Middlesbrough*, and *London* to Straits, China, Japan, and North Pacific ports. Also a service between Canada and the West Indies, and New York.

88a. **St. Petersburg Express Line** (agents, United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C.). Sailings: from *London* to St. Petersburg weekly during the season.

89. **Scottish Shire Line, Ltd.**, 112, Fenchurch St., E.C. Sailings: from *Liverpool* to Australian ports (40 days) and New Zealand (48 days).

90. **Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.**, 34, Leadenhall St., E.C. Sailings: from *London* via Tenerife (6 days) and Cape Town (20 days) to Hobart (36 days) and New Zealand ports (39

days). The sailings from *New Zealand* to *London* are made via South America, and calls are made at Monte Video, Rio de Janeiro, Tenerife, and Southampton, where passengers are landed. The company have also a fleet of cargo steamers carrying goods to and from all ports of New Zealand.

91. **Strick Line, Ltd.**, Baltic House, Leadenhall St., E.C. Sailings: monthly from *Glasgow*, *Manchester*, *South Wales*, and *London* for all Persian Gulf ports (average passage, 30-35 days).

92. **Thule Steamship Co.** (agents, British & Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd., 5, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.). Sailings: from *Harwich* to Gothenburg (Saturdays) (36 hours); from *Granton* to Gothenburg (Saturdays) (45 hours).

93. **Toyo Kisen Kaisha** (agent, Rud. Falck, 21, Cockspur St., S.W., and 49, Leadenhall St., E.C.; head office, Merchants' National Bank Building, San Francisco). Maintains services in conjunction with the Pacific Mail Steamship Co. (q.v.), from *San Francisco* to Honolulu (6 days), Yokohama (16 days), Kobe (20 days), Nagasaki (22 days), Shanghai (24 days), Hong-Kong (30 days), Philippine Islands (23 days); also a service between Kong-Kong and Yokohama (13 days), Mexico, Manzanillo (46 days), Salina Cruz (51 days), Callao (62 days) and Valparaiso (67 days).

95. **Union-Castle Line**, 3 and 4, Fenchurch St., E.C. Sailings: West Coast of Africa service, weekly, via Madeira, Las Palmas, Tenerife, Ascension, St. Helena, and Lobito Bay to Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Lourenço Marques, Beira, Réunion, and Mauritius; East Coast service, regular sailings from *London* and *Southampton* via Gibraltar, Marseilles, Naples, Port Said, to Port Sudan, Aden, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Beira, Lourenço Marques, and Natal.

96. **Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand, Ltd.** (D. H. Drakeford, 60, Haymarket, London). Sailings: *San Francisco* mail service every 28 days to New Zealand and Australia (average passage: Wellington, 22 days; Sydney, 26 days). Passengers can leave England 10 to 14 days previous to sailing dates from *San Francisco*.

97. **Weir, Andrew & Co.**, 6, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

98. **Westcott and Laurance Line, Ltd.**, Thorner's Chambers, Ingram Court, Fenchurch St., E.C. Sailings: from *London*, *Antwerp*, and the *Tyne* to Gibraltar (6 days), Malta (12 days), Alexandria (17 days), Piræus (15 days), Salonica (17 days), Smyrna (18 days), Constantinople (20 days), Bourgas (22 days), Varna (22 days), Odessa (25 days), Galatz (25 days), and Braila (25 days).

99. **White Star Line**, 38, Leadenhall St., E.C.; 1, Cockspur St., S.W., London; Canute Road, Southampton; and 30, James St., Liverpool. Sailings: royal mail service from *Southampton* and *Cherbourg* to New York each Wednesday; passenger and cargo services from *Liverpool* to New York (weekly), Boston (fortnightly), Quebec and Montreal (weekly during summer), Halifax and Portland, Me. (regularly during winter); from *Liverpool* to Australia (via Cape Town) every four weeks; to *New Zealand* (in conjunction with Messrs. Shaw, Savill & Albion) every four weeks; passenger and cargo

from *New York* and *Boston* to Mediterranean ports at regular intervals.

100. **Wilson Line** (agents; United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108, Fenchurch St., E.C.). Sailings: from *London* to *Reval* (regularly during winter months); to *Christiania* and *Christiansand*

(fortnightly); to *Trieste*, *Fiume*, *Venice*, and *Bari* (fortnightly); to *Riga* (weekly); (jointly with the *Stockholm Steamship Co.*) to *Stockholm* and *Norrköping* (weekly); and (jointly with the *Forenede Co.*) to *Copenhagen* and *Königsberg* (weekly).

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 Paraguay: see 66.
 Penang: see 19, 47, 77, 81.
 Persian Gulf: see 39, 50, 91.
 Peru: see 16, 60, 61, 88.
 Philadelphia: see 4, 9, 44, 84.
 Philippine Islands: see 23, 77.
 Plate River: see 52.
 Port Elizabeth: see 95.
 Portland, Me.: see 36, 44, 99.

Portugal : see 16, 45, 49, 87.
 Quebec : see 3, 23, 29, 30, 36, 56, 99.
 Rangoon : see 14, 19, 55.
 Red Sea Ports : see 39.
 Réunion : see 39, 68.
 Rio de Janeiro : see 61, 87, 88.
 Rotterdam : see 11, 45.
 Rumania : see 59.
 Russia : see 42, 54, 68, 85, 88a, 98, 100.
 St. Croix, see 36a.
 St. Helena : see 95.
 St. John, N.B. : see 3, 23, 44.
 St. John's, N.F. : see 3, 44.
 St. Kitts : see 35, 36a.
 St. Lucia : see 35, 36a, 88.
 St. Thomas : see 36a.
 St. Vincent : see 35, 88.
 Seychelles Islands : see 68.
 Shanghai : see 47, 75, 81.
 Siam : see 12, 68.
 Sierra Leone : see 2, 18.
 Singapore : see 12, 19, 47, 68, 69, 72, 75, 77, 81.

Somaliland, French : see 67.
 Spain : see 49, 64.
 Straits Settlements : see 12, 19, 47, 68, 69, 72, 75, 77, 81.
 Sweden : see 92, 100.
 Sydney : see 40, 68, 77, 78, 81, 99.
 Syria : see 83.
 Tasmania : see 74, 90.
 Teneriffe : see 2, 18, 74, 88, 90, 95.
 Tobago : see 88.
 Trinidad : see 35, 62, 36a, 88.
 Tripoli : see 67.
 Tunis : see 29, 67, 83.
 Turkey : see 59, 68, 98.
 United States : see 3, 4, 5, 9, 29, 30, 36, 44, 59, 62 (New Orleans, Galveston), 84, 99.
 Uruguay : see 29, 57, 58, 61, 66, 83, 87.
 Vancouver : see 77.
 Vigo : see 16.
 Vladivostock : see 77.
 West Indies : see 29, 35, 38, 62, 88.
 Zanzibar : see 68, 95.

THE PUBLIC TRUSTEE.

This office, which was created by Act of Parliament in 1906, is intended to allow the State, through an official called the Public Trustee, to act as an executor or trustee to any person who may desire it, either under a will or under a settlement. The provision of the office arose out of the difficulty of finding trustees, and also out of the frequent occurrence of fraud. Since the office was created, with a staff of five men, on Jan. 1st, 1908, it has met with wide popular acceptance. The staff now numbers about 370, and the value of the estates which have been placed in the care of the Public Trustee, and are now being actively administered as current trusts, is £50,674,865. The value of estates represented by wills placed in his custody and applications from testators asking his acceptance of the office of executor under their wills is estimated at about £59,700,871. In 1914 an Advisory Committee was appointed, with a view to obtaining the benefit of criticism and advice on investments made by the Public Trustee. It consists of—F. Huth Jackson; R. Martin Holland, C.B.; R. M. Kindersley; J. A. Mullens, junior. The outstanding features of the Public Trustee's department are its business-like organisation, its promptness and despatch, the great care and attention given to all personal matters, such as the education, maintenance, and welfare of children or other persons, and successful investment, so as to safeguard not only the capital, but to procure as high a return of income as is compatible with security. Application may be made to the Public Trustee by letter or interview. The office is kept as free from all forms as possible. The Public Trustee can act under a will as executor and trustee, whether the will is an old one or a new one. He can also act under a settlement—Marriage Settlements or Voluntary Settlements—whether the settlement is new or old. By the execution of a simple form of declaration of trust by the Public Trustee, a person can take advantage of the Public Trustee's expert knowledge of investment. The trust can be terminated at any moment by the creator of the trust. For the Public Trustee's services in this respect,

only half the usual capital fees are charged. He has also a valuable power to act as auditor of the accounts and conditions of any trust. The Act makes provision for the economical and simple administration of estates of £1,000 or under. The Public Trustee can also act as administrator, either where there is no will, or where there is a will but no one willing to act as executor thereunder. This is a considerable change in our law as regards Letters of Administration. An executor or administrator can also transfer his duties to the Public Trustee. By the Rules the Public Trustee is empowered, "where the execution of any trust is involved," to act as agent or attorney for any person. The fees have been arranged upon a very low scale. The Public Trustee is not allowed to work for a profit, but merely to pay expenses. The principal fees are of two kinds—a fee upon capital, and a fee upon income. The fee upon capital is taken in two instalments, half at the beginning, and half at the end of the trust, such half ranging as follows:

On the first £1,000, 15s. per cent.

On the excess of £1,000 to £20,000, 5s. per cent.

On the excess of £20,000 to £50,000, 2s. 6d. per cent.

On the excess of £50,000, 1s. 3d. per cent.

The fee upon income is 1 per cent. up to £2,000, and thereafter at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., if, as is usual, the income be paid direct to the person entitled, otherwise 2 per cent. on the first £500, and 1 per cent. on the excess up to £2,000 and thereafter at the rate of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. A pamphlet giving full information as to the powers and duties of the Public Trustee may be obtained on application, and a personal interview can be had at any time during office hours. Public Trustee, Charles John Stewart; Principal Clerks, E. K. Allen and L. J. Fulton; Senior Assistants, R. S. Shuckburgh and E. C. Groves; Principal in charge of Investment, E. W. Thomas; Accountant, A. F. Day; Deputy Public Trustee, Manchester, T. M. Young. Office, 3 and 4, Clement's Inn, Strand, W.C. Hours—10 to 4. Saturdays, 10 to 1.

RAILWAYS.

Fastest Times from London in 1913.

Town.	Miles.	Jour- ney Time.	Speed Miles per Hour.	Route.
Aberdeen .	539 $\frac{1}{2}$	H. M 11 15	48'0	W. Coast
Bath .	106 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 48†	59'4	G. W.
Birmingham .	113	2 0	56'5	N.-W.
"	110 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 0	55'2	G. W.
Bradford .	192 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 40	52'5	G. N.
"	208	4 13	49'3	Midland
Brighton .	51	1 0	51'0	Brighton
Bristol .	118 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 0	59'1	G. W.
Bournemouth	108	2 0	54'0	S.-W.
Cardiff .	145 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 50	51'2	G. W.
Cambridge .	55 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 16	44'0	G. E.
"	58	1 15	46'4	G. N.
Carlisle .	299 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 50	51'0	N.-W.
"	308	6 5	50'6	Midland
Cromer .	138 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 55	47'5	G. E.
Dover .	76 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 30*	51'5	S.-E.
Edinburgh .	392 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 45	50'5	E. Coast
"	400 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 0	50'0	W. Coast
"	406	8 35	47'2	Midland
Exeter .	173 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0	57'8	G. W.
"	171 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 14	53'1	S.-W.
Folkestone .	69	1 23	49'6	S.-E.
Glasgow .	401 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 0	50'1	W. Coast
"	439 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 20	47'1	E. Coast
"	424	8 45	48'4	Midland
Holyhead .	263 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 15	50'2	N. W.
Hull .	197	3 52	50'9	G. N. and N.-E.
Leeds .	185 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 25	54'2	G. N.
"	190 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 40	53'5	Midland
Leicester .	99 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 45	56'5	"
"	103	1 40†	56'7	G. C.
Liverpool .	192 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 28	55'4	N.-W.
"	220 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 25	49'8	Midland
Manchester	188 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 30	54'0	N.-W.
"	189	3 40	51'5	Midland
"	203	4 6	49'5	G. N.
"	206	4 10	49'4	G. C.
Newcastle .	268 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 13	51'4	G. N. and N.-E.
Norwich .	114	2 17	49'0	G. E.
Nottingham .	123 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 12	56'1	Midland
"	126 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 19	54'6	G. C.
Oxford .	63 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 7	56'8	G. W.
Perth .	449 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 0	49'9	W. Coast
"	440 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 58	47'3	E. Coast
"	454 $\frac{1}{2}$	9 50	46'2	Midland
Penzance .	305 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 35	46'3	G. W.
Plymouth .	225 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 7	54'8	"
"	230 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 43	48'9	S.-W.
Rhyl .	209 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 58	52'7	N.-W.
Salisbury .	83 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 31	55'1	S.-W.
Sheffield .	162	2 58	54'6	G. N. and M.S.&L.
"	158 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 0	52'8	Midland
"	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 57	55'8	G. C.
Shrewsbury .	163	3 12	50'8	N.-W.
"	153	2 59	51'0	G. W.
Southampton	79	1 37	48'8	S.-W.
Swansea .	191	4 3	47'1	G. W.
Torquay .	199 $\frac{1}{2}$	3 38	54'9	"
Wick .	720	20 8	36'2	W. Coast
Worcester .	120 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 9	56'0	G. W.
Yarmouth .	121 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 30	48'7	G. E.
York .	188	3 35	52'4	G. N.

* Third class not conveyed by this connection.
† By "slip" coach.

United Kingdom.

The Railway Returns issued by the Board of Trade show that the total railway mileage open in the United Kingdom on Dec. 31st, 1912, was 23,441, viz. :

16,223 miles in England and Wales,
3,815 in Scotland,
3,403 in Ireland.

These figures represent "length of line" only, irrespective both of the number of tracks and of sidings. Thus, of the total mileage of 23,441, single track accounts for 10,302; double track, 11,650; three tracks, 304; and four tracks, or more, 1,185. The total length of "track" is 40,031 miles. Adding to this figure the length of sidings, reduced to single track (14,875), we get a total of 54,909 miles of track. Compared with 1911, the "length of line open" shows an increase of 24 miles, and the "length of track" (including sidings) an increase of 333 miles.

The English and Welsh railway companies owned on the date mentioned 19,570 locomotives, and 676,118 other vehicles; the Scotch 2,527 locomotives, and 150,807 other vehicles; and the Irish 901 locomotives, and 26,483 other vehicles.

Numbers of Passengers.

The following table compares the numbers of ordinary passengers of each class (exclusive of season-ticket holders) carried during each of the years 1911 and 1912:—

	1911.	1912.
First class . . .	30,163,000	30,011,000
Second class . . .	25,564,000	14,952,000
Third class . . .	1,270,500,000	1,240,374,000
Total . . .	1,326,317,000	1,294,337,000

Companies' Capital.

The total paid-up capital of the companies at the end of 1912 was £1,335,000,000, of which about £198,000,000, or approximately 15 per cent., represents nominal additions due to consolidation, conversion, or division of stocks.

Receipts, etc.

The following statement shows the gross receipts from each class of passenger traffic in the last two years covered by the returns:—

	1911.	1912.
Ordinary passengers :	£	£
First class . . .	3,520,000	3,632,000
Second class . . .	2,014,000	1,779,000
Third class . . .	33,705,000	34,336,000
Season-ticket holders .	4,923,000	5,084,000
Mails, parcels, excess luggage, carriages, horses, dogs, etc. .	9,793,000	10,027,000
Total . . .	53,955,000	54,258,000

The receipts from goods traffic were £64,048,814, and from miscellaneous sources £10,246,201, making a total of £128,553,417.

Expenditure.

The working expenditure was £81,224,343 the net earnings, therefore, being £47,329,074.

RAILWAYS.

Fastest Start-to-stop Runs in 1913.

(Slip carriage runs excluded.)

Company.	Run.	Miles.	Journey Time.	Speed Miles per Hour.
			H. M.	
North-Eastern . . .	Darlington to York . . .	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 43	61·7
Great Central . . .	Leicester to Nottingham (Arkwright St.) . . .	22 $\frac{2}{3}$	0 22	61·3
Great Western . . .	Paddington to Bristol, via Box . . .	113 $\frac{3}{4}$	2 0	59·1
L. & North-Western . . .	Willesden to Coventry . . .	88 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 32	57·7
Great Northern . . .	Grantham to King's Cross . . .	105 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 50	57·5
Caledonian . . .	Forfar to Perth . . .	32 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 34	57·3
L. & South-Western . . .	Basingstoke to Vauxhall . . .	46 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 40	56·9
Midland . . .	St. Pancras to Kettering . . .	72	1 16	56·8
Lanc. and York . . .	Manchester and Liverpool . . .	37	0 40	55·5
S. East. & Chatham . . .	Tonbridge to Ashford . . .	26 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 29	54·8
Glas. & S. Western . . .	Kilmarnock to Dumfries . . .	58	1 4	54·6
Great Eastern . . .	Lincoln to Spalding . . .	38 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 44	52·1
Brighton & S. Coast . . .	Victoria to Brighton . . .	51	1 0	51·0
North British . . .	Haymarket to Cowairs . . .	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 55	48·5

Longest Non-stop Runs in 1913

Company.	Run.	Miles.	Journey by Fastest Train.	Speed Miles per Hour.
			H. M.	
Great Western . . .	Paddington to Plymouth . . .	225 $\frac{3}{4}$	4 7	54·8
L. & North-Western . . .	Euston to Rhyl . . .	209 $\frac{2}{3}$	3 58	52·7
Midland . . .	St. Pancras to Shiplev . . .	206	4 5	50·4
Great Northern . . .	Wakefield to King's Cross . . .	175 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 5	57·0
Great Central . . .	Marylebone to Sheffield . . .	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 57	55·8
Caledonian . . .	Carlisle to Perth . . .	150 $\frac{3}{4}$	3 3	49·5
Great Eastern . . .	Liverpool Street and North Walsham . . .	131	2 38	49·7
North-Eastern . . .	Newcastle and Edinburgh . . .	124 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 18	54·1
L. & South-Western . . .	Waterloo and Bournemouth . . .	108	2 0	54·0
North British . . .	Carlisle and Edinburgh . . .	98 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 15	43·6
Glas. & S. Western . . .	Kilmarnock to Carlisle . . .	91 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 46	51·6
S. East. & Chatham . . .	Deal to Victoria . . .	84 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 48	46·8
Brighton & S. Coast . . .	Clapham Junction to Fratton . . .	81 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 47	45·6

The following is an analysis of the expenditure of the companies per train mile:—

	d.
Maintenance of way	6·81
Locomotive power	11·71
Rolling stock	4·17
Traffic expenses	13·65
General charges	1·94
Rates and taxes	2·99
Government duty*	0·17
Compensation :	
To employees	0·18
Personal injuries to passengers	0·08
Damage to goods	0·33
Legal and Parliamentary expenses	0·16
Miscellaneous	1·49

Total (exclusive of expenditure on steam-boats, docks, harbours, and canals) 44·67

* For Great Britain only. The railway passenger duty is not charged in Ireland.

Electrical Working.

At the end of 1912 the length of line (in equivalent of single track) worked solely by electricity was 210 $\frac{3}{4}$ miles, and 281 miles were being worked partly by electricity. The corresponding lengths of line at the end of 1911

were 206 $\frac{1}{2}$ and 258 miles respectively. The total quantity of electrical energy used in 1912 was 252,025,833 Board of Trade units as compared with 250,296,470 in 1911. These figures do not represent the entire quantity of electrical energy generated, which exceeds the quantity used, owing to wastage in conversion.

Accidents.

During the year 1913, 1,131 persons were killed and 9,054 were injured by accidents due to the running of trains or the movement of railway vehicles. The average yearly figures for the previous ten years were 1,086 and 7,508 respectively. The number of passengers killed on the railway by accidents to trains was 33; by accidents from other causes, 110. The number of railway servants killed in 1913 by accidents to trains was 8; by accidents from other causes, 414. The total number of passengers injured during 1913 was 2,947—723 by accidents to trains, and 2,224 by accidents from other causes. The total number of railway servants injured was 5,753—145 from accidents to trains, and 5,608 by accidents from other causes. The coupling and uncoupling of vehicles caused 16 servants to be killed and 684 to be injured.

COLLIERY DISASTERS—KING'S HIGHWAY.

COLLIERY DISASTERS IN GREAT BRITAIN SINCE 1857.

Year.	Colliery.	County.	Lives lost.
1857	Lund Hill . . .	Yorkshire . . .	189
1860	Risca . . .	Monmouthshire . . .	145
1862	Hartley . . .	Northumberland . . .	202
1866	Oaks, Hoyle Mill . . .	Yorkshire . . .	388
1867	Ferndale . . .	Glamorganshire . . .	178
1875	Swaithe . . .	Yorkshire . . .	140
1877	High Blantyre . . .	Lanarkshire . . .	200
1878	Florida . . .	Lancashire . . .	180
1878	Ebbw Vale . . .	Monmouthshire . . .	263
1880	Risca . . .	Monmouthshire . . .	120
1880	Seaham . . .	Durham . . .	164
1880	Pen-y-graig . . .	Glamorganshire . . .	101
1885	Clifton Hall . . .	Lancashire . . .	178
1890	Llanerch . . .	Monmouthshire . . .	176
1892	Park Slip . . .	Glamorganshire . . .	116

Year.	Colliery.	County.	Lives lost.
1893	Coombs . . .	Yorkshire . . .	139
1894	Aloion . . .	Glamorganshire . . .	286
1901	Universal (Senghenydd) . . .	Glamorganshire . . .	81
1905	Clydach Vale . . .	Glamorganshire . . .	32
1905	Wattstown . . .	Glamorganshire . . .	120
1906	Wingate . . .	Durham . . .	23
1908	Hamstead . . .	Warwickshire . . .	25
1908	Maypole . . .	Lancashire . . .	76
1909	Darran (Bargoed) . . .	Monmouthshire . . .	23
1909	West Stanley . . .	Durham . . .	163
1910	Wellington (Whitehaven), May 11th . . .	Cumberland . . .	136
1910	Hulton, Dec. 21st . . .	Lancashire . . .	311
1912	Cadeby . . .	Yorkshire . . .	87
1913	Cadder . . .	Lanarkshire . . .	22
1913	Universal (Senghenydd) . . .	Glamorganshire . . .	430

THE KING'S HIGHWAY.

Under the provisions of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, 1909, the Treasury appoints five persons to constitute a Road Board "for the purposes of improving the facilities for road traffic in the United Kingdom, and of the administration of the road improvement grant." The grant consists at present of the proceeds, less cost of collection, of the motor spirit duties, and the excess or balance of the net proceeds, less cost of collection, of all excise duties payable in respect of carriage licences after payment to local authorities through the Local Taxation Accounts of sums specified in Part V. of the Revenue Act, 1911.

The Road Board, constituted under the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, 1909, have power to make advances to Highway Authorities for the construction of new roads and the improvement of existing roads. The Board have also power themselves to construct and maintain any new roads, but so far their powers in this direction have not been exercised.

The following are the members of the Board: Sir George S. Gibb (chairman) (£3,000), Right Hon. Lord Pirrie, K.P., Right Hon. Lord Kingsburgh (Sir John Hay Macdonald), Lord Justice-Clerk of Scotland, Lord St. Davids, Lord Montagu de Beaulieu (unpaid); Secretary, W. Rees Jeffreys (£1,000), Assist. do., H. R. Watling (£500), Manager and Engineer, H. P. Maybury (£1,500). Offices, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster.

In their fourth report [Cd. 300, 8]d.] the Board state that their income during the year 1913-14 was—from motor-spirit duties £789,703, from carriage-licence duties £605,248, and from interest from investments £171,162. These amounts, added to previous income, brought up the total receipts of the Board from the date of constitution to £4,810,818.

Up to March 31st, 1914, the Board had made or indicated grants and loans amounting in the aggregate to £5,181,708, and in addition had intimated their willingness to assist the construction of a new western approach to London, which is to be five miles long and 80 ft. wide, and which will start from Chiswick and join the Bath road at Hounslow.

The grants and loans made to March 31st,

1914, were apportioned to the following objects:

Improvement of road crusts . . .	£2,289,036
Road widenings and improvement of curves and corners . . .	175,150
Road diversions . . .	56,939
Reconstruction and improvement of bridges . . .	67,172
New roads and bridges . . .	83,408
Total . . .	£2,630,691

In settling the amount of a grant the Board have generally endeavoured, so far as the funds available would permit, to fix it in each case, as nearly as practicable, at 75 per cent. of the net cost of the improvement contained in the work.

The mileage of public roads maintained by local authorities in England and Wales in 1911 was 159,671, of which 118,642 were "rural roads." The amount expended (otherwise than out of loans) upon their maintenance and repair was £8,304,183, the average cost per mile being £50. Loan charges amounted to £3,773,323. The mileage in Scotland was 21,816, and the cost (including loan charges) £1,242,765. The Irish mileage was 58,334, and the cost (including loan charges) £1,080,794.

The number of accidents caused by vehicles in England and Wales in 1913 was 39,793, as compared with 34,186 in 1912. Of these accidents, 4,743 were fatal. Of the fatal accidents, 1,189 were caused by mechanically propelled vehicles. These vehicles were also responsible for 26,135 of the 38,050 non-fatal accidents reported to the police. Scotland had 219 fatal accidents, 133 being caused by mechanically propelled vehicles. These vehicles were also responsible for 2,064 of the 3,240 non-fatal accidents. Ireland's fatal accidents were 137; 53 being caused by mechanically propelled vehicles, which were also responsible for 728 of the 1,254 non-fatal accidents in that country.

For London Traffic see p. 93.

The Roads Improvement Association was formed in '86 and incorporated in '98, to secure reform in the system of administering the highways of the United Kingdom, and to obtain better, wider, dustless, and more conveniently planned roads and footways. Seco., Wallace F. Riche. Offices: 15, Dartmouth St., Westminster.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY.

Aggregate Records of Electric Supply and Electric Traction.

An abridged Summary of the Returns Analysed in the *Electrical Times* Tables.

(1) Electric Supply Undertakings.

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Number of undertakings	303	319
Financial Results:	£	£
Capital expenditure . . .	63,788,732	66,902,751
Revenue . . .	8,350,999	9,120,611
„ meter rents, etc.	324,901	353,642
Total revenue . . .	8,675,900	9,474,253
Working expenses . . .	4,086,704	4,713,088
Gross profit . . .	4,589,196	4,761,165
Depreciation and reserve (Cos.) * . . .	1,708,257	1,859,951
Net profit . . .	2,880,939	2,901,214
Gross profit per £100 of capital . . .	7'20	7'11
Depreciation and sinking fund per £100 of capital . . .	2'63	2'78
Net profit per £100 of capital . . .	4'52	4'33

Technical Records:

Board of Trade units sold . . .	1,127,499,742	1,294,384,809
Average price per unit	1'78d.	1'69d.
Working expenses per unit . . .	87d.	87d.
Plant capacity in kws.	961,520	1,060,066
Maximum load in kws.	636,540	702,904
Load factor . . .	20'22%	21'02%

(2) Electric Tramway Undertakings.

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Number of undertakings	95	104
Financial Results:	£	£
Capital expenditure . . .	47,817,441	56,012,466
Traffic revenue . . .	11,156,073	12,162,217
Other revenue . . .	225,291	266,302
Total revenue . . .	11,381,364	12,428,519
Operating costs . . .	6,798,830	7,764,114
Gross profit . . .	4,582,534	4,664,405
Depreciation and reserve (Cos.) * . . .	1,254,414	1,393,723
Net profit . . .	3,328,120	3,270,682
Gross profit per £100 of capital . . .	9'58	8'33
Depreciation and sinking fund per £100 of capital . . .	2'62	2'49
Net profit per £100 of capital . . .	6'96	5'84

* And sinking fund or loan repayments (Local Authorities).

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Miles of track . . .	2,998'95	3,307'14
Car miles run . . .	250,568,239	282,520,216
Passengers carried . . .	2,538,322,351	2,791,883,350
Passengers per car mile	10'13	9'90
Revenue per car mile	10'69d.	10'33d.
Average fare per passenger . . .	1'05d.	1'04d.
Operating costs per passenger . . .	64d.	67d.
Operating costs per car mile . . .	6'51d.	6'60d.

The following figures from "Garcke's Manual" show the total subscribed capital in shares and debentures in the case of companies and of loans in the case of municipal undertakings both for traction and general supply purposes for the years 1913 and 1914:

	1913.	1914.
Municipal supply . . .	£ 46,822,352	£ 49,656,951
„ traction . . .	47,701,448	49,401,499
Companies' supply . . .	54,172,125	58,364,885
„ traction . . .	167,980,268	180,148,034
	316,676,193	337,571,369

The above figures show a total increase of £20,895,176 as compared with £6,990,607 the previous year, an extremely satisfactory figure, as indicating the progressive nature of electricity supply and tramway undertakings in the country.

That the traction concerns should have exhibited so substantial an increase in subscribed capital is the more remarkable in face of the growing competition with the motor-bus.

Of the totals mentioned, the Companies have increased their share and debenture capital by £16,360,526, while the local authorities have added to their loans a sum of £4,534,650.

Electric Supply.

In spite of the outbreak of war, the electrical industry has not by any means suffered to the extent that might have been expected. While it is true that the demand for some classes of electrical apparatus—that may be regarded more or less as luxuries—has fallen off appreciably for the time being, new business has been secured of a value many times greater than that which has been lost.

The electrical industry has, indeed, most to gain from the elimination of German and Austrian competition, for no department of trade was so much in the hands of Continental manufacturers. Electrical plant to the value of millions has been bought in Germany and adjacent countries every year by municipal authorities, supply companies, and traction undertakings. Our supply of carbons for arc lamps was drawn almost exclusively from Germany, and the same country supplied nearly the whole of our requirements in electrical glassware and lighting accessories. German-made cables, motors, batteries, incandescent lamps, switch-gear, and other electrical supplies were exported to this country in huge quantities, while magnetos for motor-car

ignition had become practically a German monopoly.

The electrical industry stands to gain most of all through the placing of orders for plant with British manufacturers instead of Continental firms. At the outbreak of war several large generating sets were on order in Germany, Austria, and Switzerland, and since it has been impossible to obtain delivery, orders for similar plant have been placed with British firms, and at prices that give a satisfactory margin of profit.

The Bradford Corporation, for example, had ordered a 5,000 kilowatt turbo-alternator from the Bergmann Co., of Berlin, and this plant is now being obtained from the British Westinghouse Co., Ltd. A 2,500 kilowatt set had been ordered from the Oerlikon Co., a Swiss firm, by the Carlisle Corporation some time before the outbreak of war, and although its delivery will be delayed, there seems no reason to doubt that it will duly be installed. Among other municipalities that, previous to the war, favoured Continental makers, may be mentioned that of Leeds, which had ordered a 12,000 kilowatt turbo-alternator from Escher Wyss & Co., of Zurich. Foreign plant is also on order for several other English municipalities and companies, much of which cannot be delivered or will be delivered too late to be of service. In the meantime, manufacturers at home are kept going at high pressure in order to supply urgent demands.

One of the most important happenings of the year, so far as electric supply is concerned, was the report presented in April to the London County Council on "Electricity Supply in Greater London," by Messrs. Merz & McLellan. There are no fewer than 65 authorities supplying electrical energy in this area under Parliamentary powers, from 70 power-houses containing 585 engines. This is exclusive of traction supplies and generating stations. There are 49 different systems of supply and distribution pressures. Electric supply in London at present can therefore be described only as chaotic. Uniformity of supply and centralisation of generating plant is therefore not only desirable, but essential, if London is to obtain cheap electricity, and to develop the demand for electricity for lighting, heating, cooking, and power purposes. It is proposed in the Report that the whole of London's electricity should be generated at two or three large stations down the river, and that a high-voltage 3-phase primary distribution system should be standardised with a frequency of 50 cycles per second. If such a huge undertaking, involving an initial outlay of £6,000,000 or £7,000,000, were to be established, the question of control is of vital importance. It is suggested that as neither a municipally- or company-owned bulk supply undertaking nor the establishment of a new concern in competition with the existing undertakings would solve the question, the L.C.C. should promote a Bill setting up some central body with the necessary powers for establishing the undertaking, giving bulk supply and the means of absorbing gradually the different undertakings on commercial and not compulsory terms.

Consideration of the Report was deferred during the summer recess of the Council, but in October and November conferences were held with representatives of the London boroughs, electric supply companies, and local

authorities outside the County of London, and at a meeting in October the Council decided to promote a Bill in the next Parliamentary session on the lines recommended by the experts. The importance of the scheme to London has been somewhat overlooked by the international crisis, but it is to be hoped that something definite will be done towards a rational settlement of the problem for giving London an adequate supply of electricity for domestic and industrial requirements at a cost materially lower than the average now ruling.

During the year extensions of generating plant on a large scale have been necessitated in many districts by the rapidly growing demands for energy, principally for power purposes, but largely also for domestic needs. Among the undertakings that have recently installed large generating sets, or have decided upon big extensions, may be mentioned Leeds, Edinburgh, Walsall, Salford, Bradford, Willesden, St. Pancras, Accrington, Birmingham, Bury, Dundalk, Belfast, Bolton, Warrington, Southwark, Devonport, and Manchester.

In April the Hove Corporation took over the electric supply undertaking that had been run for many years by a private company, and in the autumn decided to carry it on permanently as a municipal concern.

There have been few developments of importance in the design of large electrical plant worthy of note, but the expectations concerning the Ljungstrom turbine, to which reference was made in these notes last year, have been fulfilled in practice. The 1,000 kilowatt set installed by St. Pancras has, indeed, in practice exceeded the figures guaranteed by the makers—the Brush Electrical Engineering Co., Ltd., of Loughborough—and a saving in coal at the rate of £1,700 per annum has been effected. A 5,000 kilowatt turbo-alternator of the same make is now on order for the borough, and further economies are expected when this is in operation.

The largest generating unit at present running in this country is a 15,000-kilowatt 3-phase turbo-alternator by Howden-Siemens, installed during 1913 by the Manchester Corporation. A new station for Manchester is about to be erected at Davyhulme, with a capacity of 120,000 kilowatts, and two 15,000 kilowatt turbo-alternators, as a first instalment, are now being built.

The most remarkable development in electric lighting has been the commercial introduction of the half-watt lamp, the advent of which was foreshadowed in these notes last year. This remarkable lamp has a filament of pure drawn tungsten wire wound in a close spiral, concentrated towards the centre of the bulb, which is filled with nitrogen at a pressure slightly below that of the atmosphere. The filament is run at a temperature far in excess of that attained in the ordinary metal filament lamp, this being made possible by the bunching of the filament towards the centre of the lamp, and the restriction of heat losses by conduction. A long neck is provided in which occurs any blackening that would otherwise be deposited on the bulb itself. Experience has proved that the life of the half-watt lamp averages about 1,000 hours, with negligible diminution of candle-power or increase in current consumption during that period. As its name implies, the lamp has an efficiency of half a watt per candle power, or to put it more correctly, two candles per watt.

Although, when first introduced, the half-watt lamp could only be supplied in units of extremely high candle power, 2,000 candle-power and upwards for commercial voltages, lower units are now obtainable, and on 200-250 volt circuits half-watt lamps of 600 candle-power for a consumption of 300 watts are supplied. For low voltage supplies, correspondingly smaller sizes can be obtained, and there is no technical reason why such lamps should not be produced in candle powers small enough for domestic use. This development is inevitable, and it will be serious for those supply undertakings that depend largely upon the private lighting demand and that adhere to the flat-rate system of charging, for consumers will obtain the same light as they now obtain for half the cost.

Those engineers who realise the coming drop in revenue from private and shop lighting, are taking energetic steps to develop the demand for appliances of electricity apart from lighting, and are encouraging the use of cooking and heating apparatus, as well as of vacuum cleaners, fans, irons, and other domestic devices.

Electric cooking continues to make rapid strides, and many large installations have been put down during the year, while many hundreds of domestic equipments have been added to the list.

In one London district there are upwards of 250 nursing homes, flats, and private residences in which electricity is used exclusively for cooking purposes, some of the larger equipments providing for 200 persons daily. A remarkable instance is that at Hurstmonceux village in Sussex, where a private company, working without statutory powers, has placed electric cookers in 38 cottages and small houses. Of the 108 buildings in the village, no fewer than 98 have the electric light.

Great improvements have been effected in the design of heating elements for cooking and heating apparatus; improvements in heating apparatus include the use of special fireclay as a base upon which can be wound nickel-chrome resistance wire that can safely be operated at a bright red heat without risk of breakdown or of any deterioration in the clay. Such elements give out a large proportion of radiant heat, and have a cheerful glowing appearance that make them very popular. The lamp radiator is not quite so popular as it was a year or so ago, users preferring the more robust and less glaring electric "fire," such as the Belling, Jackson, Ferranti, Calor, and Ensign.

No fewer than 22 electric supply undertakings now supply current for heating and cooking purposes at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per unit, either on a flat rate or in conjunction with a fixed charge covering the use of electricity for all domestic purposes, including lighting.

Among other electrical developments, the electric vehicle must not be overlooked. An Electric Vehicle Committee has been formed in conjunction with the Incorporated Municipal Electrical Association, and has done most excellent work, not only by bringing the advantages of the electric vehicle before likely users, but by securing a uniform tariff for energy supplied for battery charging, and by standardising sizes of battery plates and cases, voltage of batteries, type of charging plug and socket, and many other details.

At the outset of the war the military authori-

ties commandeered a considerable proportion of the commercial motor vehicles in use by public bodies and private firms, but they confined their attentions to petrol-driven cars. Those who had adopted electric road-traction suffered no inconvenience, therefore, and the shortage of petrol vehicles proved of considerable assistance in developing the electric vehicle industry. The Edison Company sold every machine, pleasure and commercial, that it had in stock, within a few days of the outbreak of hostilities, and has been working at high pressure to fill orders on hand. Other makers report similar activity, and there seems reason to believe that the industry has at length been firmly established. In America there are several thousand industrial electric vehicles in daily operation, in spite of poor road surfaces and high prices for current. The field over here is more favourable for the electric, for our roads are good, and current is available nearly everywhere at $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per unit for battery charging.

The Edison battery continues to maintain its reputation of mechanical strength, durability, and high efficiency, and from most points of view it is the most suitable for road traction. Its ability to withstand exceedingly high rates of charge and discharge is, of course, a feature of utmost importance. Lead batteries are still used, however, and have been much improved during recent years.

The number of electric light provisional orders for which application was made during 1914 was again greater than that for the previous year, the respective totals being 51 and 47. Local authorities were responsible for 20, the remaining 31 being applied for on behalf of companies or persons. It would appear as if the proportion between the municipally- and company-inspired applications was rising rapidly in favour of the latter class, for whereas in earlier years the applications by local bodies largely outnumbered those by companies, the latter now account for about 60 per cent. of the total number of applications. Of the number applied for in 1914, 43 were granted wholly or in part, and were confirmed subsequently by Parliament, and 8 were rejected for various reasons. Since 1882 application has been made for 1,548 orders, of which 1,223 received Parliamentary sanction. Of the 33 licences granted by the Board of Trade prior to 1903, none are at present in force, while 367 orders have been revoked, repealed, or have lapsed, leaving 856 in operation.

By referring to the adjoining table showing the aggregate records of electric supply undertakings, it will be noticed that this year the total net profit, which had been steadily maintained at an increasing rate in previous years, shows a decline from 4'52 to 4'33 per cent. of capital. The actual net profit realised was somewhat higher, but the capital involved to earn this was greater by upwards of £3,000,000, hence the smaller percentage return. Then again, it must be borne in mind that, very wisely, a larger percentage of the gross profit is being contributed by electric supply undertakings to depreciation and sinking funds, the percentage in 1913-14 being 2'78 as compared with 2'68 and 2'57 in the two preceding years.

The number of Board of Trade units sold shows again a substantial increase over the figure for 1912-13, the output being greater by no less than 107,000,000. Every year the average price obtained from electricity supply

exhibits a reduction, and it now stands at 1'60d. per unit, comparing with 1'78d. in 1912-13. It is of interest to note that only so far back as 1907-8 the average price obtained was 2'10d. The large proportion of low-priced units now supplied for traction, power, and domestic purposes apart from lighting, as well as reductions in the lighting tariff, account for the lower all-round price obtained, which, while returning a satisfactory margin of profit, tends still further to encourage the use of electricity for industrial and domestic purposes.

A substantial improvement in the load factor is recorded, the figure having risen from 18'58 per cent. in 1907-8 to its present value of 21'02 per cent. This is due, of course, to the improved day load secured from traction, power, cooking, and heating supplies, and no doubt it will advance as much or more during the present year.

Traction.

During the year there has been but little activity in tramway construction. Most towns of any size now have their systems fairly complete to supply local needs, and the tendency now seems to be in the direction of connecting up neighbouring systems so as to provide for through-running facilities.

The London County Council's powers to run trailer-cars have been increased materially during the year, and on several South London routes, as well as along the Embankment, trailer-cars are permitted during busy periods. Application is to be made for power to run trailer-cars on the lines north of the Thames. Sanction has been given to the employment of trailer-cars on the London United system.

Since the outbreak of war, passenger receipts on the L.C.C. tramways have increased substantially, due to the lessened competition by motor omnibuses, large numbers of which have been commandeered for active service by the military authorities. This improvement is, of course, only of a temporary nature, but it is none the less welcome.

The street transit problems at Manchester are becoming of serious moment, and have been engaging the attention of the Tramways Department. The manager, Mr. J. M. McElroy, has visited towns at home and abroad with a view to discovering the best means for dealing with the growing needs of the district. In a report on the subject Mr. McElroy proposes to deal with immediate requirements by providing additional arterial tramway routes and suitable terminals in the centre of the city. One new street is projected, and several others are to be widened.

In September the tramways power house of the Sheffield Corporation at Kelham Island was taken over by the Electric Supply Committee, and amalgamated with the Necpsend and Commercial Street stations. All three stations are now under the control of the committee, which gives a supply to the tramways at 8d. per unit.

At Southend-on-Sea and at Liverpool interesting departures have been made in connection with tramway construction. In America and in Germany attempts have been made so to lay out a tramway that the cars will not hamper nor be hampered by other traffic, and at the same time that the tramway itself may not be an eyesore. This involves street planning, the cost of which is usually pro-

hibitive in urban districts, but is possible when opening up new estates. At Southend, the "west end" residential quarter is at Thorpe Bay, and the Corporation tramways have been extended to serve this district, which is otherwise poorly equipped with facilities for transport, by a circular route some four miles in length. Over a great part of this length a double track has been laid alongside a new roadway, but separated by an ornamental border of shrubs and trees, the tramway construction resembling that of a railway. The carriage-way has a width of 100 ft. The new route is not only picturesque, but permits of faster running with greater safety. There are fixed stopping-places, with approaches from the roadway.

At Liverpool extensions of the tramway system from Edge Lane to the Bowring Estate at Roby have been carried out on similar lines. The new route is nearly three miles in length, with double track most of the way. Grass is laid between and at the side of the track, which is bordered by trees and shrubs, a carriage-way 80 ft. wide with 10 ft. pathways being laid on one side of the track, and in other portions on both sides, narrower roads being provided in this case. Both at Southend and Liverpool standard overhead tramway construction, with centre poles, has been followed.

At Hastings the Dolter surface-contact system has been condemned by the Board of Trade and has been removed. Among other new tramway schemes now under consideration or in progress should be mentioned the Dearne Valley Light Railways, involving some 18 miles of route, for which sanction has been received.

At Bristol the Corporation has secured powers to acquire the local tramways system, one of the oldest in the country, which for many years has been run successfully by the Bristol Tramways and Carriage Co.

Interest in the trolley-bus continues, but few new lines are actually under construction. Experience with the system at Keighley shows that the current consumption averages 9 unit per bus mile, the total operating costs working out at 7d. per car mile as compared with 1s. 3d. for a petrol-bus. The revenue is about 11d. per car mile.

Rotherham contemplates extensions of the railless trolley system; while experiments are being conducted both at Hove and Brighton with Cedes trolley-buses.

So far as work in connection with the electrification of railways is concerned, not a great deal has to be recorded. Early in the year the London & South-western Railway announced its intention of electrifying its suburban services, and in October it issued £1,000,000 in 5% redeemable preference shares for the purpose of carrying out the work. It is gratifying to note that, in spite of the war, the issue was largely over-subscribed. The sections to be electrified at once include: (1) the "Roundabout" from Waterloo to Kingston, Twickenham, and Richmond, and back again to Waterloo; (2) the Wimbledon line *via* Southfields; (3) the Hounslow loop; (4) the Shepperton line; and (5) the Hampton Court branch. Work on sections 1, 2, and 3 is being pushed forward, and it is hoped that the lines will soon be opened for electrical working. It is satisfactory to note that the whole of the contracts have been placed with British

firms. The South-western line is, therefore, in a better position than the London, Brighton & South Coast Railway, which is electrifying additional sections, including the line from Balham, *via* Norbury, Selhurst, and West Croydon to Wallington. Other sections are to follow. This company, however, had placed large contracts with the A.E.G. of Berlin, which is unable to deliver the material, and may never be in a position to do so. Although it was hoped to have the sections named in operation during the spring of 1915, the scheme seems to have been hung up, and it will probably be impossible to obtain suitable British-made cables and other material for many months.

The extension of the Central London Railway to Ealing, where it will make connection with the Great Western main line, is proceeding, but no date for the opening has yet been announced.

Sanction has been given to the Midland Railway Co. to construct new lines and widenings on its Tilbury and Southend system. There is to be a new line at Hornchurch and another between Barking and Pitsea, while the line between Barking and Upminster is to be widened. Powers have been acquired for working these sections electrically, the schemes forming part of that for electrifying the whole line from Fenchurch Street to Shoburyness.

Good progress is being made by the London & North-western Railway Co. in connection with the sections of its section about to be converted to electrical working. The Hampstead Junction line and the North London line were well in hand, while by the time the company's new power-house is completed (this is expected to be in the spring of 1915), the junction at Queen's Park will be ready for the through service between Watford and the

Bakerloo tube. About the same time the line between Watford and Broad Street should be completed. The remaining section to be converted, that between Queen's Park and Euston, is well in hand, but will not be ready for traffic till late in 1915.

The section between Earl's Court and Willesden was opened for traffic in May, so that no steam trains are now running on any part of the District Railway Co.'s system or those allied with it.

It is of interest to note that the District Railway Company has been able to run 239 electric trains daily between Hammersmith and Earl's Court in place of 107 steam trains, a striking testimony to the handiness of electrical operation and to its safety. Among other improvements on the Underground system, the alterations at the Charing Cross station should be mentioned, the new escalators between the District and the Bakerloo having been opened in March. The interchange junction at Charing Cross between the District, Hampstead, and Bakerloo railways was opened early in the summer, and fills a much-felt want. New escalators were opened in May at the Oxford Circus Station of the London Electric Railway. These are at present the largest things of their kind, the incline between the lower and upper levels measuring 121 ft. Each stairway can carry 600 passengers at one time, the running speed being 90 ft. per minute.

A scheme for extending southwards the Bakerloo line to the Crystal Palace is likely to materialise, and, in view of this, the project for constructing a high-speed tube railway on the Kearney system has been abandoned.

In the North, an electric tube railway is under construction beneath the Tyne, and will connect North with South Shields.

CABLES AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

In 1897 there were 1,300 submarine cables, with a total length of 162,000 nautical miles; and in 1914 the numbers had increased to 2,861 cables, with a total length of 286,242 nautical miles. Of these, 2,375 cables with length of 48,667 nautical miles belonged to Governments; and 486 cables with a length of 237,575 nautical miles belonged to private Companies. Great Britain initiated submarine telegraphy, and the globe is now almost encircled by British cables—the Eastern and Associated (private), and the Pacific (State). The following details of the more important cables of the world have mostly been selected from the full account given in the last edition of *The Electrician Directory* :—

Principal Government Cables.

	No. of Cables.	Length in miles.
British India	157	1,988
France and Algeria	49*	2,596
France (Internat. and Colonial)	16	8,479
Germany	97*	2,946
Great Britain and Ireland . . .	222*	3,037
Inter-Colonial System (Pacific Cable)	6	9,279
Japan	149	4,248
Spain	25	3,129

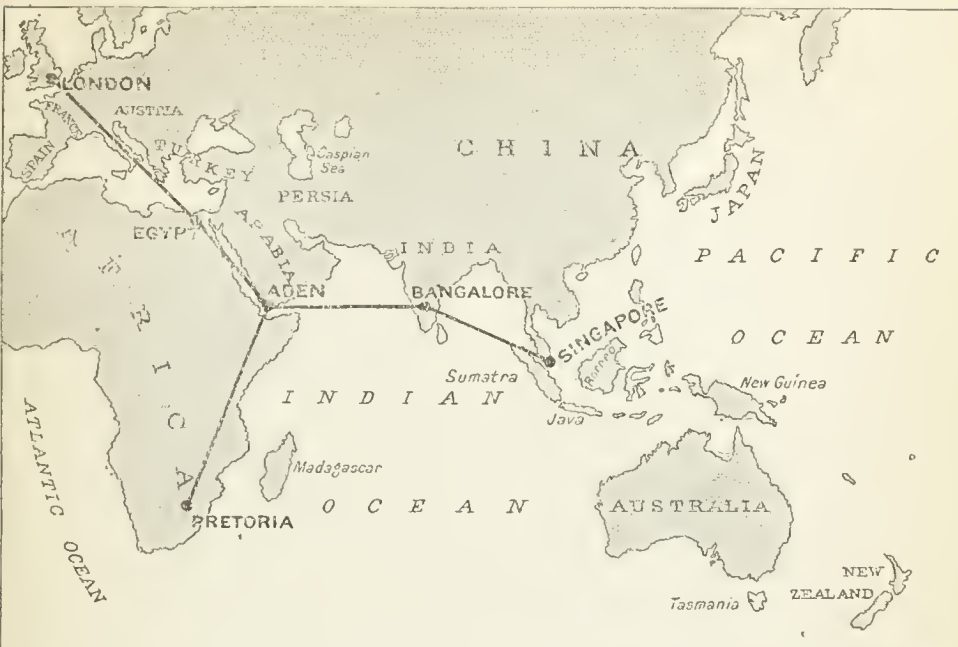
* Including half of the cables owned jointly by other Governments.

Principal Companies' Cables.

	No. of Cables.	Length in miles.
Anglo-American	18	9,509
Central and South American . .	21	11,793
Commercial	15	17,274
Commercial Pacific	6	10,010
Compagnie Française	24	11,430
Deutsch Atlantische	5	9,660
Eastern	140	46,613
Eastern Extension	33	26,219
Eastern and South African . . .	18	10,517
Western (and associated lines).	40	23,837
Western Union	9	10,796

Great Britain is connected with Europe by Government cables, and also by the Eastern Co.'s route to Vigo and Gibraltar, and thence to Malta; while Scandinavia and Russia are reached by the cables of the Great Northern Co., except as regards Norway, which is now served by the two Government systems.

There are 17 cables across the North Atlantic, most of them belonging to, or controlled by, the Commercial and Western Union companies. The West Indies are reached at Jamaica, either *via* Halifax to Bermuda, or *via* New York or Florida to Havana. North Africa is connected to Europe by the Eastern Co.'s cables from Gibraltar to Tangier, Malta to Tripoli, and Malta to Alexandria.



Stanford's Geogr. Estab^l. London.

Map showing the chain of stations as provided for in the contract between the Government and the Marconi Company.

The east coast of South America is reached at Pernambuco by the Eastern Co.'s cables as far as Azores or Lisbon, and from there by the Western Co., *via* St. Vincent. The Western Co. has completed a new cable giving Buenos Aires direct communication with Europe, *via* Ascension.

The African Direct and West African Companies have cables from Lisbon—the former *via* St. Vincent, the latter *via* Madeira. These extend to Bonny (Nigeria), calling at Sierra Leone and other places on the West coast.

The Eastern and South African Co.'s cables run from Aden to Durban, branching from Zanzibar to Mauritius, where they meet the Australian route.

The Eastern Co. affords direct communication to Cape Town, *via* Madeira, St. Vincent, Ascension, and St. Helena; and, in conjunction with the Eastern Extension cables, this is continued to Perth and Adelaide, *via* Mauritius and Keeling Islands. This forms an all-British route to Australia and New Zealand.

Between Great Britain and India, the Eastern Co.'s cables run *via* Malta to Alexandria, and thence through the Red Sea, *via* Aden, to Bombay. The Eastern Extension cables continue this route from Madras to the Straits Settlements and Singapore; and from there they run to Hong-Kong and Shanghai, and finally connect with the Australian land lines at Port Darwin.

The British Pacific Cable is "all-British," owned and worked by the Governments of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and runs from Vancouver, on the west coast of Canada, to Fanning Island, Fiji,

and Norfolk Island in the Pacific, and thence to New Zealand and Queensland respectively. A new cable connects Auckland and Sydney. For the year ending March 1913 the subsidy to be provided was £32,269 17s. 5d.

An interesting development is that of the Western Union Cable System (comprising the cables of the Western Union Telegraph Company, the Anglo American Telegraph Company, Ltd., and the Direct United States Cable Company, Ltd.), who have introduced Cable Letter services between the United Kingdom and the United States and Canada at extremely low rates—Cable letters, deliverable on the morning of the day following that on which they are handed in, costing but 3s. for twelve words; and week-end cable letters, which are accepted any time up to midnight on Saturday and are deliverable on the following Monday morning, costing but 4s. 6d. for 24 words.

Cable-letters at correspondingly low rates are also accepted by the Western Union Cable System for Australia, New Zealand, Argentine Republic, Chili, Peru, and Cuba.

At the Imperial Conference 1911 a State-owned Trans-Atlantic Cable, connecting with a State-owned Trans-Canadian land line, so as to make an "All-Red" route, was strongly advocated; and a Report (Jan. 1914) of the Dominions Royal Commission (Chairman, Sir E. Vincent), while recommending drastic reforms as regards cables to Australasia, gives more evidence from Australia and New Zealand in favour of this Imperial scheme; but so far the British Government has been satisfied with the Postmaster-General's alternatives: (1) Imperial Wireless Telegraphy, (2) reduced rates from the Cable Companies. Admittedly, the

proposed Atlantic Cable would probably not be a financial success; but Mr. Charles Bright has maintained in the *Quarterly Review* (April 1913) that "a cable is the only secure means of communication in a strategic sense."

In pursuance of the resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1911 "that the great importance of wireless telegraphy for social, commercial, and defensive purposes renders it desirable that a chain of British State-owned wireless stations should be established within the Empire," the Imperial and Dominion Governments concerned entered into negotiations which resulted in July 1912 in a contract with the Marconi Company for the erection of wireless stations at London, Egypt (or Cyprus), Aden, Pretoria, Bangalore, and Singapore. The Australian and New Zealand Governments, having wireless schemes of their own in progress, were not signatories to the Imperial contract. The ratification of the contract by a Parliamentary resolution was delayed as the result of public criticism. Accordingly a Select Committee of inquiry was appointed (October 1912), which, in their report (January 1913) recommended that the Government should, as a matter of urgency, secure sites for the suggested Imperial Wireless Stations, but should first obtain the advice of a Committee of experts as to which was the best system of wireless telegraphy. This Advisory Committee (with Lord Parker as Chairman) reported that the Marconi system was at present the only system capable of fulfilling the requirements, though in some respects it might be better for the Government itself to undertake the business.

Negotiations were thereupon resumed by the Government with the Marconi Company—which had repudiated the contract on the ground of undue delay in ratification—and a new Contract was signed (July 1913), similar to the original one but with certain modifications. It was duly ratified by the House of Commons in August.

Under the terms of this contract the six stations named will be operated by the Marconi Company at cost price for account of the Government for a preliminary period of not less than six, and not more than twelve months, and thereafter (if successful working has been established) by the Government. The company is to receive a payment of £60,000 for each station, exclusive of site, foundations for machinery and buildings, and the buildings themselves, which, if so required, will be constructed by the company at cost price for account of the Governments. The terms further provide that the company shall receive 10 per cent. of the gross receipts of all the long-distance stations so erected for the term of the agreement, which is twenty-eight years from the date of the opening to service of the first three stations; but there is to be a proportionate reduction of the royalty on any particular station if the Postmaster-General shall at any time find it advantageous to dis-

pense with the apparatus of the Marconi Company in favour of that of some other system. The Postmaster-General—at any time before the completion of the stations—may cancel the agreement concerning the stations in India, South Africa, and Singapore, subject to payment for any work done. The Government will have power to end the agreement at the expiration of eighteen years. Since the contract was ratified, the Marconi Company has acquired an important interest in the French company which owns the patent rights of the Goldschmidt system outside Germany.

The Postmaster-General's Annual Statement (May 1914) expressed the hope that a successful competitor would arrive to keep down the charges of the Marconi Co.

The Postmaster-General's Committee, appointed (Nov. 1913) to consider how far and by what means the State should make provision for research work in connection with Wireless Telegraphy, issued a Report (June) recommending the establishment of a National Committee for Telegraphic Research, and of a National Research Laboratory. Another Committee was appointed (Jan.) to inquire into the different systems of high speed Telegraphy: Chairman, Captain Norton, M.P.; Sir J. Gavey, C.B., Mr. J. Lee, Mr. W. M. Mordey, Mr. A. M. Ogilvie, C.B., Mr. W. Slingo, and Mr. A. B. Walkley; Secretary, Mr. G. O. Wood, G.P.O.

During the year 1909-10 the Post Office acquired from the Marconi Company and Lloyd's their coast stations in the United Kingdom open for commercial communication with ships. Another station was opened at Stonehaven, near Aberdeen, in April 1914. But the Marconi Company has long-distance stations at Poldhu (Cornwall) and Clifden (Galway), and the Postmaster-General has granted a licence to the former station for a commercial telegraph service between England and Spain. The Marconi Co. has also just constructed two new stations—one at Carnarvon (Wales), and the other at Belmar (New York), in connection with a world-girdling plan. Giving evidence before the "Dominions Royal Commission," in July, Mr. Godfrey Isaacs said that on the Carnarvon-Belmar route they would be able to send a hundred words a minute; and they proposed to organise a Press Service between this country and Canada at the rate of a halfpenny per word.

By the Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act, 1914, all British ships carrying fifty or more persons—and also foreign ships entering British ports—will have to be provided with a wireless telegraphy installation.

The Wireless Telegraph Act, 1904, rendered it illegal for any person to instal or work wireless telegraph apparatus in the United Kingdom, or on board British ships in territorial waters, except with the licence of the Postmaster-General, and so placed wireless telegraphy under Government control for strategic purposes.

WINES—THE BEST VINTAGES.

Clarets.—1899 and 1900 perfect types of this wine; 1901-2 poor; 1904 medium; 1905 good; 1906 poor; 1907 good; 1908 poor; 1909 fair; 1911 best of the century; 1910 and 1912 medium to poor.

Champagnes.—1865 and 1874 most famous in

living memory; 1911 almost equal in excellence; 1895 very fair; 1896 inferior; 1898-99-00 very good; 1901 moderate; 1904 and 1906 high-class; 1905-10 average to poor; 1912 medium.

Ports.—1890 and 1896 famous vintages; 1903, 1904, 1908, 1911, 1912 high-class.

BRITISH TRADE IN 1914.

As a preliminary to the detailed consideration of the main trade movements of 1914, it is convenient and useful to examine some of the broader features of our external commerce, so as to gain a clear view of its general characteristics, while at the same time such a survey affords indications of its tendency. It is also advantageous to regard the matter under various heads, with the view of ascertaining in which direction progress is being made, and in which matters are backward or stationary. By way of introduction, therefore, we give a series of specially compiled tables, based on official statistics, which are designed to show what the general movements have been over a long term of years. We begin with a table exhibiting, decade by decade, what have been the

Sources of British Imports.

Imports from	1893.	1903.	1913.
	(£1,000)	(£1,000)	(£1,000)
Russia	18,575	30,933	39,746
Scandinavia (including Denmark) . . .	20,923	32,862	45,715
Germany	26,365	34,533	50,976
Holland	28,851	34,974	51,155
Belgium	16,840	27,792	39,778
France	43,658	49,347	55,323
United States	91,784	122,113	144,565
South and Central America	17,436	35,199	72,640
Other countries	48,396	61,176	78,713
Total foreign . . .	312,837	428,929	578,611
British India	26,234	32,305	48,432
Straits Settlements	4,518	10,247	15,796
South Africa	5,550	5,795	12,119
Australia	21,800	17,058	33,075
New Zealand	8,055	13,454	20,337
N. American Colonies	13,344	26,667	28,771
Other possessions	12,350	8,143	26,593
Total colonial . . .	91,851	113,671	190,123
Grand total . . .	404,688	542,600	768,734

Some particulars about the years contrasted are necessary to make a true comparison. In 1893 the effects of the Baring crisis were still to a certain extent felt, and conditions generally were not very favourable. In 1903 we had begun the period of marked expansion which, with temporary fluctuations, was in progress until 1913, the best year British trade has ever experienced. It will thus be recognised that the figures rather over-state the real expansion during the past twenty years. Even allowing for this fact, however, the growth of our imports during that period has been immense. In some respects the prosperity of the country can be better judged from the import than from the export figures. The former indicate the state of trade activity, particularly as regards the category of raw materials, etc., with considerable accuracy, while they also show the

large sums received from abroad as interest in foreign investments.

As regards the proportion which our imports from foreign countries bear to those from British possessions, fluctuations necessarily occur from natural and unavoidable causes. As is shown later, the most important imports are food stuffs and raw materials. The production of these everywhere depend upon climatic conditions, and all countries have sometimes a large and sometimes a small surplus to export.

Destination of British Exports.

When we come to the question of exports, climatic conditions only play a subsidiary part, as two-thirds of the shipments consist of manufactured goods; but it is a matter of satisfaction that our trade is expanding most rapidly with the more progressive countries. In spite of commercial rivalry with Germany, that country took in 1913 more than twice as much from us as twenty years ago, and is one of our most valuable customers. Our shipments to Russia and Scandinavia have more than doubled, and those to France, China and Japan, and South and Central America have about doubled. Our sales in India and the Colonies are more than twice as large as they were in 1893.

Exports to	1893.	1903.	1913.
	(£1,000)	(£1,000)	(£1,000)
Russia	10,364	16,164	27,694
Scandinavia (including Denmark) . . .	9,097	12,976	22,490
Germany	27,954	34,516	60,506
Holland	15,746	14,040	21,301
Belgium	13,016	12,747	24,224
France	19,796	23,147	41,623
United States	35,715	41,605	59,453
China and Japan	8,431	11,635	29,838
South and Central America	26,927	25,054	58,492
Other countries	31,428	49,005	81,974
Total foreign . . .	198,474	240,889	427,595
British India	29,932	35,320	71,670
Straits Settlements and Ceylon	1,849	4,712	6,006
Australasia	16,943	25,084	49,610
South Africa	9,356	27,011	23,278
N. American Colonies	8,561	12,744	28,302
Other possessions	12,023	14,613	28,350
Total colonial . . .	78,664	119,484	207,225
Grand total . . .	277,138	360,373	634,820

The distribution of our exports among British possessions and foreign countries is proportionately the same as in the case of imports, and varies within comparatively narrow limits. An illustration of the importance of propinquity in trade relations is to be found in the fact that nearly a third of our exports go to European countries.

BRITISH TRADE IN 1914.

Percentages of Imports from and Exports to Foreign Countries.

By way of supplement to the foregoing tables, and in order to facilitate comparisons, we give a list of percentages, showing at a glance the proportions which the imports from and the exports to various countries bear to the aggregate figures, the years being the same as those already selected:—

Percentages of Imports from Various Countries.

Imports from	1893.	1903.	1913.
Russia	4'6	5'7	5'2
Scandinavia (including Denmark).	5'2	6'1	6'0
Germany	6'5	6'5	6'7
Holland	7'2	6'5	6'7
Belgium	4'2	5'1	5'2
France	10'8	9'1	7'2
United States	22'4	22'3	18'9
South and Central America	4'3	6'5	9'5
Other countries	11'9	11'3	10'2
Total foreign	77'1	79'1	75'6
British India	6'5	5'9	6'2
Straits Settlements and Ceylon	1'1	1'9	2'1
South Africa	1'4	1'1	1'6
Australia	5'5	3'1	4'9
New Zealand	2'0	2'5	2'6
N. American Colonies	3'3	4'9	3'6
Other possessions	3'1	1'5	3'4
Total colonial	22'9	20'9	24'4
Grand total	100'0	100'0	100'0

Percentages of Exports to Various Countries.

Exports to	1893.	1903.	1913.
Russia	3'7	4'5	4'3
Scandinavia (including Denmark).	3'2	3'5	3'5
Germany	10'1	9'6	9'5
Holland	5'6	3'9	3'4
Belgium	4'7	3'5	3'8
France	7'1	6'4	6'1
United States	12'9	11'3	9'3
China and Japan	3'0	3'3	4'7
South and Central America	9'7	7'0	9'2
Other countries	11'3	13'7	12'9
Total foreign	71'3	66'7	67'2
British India	10'8	9'8	11'3
Straits Settlements and Ceylon	0'6	1'3	1'0
South Africa	3'9	7'0	3'7
Australasia	6'1	7'5	7'8
N. American Colonies	3'0	3'6	4'5
Other possessions	4'3	4'1	4'5
Total colonial	28'7	33'3	32'8
Grand total	100'0	100'0	100'0

NATURE OF THE FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

In addition to the analysis of what may be described as the geographical distribution of our external trade, it is well also to consider its nature. This is done, as regards imports, in the following table, where the goods we receive are dealt with in categories over a period of thirteen years:—

Imports from Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

	1900.	1906.	1913.
Food-stuffs, etc. (£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
From foreign countries	177,592	179,650	214,402
From British possessions	42,378	58,508	76,000
Total	219,970	238,158	290,402
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured.			
From foreign countries	120,910	147,906	191,840
From British possessions	51,120	63,572	89,983
Total	172,030	211,478	281,823
Articles wholly or partly manufactured.			
From foreign countries	112,773	136,303	170,118
From British possessions	15,636	19,506	23,484
Total	128,409	155,839	193,602
Miscellaneous.			
From foreign countries	2,159	1,863	2,451
From British possessions	507	580	656
Total	2,666	2,443	3,117
Summary.			
From foreign countries	413,434	465,723	578,611
From British possessions	109,641	142,165	190,123
Grand total	523,075	607,888	768,734

Usually food-stuffs constitute the most important portion of our imports, as the density of our population and the fact that wheat and many other food staples can be produced most cheaply in countries where the soil is prolific and agricultural land abundant, renders us as well as other European nations (particularly Germany) more and more dependent on overseas supplies which are brought to us, mainly in British vessels, at very low cost. It may be noted, however, that while in 1900 the excess of food stuffs over raw material was about 22 per cent., in 1913 it was only 3 per cent., partly

BRITISH TRADE IN 1914.

owing to trade activity, and partly because raw materials were mostly dear.

Our imports of manufactured articles show a steady, but by no means unreasonable increase. When it is remembered that they largely consist of goods not produced in this country at all, or which can only be made here at a disadvantage, it will be realised that the actual competition with home producers is small.

Exports of Home Products to Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

	1900.	1906.	1913.
	(£1000)	(£1000)	(£1000)
Food-stuffs, etc.			
To foreign countries	6,703	12,404	20,056
To British possessions	7,346	8,711	12,532
Total .	14,049	21,115	32,588
Raw Materials and Articles mainly un-manufactured.			
To foreign countries	41,363	40,384	65,978
To British possessions	3,624	2,884	3,927
Total .	44,987	43,268	69,905
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.			
To foreign countries	146,369	198,031	238,912
To British possessions	81,933	107,497	172,456
Total .	228,302	305,528	411,368
Miscellaneous.			
To foreign countries	2,322	3,414	6,606
To British possessions	1,532	2,250	4,778
Total .	3,854	5,664	11,384
Summary.			
To foreign countries	196,757	254,234	331,552
To British possessions	94,435	121,341	193,693
Grand total .	291,192	375,575	525,245

Our exports in 1913 constitute a record, and the expansion since 1900 is very noteworthy. Food-stuffs form an unimportant section on the whole, and that of raw materials, etc., consists largely of coal, particulars as to which are given later. More than three-fourths of the total consists of manufactured goods, the increase in which during the past thirteen years have been over 80 per cent.

TRADE MOVEMENTS.

During 1914 there was a reaction in our foreign trade, at first rather undecided, but necessarily becoming pronounced on the outbreak of war. The detailed figures of imports for the first ten months of the year were as follows, contrasted with those of the two previous years. Though the war has caused

considerable contraction in the figures, there has been steady imports since August :—

Month.	Imports.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.
	(£1,000)	(£1,000)	(£1,000)
January	66,965	71,243	68,017
February	59,715	63,788	62,051
March	61,166	61,342	66,935
April	60,405	62,954	61,625
May	55,667	61,278	59,103
June	50,668	58,300	58,272
July	58,300	61,780	59,384
August	59,695	55,976	42,362
September	57,185	61,359	45,052
October	71,023	71,733	51,559
Totals (10 months)	600,179	629,762	529,008

The movement in exports has been of a similar character, though during the last three months (Aug., Sept. and Oct.) conditions have been quite abnormal.

Month.	Exports (Home Products only).		
	1912.	1913.	1914.
	(£1,000)	(£1,000)	(£1,000)
January	40,417	45,446	47,806
February	37,490	40,174	41,262
March	40,714	41,690	44,519
April	32,887	43,052	39,947
May	38,832	43,858	42,051
June	34,972	42,836	39,873
July	41,986	47,164	44,405
August	43,779	44,111	24,211
September	43,204	42,425	26,674
October	48,334	46,623	28,601
Totals (10 months)	402,615	437,379	379,349

Coal.

During the earlier portion of 1914 the coal trade pursued a normal course, and prices varied within narrow limits. In Nov. 1913 the quotation for Best London was 21s. 6d. per ton, and it remained at that figure until the middle of Jan. 1914, when it advanced to 22s. It remained steady at the latter figure until the early part of May, when it began to recede, and had fallen to 21s. 6d. early in July, and was firm at that price, in spite of the outbreak in war, until late in Sept. Early in Nov. 1914, the quotation stood at 21s. 6d. Shipments of coal abroad were, at the outbreak of war, temporarily curtailed by Government restrictions, but these have since been removed, and the outlook, both as regards home and abroad, may be described as favourable, especially as regards steam coal, so largely used for ships and for manufacturing purposes. The following table gives particulars of the shipments from this country during the first nine months of the last eight years. It will be seen that in spite of a set-back at the beginning of hostilities, the 1914 figures come out favourable in comparison with most of the preceding years.

TRADE MOVEMENTS IN 1914.

First nine months.	Exported. Tons.	Shipped for the use of steamers. Tons.
1907 . . .	48,647,690	13,884,772
1908 . . .	48,533,473	14,490,794
1909 . . .	48,723,638	14,642,879
1910 . . .	48,322,399	14,523,745
1911 . . .	49,566,966	14,346,947
1912 . . .	47,546,767	13,202,091
1913 . . .	56,898,208	15,545,617
1914 . . .	59,372,612	14,581,962

Cotton.

(See TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, p. 284.)

The cotton industry of this country was less prosperous in 1914 than in 1913. During the early part of 1914 prices kept well above 7^{00d.} per lb. for Midland Upland, but in March a decline to 6^{06d.} was experienced. From then until the end of June the prospect of decreased American supplies led to a gradual advance to 7^{76d.}, but in July a decline again set in, which became accentuated on the outbreak of war, owing to the prospect of a partial or complete stoppage of Continental mills. In the middle of September the price of Middling Upland was only 6^{20d.}, and in the early part of Nov. it had fallen to as low a point as 4⁵⁵ per lb.

Up to the outbreak of the war the exports of cotton yarn had shown an increase on 1913, but in succeeding months there was a considerable decline. The aggregate for the first ten months of 1914 was 159,013,900 lb., which compared with 174,720,800 lb. during the corresponding period of 1913. Germany, our largest customer, of course, took less, as did also Belgium, France and Turkey, but shipments to the Balkans, India and Norway all showed improvement. Our exports of cotton piece goods fell off considerably, even before the outbreak of hostilities, and were very adversely affected thereafter. Their total for the first ten months of 1914 was 5,153,173,000 yards, as compared with 5,681,216,000 yards during the same period of 1913. Exports to India, by far our largest customer, declined considerably, as did also those to the Dutch East Indies, but the Balkan States proved better takers, as did also the United States and China. Owing to depression in South America, deliveries to Argentine and Brazil showed a marked decline. Exports of cotton thread were less than in 1913. The outlook for the cotton industry can, at present, only be regarded as very uncertain.

Flax and Linen.

(See TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, p. 283.)

Flax fluctuated considerably in price during 1914. Up to near the end of July the price showed, with some fluctuations, a declining tendency, the quotation for St. Petersburg Yarnol being then £28 per ton, as compared with £32 at the end of 1913. The outbreak of war, however, made a great change in the position. About four-fifths of the flax imported into this country comes from Russia, and the bulk of the remainder is derived from Belgium. Both these countries, and particularly the former, were obliged to reduce their shipments so considerably that quotations, after a sharp advance, became entirely nominal. The linen

industry is, therefore, for the present, mainly dependent on raw material grown in Ireland, and manufacture is therefore impeded. Exports of linen yarn showed a decline even before the war, and a very decided one from the beginning of August. They amounted for the first ten months of 1914 to 11,362,800 lb., as compared with 13,812,800 lb. for the corresponding period of 1913. Our largest customer under ordinary circumstances is Germany, the trade with which country has been practically brought to a standstill, while deliveries to Belgium and Holland have also suffered. We have, however, done rather a larger trade with the United States. Our shipments of linen fabrics also declined, amounting to 153,586,500 yds. for the first ten months of 1914, as compared with 159,797,300 yds. during the same period of 1913. More than half our exports go to the United States, with which country the trade was fairly maintained, but Canada, India, Argentina and Germany all bought less. Exports of linen thread were rather smaller than in 1913.

Jute.

(See TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, p. 288.)

Jute has fluctuated rather considerably in price during the past year. Early in Nov. 1913 it stood at £36 per ton, as against only £15 four years earlier. It remained in the neighbourhood of that figure until the beginning of Jan. 1914, but thereafter the quotation gradually receded to £20 at the end of April. There was some advance in May and June, but the publication of a favourable official forecast in July caused the price to fall as low as £26 15s. On the outbreak of war, however, the quotation rose sharply to £35 10s., at which figure it remained until the middle of Sept. The price early in Nov. 1914 was £28 5s. per ton. Our imports of jute were smaller in 1914 than in 1913. As regards exports, our shipments of yarn amounted to 30,875,500 lb. in the first ten months of 1914, as compared with 35,901,800 lb. during the corresponding period of 1913. The unsatisfactory position in Brazil greatly reduced our exports to that country, which is usually our largest customer, but the trade with the United States showed considerable expansion. Shipments of jute piece goods amounted during the first ten months of 1914 to 119,601,300 yds., as compared with 144,565,000 yds. in the corresponding period of 1913. More than half our exports go to the United States and Canada, both of which bought less freely, and deliveries to the Argentine Republic also fell off.

Iron and Steel.

(See IRON AND STEEL, p. 283.)

As we anticipated in the last ANNUAL the iron and steel industries were not so prosperous in 1914 as in 1913, apart altogether from the effect of the outbreak of war. The present state of hostilities is variously affecting different branches of this important industry. On the one hand, the demand for steel rails, agricultural machinery, and other articles of export is unfavourable; on the other, there is, of course, an exceptional demand for all war material, and benefit is being experienced in many directions from German supplies being cut off, and from the consequent placing of contracts with British manufacturers. The outlook may, on the whole, be described as

TRADE MOVEMENTS IN 1914.

encouraging, especially should there be an early cessation of hostilities, as the result of the Allies being victorious. Pig-iron has been pretty steady in price throughout 1914. Early in Nov. 1913, the quotation for Middlesbro' warrants was 50s. 7d. per ton. With unimportant fluctuations the price remained steady at about that figure until the end of April, 1914. Slightly increased firmness was experienced up to the end of July. In Aug. the quotation rose to 53s., owing to fears of a shortage of supplies, but it soon relapsed to the former level. In the early part of Nov. 1914, Middlesbro' warrants stood at 49s. per ton. Exports of pig-iron were smaller in 1914 than in 1913, as will be seen from the following table, which also indicates our principal customers, and the variation in their purchases during the past three years.

Exports of Pig-Iron.

First nine months.	1912. Tons.	1913. Tons.	1914. Tons.
Germany, Holland, and Belgium ..	293,820	216,255	161,505
France	97,262	120,814	86,622
Italy	99,665	86,249	65,360
Japan	102,891	72,329	42,862
British Colonies and India	89,513	60,031	50,430
United States ..	75,772	100,262	70,593
Other countries ..	210,002	194,919	175,710
Total	963,934	850,859	652,132

Our exports of manufactured iron and steel also show a reduction. Shipments of railway material were only reduced to a small extent, and the same may be said of galvanised sheets and tinned plates. The demand for machinery was fairly maintained, but there was a falling off in cutlery and hardware. The tonnage of ships sent abroad also declined.

Sugar.

During the first seven months of 1914, the price of 88 per cent. beet sugar was very steady at from 9s. to 9s. 6d. per cwt., but the outbreak of war soon led to quotations becoming nominal. This was due to the fact that a large portion of our supplies are ordinarily derived from Germany and Austria, and these are now cut off. It remains to be seen how far this shortage can be made up by cane-producing countries; but for the present, at any rate, sugar must be comparatively dear, and industries using it as a raw material are likely to suffer.

Particulars of the crop—both of beet and sugar—for the past eight years are as follows:

World's Production of Sugar.

Year ending Sept. 1st.	Beetroot. Million tons.	Cane. Million tons.	Total. Million tons.
1907 ..	7'15	4'81	11'96
1908 ..	7'03	4'80	11'83
1909 ..	6'93	7'65	14'58
1910 ..	8'15	8'50	16'65
1911 ..	8'56	8'22	16'78
1912 ..	6'28	9'07	15'35
1913 ..	8'34	9'22	17'56
1914 ..	8'26	9'66	17'92

Our imports both of refined and unrefined sugar showed a diminution in 1914, a fact which is not surprising, as our supplies are, under

normal conditions, mainly derived from central Europe. Details of our purchases during the past eight years are as follows:—

1st ten months.	Refined. Cwts.	Unrefined. Cwts.	Total. Cwts.
1907 ..	16,230,882	12,197,194	28,428,076
1908 ..	15,844,607	11,716,440	27,561,047
1909 ..	15,084,174	12,585,014	27,669,076
1910 ..	12,953,446	14,846,921	27,952,858
1911 ..	14,846,215	15,516,339	30,362,554
1912 ..	12,488,936	14,179,360	26,665,296
1913 ..	14,335,558	16,828,151	31,164,709
1914 ..	13,577,091	15,168,210	28,745,901

Exports of jam, confectionery, etc., were also unfavourably affected by the exceptional events of 1914, and show reduced figures. Particulars for the past ten years are as follows:—

Exports of Confectionery, Jam, etc.

Year	Cwts.	£
1905	345,530	894,242
1906	425,603	1,037,572
1907	420,742	1,081,544
1908	423,956	1,092,001
1909	477,126	1,242,258
1910	556,148	1,530,077
1911	657,945	1,846,583
1912	593,430	1,349,713
1913	637,138	1,415,967
1914 (10 mths.)	424,101	974,488

Tea.

Prices of tea continued to show rather a hardening tendency in 1914, in continuation of the movement during the preceding year. Indian Pekoe, which early in Nov. 1913 stood at 8½d. per lb., had risen to 8½d. per lb. by March, and remained steady at that figure during the next three months, though later there was a decline to 8½d. Early in Nov. 1914 the price stood at 9½d. per lb. The growth of tea exports from the principal producing countries during the past ten years has been as follows:—

Tea Exports from Principal Tea-producing Countries of the World.

Year.	India. 1,000 lb.	Ceylon. 1,000 lb.	China. 1,000 lb.	Total.* 1,000 lb.
1904	214,784	157,929	193,861	655,566
1905	217,297	170,184	182,937	652,556
1906	236,732	170,527	188,371	681,826
1907	231,691	182,024	192,761	703,418
1908	233,467	180,049	187,942	700,073
1909	248,031	191,860	190,151	710,387
1910	257,733	181,683	193,768	715,841
1911	260,776	187,675	195,040	716,391
1912	276,570	191,029	195,874	732,918
1913	293,792	192,176	196,184	759,082

* Including other countries.

Both Indian and Ceylon exports have shown steady growth during the decade, but those of China have been only stationary.

The great growth in the consumption of tea in the United Kingdom is shown in the table below. We now use annually more than four times as much as in 1850, though the population has meanwhile expanded only about 50 per cent. The consumption *per capita* has risen from 2½ to over 6½ lb. per annum. China, once the entire source of supply, now occupies quite an unimportant position, though of recent years its deliveries have somewhat increased:—

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Tea entered for Home Consumption.

Yr.	China. 1,000 lb.	India. 1,000 lb.	Ceylon. 1,000 lb.	Total.* 1,000 lb.
'59	76,304	None.	None.	76,304
'69	101,080	10,716	None.	111,796
'79	126,340	34,092	None.	160,432
'90	57,530	101,962	34,516	194,008
'95	26,201	116,343	74,024	221,800
'00	13,144	138,025	92,470	249,792
'05	6,659	150,530	89,386	259,089
'07	9,729	162,491	87,078	273,990
'09	8,191	160,147	95,134	283,549
'10	10,283	162,434	93,327	286,954
'11	14,495	168,745	89,119	293,502
'12	10,576	165,208	93,529	295,400
'13	9,670	172,761	91,467	395,530
'14†	11,628	149,679	78,894	260,404

* Including other countries.

† Ten months only.

Wool.

(See TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, p. 286.)

Wool was again high in price in 1914, in spite of the decline in the consumptive demand, which we indicated as probable last year. The effect of the war is likely to be varied. An increased demand for army clothing, blankets and flannels is already being experienced, and is bound to continue so long as hostilities go on. On the other hand, there will be a smaller demand for worsted yarn, of which Germany is usually the principal purchaser, and for fancy worsteds and woollens.

The following table is designed to give a bird's-eye view of the imports of wool into this country during the past thirty years, and to show the relation between colonial and foreign supplies :—

Imports into the United Kingdom.

	Colonial. Bales.	Foreign. Bales.	Total. Bales.
1884 ..	1,285,641	318,998	1,604,639
1888 ..	1,534,343	468,617	2,002,960
1892 ..	1,705,904	505,638	2,271,542
1896 ..	1,074,878	402,181	2,077,059
1900 ..	1,223,733	459,706	1,683,439
1904 ..	1,194,482	527,182	1,721,664
1908 ..	1,630,832	479,777	2,110,609
1909 ..	1,761,168	650,294	2,411,462

CAPTURING THE GERMAN EXPORT TRADE.

For many years past alarm has been more or less frequently expressed as to the growth of the German export trade, and the consequent injury inflicted on the commercial interests of this country. Though there has been much exaggeration and misunderstanding in connection with the subject, there is no doubt that the commercial development of Germany has been so steady and rapid as materially to affect our foreign trade in many directions. In 1913 the value of the exports of this country amounted to 525 millions sterling, while those of Germany were 504 millions sterling, the latter trade having been practically all developed within the last half century.

It is natural, therefore, that the outbreak of war between the two countries, and the consequent paralysis of German shipping and foreign trade, should have caused a good deal of attention to be directed in the United Kingdom to the way in which advantage may be taken of

	Colonial. Bales.	Foreign. Bales.	Total. Bales.
1910 ..	1,726,739	607,979	2,334,718
1911 ..	1,755,916	614,115	2,370,031
1912 ..	1,799,932	600,023	2,320,955
1913 ..	1,646,131	510,671	2,156,702

Woollens and Worsteds.

Our exports of woollen yarn declined in 1914, and there was also a falling off in our shipments of woollen piece goods, though they are even now at a high level as compared with a few years ago, as will be seen from the following particulars :—

Exports of Woollen Piece Goods.

1st ten months.	Yards.
1905 ..	59,911,100
1906 ..	67,716,400
1907 ..	72,273,000
1908 ..	63,933,200
1909 ..	64,100,100
1910 ..	79,343,300
1911 ..	82,975,000
1912 ..	84,402,000
1913 ..	89,340,900
1914 ..	73,770,000

Canada, our largest customer, bought less owing to economic depression, and South American countries were similarly affected. Shipments to British India also declined. On the other hand, there was great expansion in deliveries to the United States, owing to the operation of the new tariff, and Australia bought rather more.

Worsted yarn was exported rather less freely than in 1913. The total for the first ten months of 1914 was 32,755,200 lb., as compared with 41,826,100 lb. during the corresponding period of the previous year. There was a decline of about 12 per cent. in our deliveries to Germany, which ordinarily takes more than half of our total exports. Shipments of worsted piece goods considerably expanded, their total for the first ten months of 1914 being 61,834,600 yds., as against 51,716,200 yds. for the same period of 1913. Though the requirements of Germany, China, and Argentina were less, the new American tariff caused shipments to the United States to be more than four times as much as in 1913. Shipments both of carpets and blankets were on a smaller scale.

the present situation to secure a great portion of the German export business. In order to discover the prospects of success it is necessary, first of all, to survey the position generally, and to understand clearly the fundamental facts.

The first matter to which attention may properly be directed is that the geographical distribution of German exports differs considerably from our own. While all nations naturally secure a good deal of trade from their near neighbours, the proportion of such trade is much smaller in our case than in that of Germany. Roughly speaking, only about 40 per cent. of our exports are sent to European countries, while about 25 per cent. goes to British possessions abroad, and 18 per cent. to the United States. German exports to European countries, on the other hand, are about 80 per cent. of the whole, to their Colonial possessions quite a negligible quantity, and to the United States only about 7 per cent.

GERMAN EXPORTS—ESPERANTO.

The following figures, compiled from the official *Statistisches Jahrbuch für das Deutsche Reich* shows the distribution clearly:

German Exports.

To	Percentage of total.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.
British Empire *	18.2	17.1	18.5
Russia	7.7	7.6	8.7
France	7.4	7.7	7.8
Belgium	5.1	5.5	5.5
Servia	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total European Allies	38.7	33.1	40.7
Austria-Hungary ..	11.3	11.6	10.9
Other European Countries ..	23.0	28.0	27.6
Total Europe ..	78.0	77.7	79.2
United States ..	7.9	7.8	7.1
Other Countries ..	14.1	14.5	13.7
Total World ..	100.0	100.0	100.0

* Includes possessions abroad.

These are very significant figures as regards the future, particularly those showing the very large proportion of German trade with those nations now banded against her. They mean that the European Allies in 1913 bought from Germany goods to the value of over £200,000,000. Not only is this commerce now totally suspended, but its renewal after the conclusion of peace, at any rate on anything like the former scale, is very unlikely. Apart altogether from difficulties connected with German production after the war is over—such as shrinkage of capital and ground lost to rivals in the interim—there will be a great amount of prejudice to overcome on the part of the nations so lately at war with Germany. As the head of a large German export house recently wrote in the *Berliner Tageblatt*: "It will need enormous efforts for our export trade to recover even some part of the markets that were open to us before the war. England and all her colonies, France, Russia, Belgium, Japan—what vast territories are covered by these names, and what a very large part of our exports of about £500,000,000 went to these parts of the world! Of course, not the whole export to these countries will cease, but we may be sure that they will not take from Germany anything but what they cannot get at all elsewhere or can only get on very much less favourable terms."

We may next classify German exports by their nature, and see in what classes of goods

the largest business is done. The following figures, also derived from the official publication above mentioned, give details in round figures, of more than half the total shipments of 1913:

	£
Iron and steel goods ..	43,000,000
Machinery	34,000,000
Coal	26,000,000
Cotton goods	23,000,000
Electrical appliances ..	14,500,000
Sugar	14,000,000
Leather and products ..	14,000,000
Woollen and worsted goods	13,500,000
Paper, etc.	13,000,000
Hides, etc.	12,000,000
Silk goods	10,000,000
Confectionery	8,000,000
Dye wares	7,000,000
Rye	6,500,000
Clothing	6,500,000
Copper manufactures ..	6,500,000
Toys, etc.	5,500,000
	<u>257,000,000</u>

It is impossible, for reasons of space, to discuss the above categories seriatim, but a few of them deserve mention. The importance of iron and steel products and machinery is clear from the above figures. The volume of trade which Germany has built up is not due to superior natural resources or to greater technical ability, but is largely the product of favourable railway rates granted by the State, of bounties granted by the large German syndicates, and to the banks financing operations on a speculative and unsound scale. Hence the prospects of British machinery and iron manufacturers are good—indeed, they are beginning to reap benefit already.

Speaking broadly of the textile industries, the speciality of German manufacturers has been the production of cheap, showy goods, and they have not, to a serious extent, competed with the better products of this country. To build up a trade which will secure orders which have hitherto gone to Germany may be slow work, and will certainly necessitate new plant and machinery, but there are no inherent difficulties. As regards electrical appliances our producers are well equipped to absorb orders which have been lost to Germany, and in many other directions the prospects are hopeful.

ESPERANTO.

The British Esperanto Association (Incorporated) was established in October 1904 as a national centre for the promotion of the use of Esperanto as an international medium of communication. This neutral auxiliary language is the invention of Dr. Zamenhof, of Warsaw. There are now about 1,500 Societies and Groups, situated in all parts of the world, and forming centres of propaganda. Of these 190 are within the British Empire.

Its own journals and magazines number more than 100, and circulate in every civilised country. The chief of these "Gazetoj" are *Lingvo Internacia*; *Scienca Gazeto*; *La Revuo*, monthlies, published in France; in England *The British Esperantist* (the official organ of

the Association), and in Germany *La Germana Esperantisto*.

Examinations are held by the British Esperanto Association, the London Chamber of Commerce, and other bodies, and the language is taught in evening schools under the London County Council and others in the provinces.

The ninth Universal Congress was held at Berne in August 1913, Dr. Zamenhof receiving a gold medal in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the language. The 1914 Congress, which was to have been held in Paris, was prevented by the war. The 1915 Congress will, it is hoped, be held in Edinburgh.

President, British Esperanto Association, H. Bolingbroke Mudie; Secretary, Harald Clegg, 17, Hart Street, London, W.C.

Table I.—Statistics relating to Companies Transacting Fire Insurance.

Date of Formation.	NAME OF OFFICE.	Year ending.	CAPITAL.			Funds Exclusive of Capital.	Premium.	Losses.	Com-mission and Ex-penses.	Ratio per cent. of Premiums.	
			Subscribed.	Paid Up.	£					Of Com-mis-sion and Ex-penses.	Trading Profit or Loss.
1863	Abstainers and General	Dec. 31, 1913	97,500	22,500	£14,741	£2,797	£1,335	47.73	41.65	47.73	10.62
1864	Alliance	Dec. 31, 1913	5,450,000	1,000,000	£3,067,962	1,347,629	564,460	41.89	38.25	41.89	19.86
1868	Atlas	Dec. 31, 1913	2,200,000	204,000	£1,386,601	1,124,296	625,486	46.74	37.46	46.74	18.80
1867	British Crown	Dec. 31, 1913	250,000	100,000	15,057	143,539	77,525	54.01	39.80	54.01	6.19
1864	British Dominions General	Dec. 31, 1913	350,001	250,001	£72,426	23,711	12,727	35.68	36.18	35.68	10.14
1864	British Equitable	Jan. 31, 1913	300,000	35,000	£23,233	12,547	4,692	37.40	38.79	37.40	23.61
1864	British General	Dec. 31, 1913	1,000,000	25,000	55,073	112,790	66,739	50.30	30.47	50.30	19.23
1868	British Law	Dec. 31, 1913	1,050,000	160,000	£273,729	108,603	41,540	38.25	47.21	38.25	14.54
1865	Caledonian	Dec. 31, 1913	537,500	48,002	£479,218	432,587	234,363	51.78	37.66	51.78	10.66
1863	Car and General	Jan. 1, 1914	315,000	35,000	£132,928	92,073	46,985	58.93	33.90	58.93	7.17
1865	Century	Dec. 31, 1913	95,000	10,000	£3,607,038	83,445	51,068	61.03	37.27	61.03	7.43
1868	City Equitable	Dec. 31, 1913	2,950,000	295,000	£3,667,038	3,660,325	1,727,946	51.42	31.37	51.42	7.43
1861	Commercial Union	Dec. 31, 1913	500,000	75,875	£112,885	243,370	138,306	63.74	40.43	63.74	5.83
1863	Consolidated	Feb. 28, 1914	250,000	25,000	£181,987	59,860	23,272	38.88	29.51	38.88	31.58
1867	Employers' Liability	Dec. 31, 1913	1,000,000	200,000	£1,609,540	1,111,956	1,067,948	61.55	34.16	61.55	4.29
1860	Essex and Suffolk	Dec. 31, 1913	560,000	56,000	£74,014	111,195	48,897	43.97	43.82	43.97	12.21
1860	Fire Art and General	Dec. 31, 1913	500,000	50,000	£228,148	126,750	66,914	52.79	31.00	52.79	16.21
1865	General Accident	Dec. 31, 1913	1,150,000	400,000	£228,148	160,483	88,138	54.92	37.16	54.92	7.92
1861	Gresham	July 31, 1913	2,000,000	200,000	£20,959	37,713	19,912	53.80	48.07	53.80	—0.87
1821	Guardian	Dec. 31, 1912	2,000,000	165,000	£987,523	625,690	344,578	55.07	36.04	55.07	8.89
1861	Law Union and Rock	Dec. 31, 1913	1,675,000	100,000	£566,183	39,977	112,905	47.04	38.32	47.04	14.61
1808	Legal	Dec. 31, 1913	500,000	100,000	210,108	220,256	123,248	55.93	39.90	55.93	4.04
1863	Licenses	Dec. 31, 1913	141,060	73,850	£5,382,959	3,136,688	1,684,969	53.72	34.52	53.72	10.91
1836	Liverpool and London and Globe	Dec. 31, 1913	2,655,250	265,525	£2,632,464	1,713,442	846,644	58.65	34.41	58.65	16.18
1862	London and Lancashire Fire	Dec. 31, 1913	2,641,250	264,125	£2,632,464	1,713,442	846,644	58.65	34.41	58.65	16.18
1862	London and Lancashire Life	Dec. 31, 1913	333,825	66,765	£106,394	22,887	11,953	52.23	42.66	52.23	5.11
1908	London and Midland	Dec. 31, 1912	131,186	116,753	£7,871	117,410	71,665	61.04	50.04	61.04	—11.95
1863	London Assurance	Dec. 31, 1913	896,550	448,275	£1,514,519	654,147	325,537	46.83	39.42	46.83	13.75
1720	London Guarantee and Accident	Dec. 31, 1913	150,000	75,000	£87,825	191,192	607,539	66.99	37.89	66.99	—3.88
1869	Motor Union	Dec. 24, 1913	252,739	174,359	£86,811	28,910	8,619	29.47	—	29.47	—
1806	National	Dec. 31, 1913	104,715	42,985	£28,971	31,097	13,031	49.23	49.23	49.23	8.87
1887	National of Great Britain	Dec. 31, 1912	250,000	50,000	£128,233	56,623	22,139	39.84	29.96	39.84	29.96
1869	North British and Mercantile	Dec. 31, 1912	4,500,000	2,437,500	£3,868,006	2,435,994	1,285,292	52.76	36.93	52.76	11.21
1869	North British and Mercantile	Dec. 31, 1913	3,000,000	300,000	£2,238,578	1,260,037	648,383	51.46	37.48	51.46	11.06
1869	North Western	Dec. 31, 1912	200,000	40,000	£50,352	112,671	66,357	58.79	34.23	58.79	6.98
1797	Norwich Union Fire	Dec. 31, 1913	1,100,000	132,000	£1,340,673	1,187,670	662,272	54.92	36.53	54.92	2.56
1871	Ocean Accident	Dec. 31, 1913	3,210,650	422,855	£2,015,804	2,145,883	1,174,602	51.61	36.96	51.61	10.56
1782	Phoenix	Dec. 31, 1913	3,210,650	422,855	£2,133,304	1,403,803	730,566	53.68	39.29	53.68	9.10
1865	Provident Clerks	Dec. 31, 1913	208,620	85,000	£191,235	142,396	76,831	53.96	29.06	53.96	16.38
1865	Providential	Dec. 31, 1913	180,000	90,000	£37,008	28,866	12,705	44.01	38.83	44.01	17.16
1845	Royal	Dec. 31, 1913	2,944,680	441,702	£5,940,555	4,123,721	2,160,539	52.39	36.38	52.39	11.23
1870	Royal Exchange	Dec. 31, 1913	689,220	68,920	£984,419	883,987	407,368	52.87	38.44	52.87	8.60
1877	Scottish Insurance	Dec. 31, 1913	150,000	30,000	£74,409	12,027	7,472	62.13	33.86	62.13	4.01
1824	Scottish Union and National	Dec. 31, 1913	—	300,000	£854,197	757,846	385,351	50.85	36.48	50.85	12.67
1891	State	Dec. 31, 1912	560,000	70,000	£145,835	203,174	111,600	54.33	38.20	54.33	6.87
1871	Sun Fire	Dec. 31, 1913	2,400,000	480,000	£2,779,538	1,571,537	857,962	53.32	37.75	53.32	8.93
1714	Union	Dec. 31, 1913	450,000	50,000	£387,984	620,549	309,514	51.67	34.37	51.67	16.46
1851	Western	Dec. 31, 1912	513,698	513,639	£102,635	424,184	218,937	49.11	41.11	49.11	7.28
1886	West of Scotland	Dec. 31, 1913	175,000	35,000	£31,540	175,000	57,533	38.26	35.48	38.26	16.49
1824	Yorkshire	Dec. 31, 1913	784,526	96,452	£772,853	448,288	210,357	46.92	37.40	46.92	16.68

* Includes Welsh and Scottish Metropolitan, partly liable for other Departments.

† Includes other departments.
‡ Includes Horse, Carriage, and General.
§ Excludes Debenture Stock.

Companies' Funds marked thus † are partly liable for other Departments.

INSURANCE COMPANIES STATISTICS AND GUIDE.

[Readers are referred to the Classified Index to Advertisements at end of the "Annual" for further particulars of Insurance Companies, which the limits of space will not permit of inclusion here. Insurance Companies should send particulars of any new schemes issued during the forthcoming year to the Editor by October 1915.]

The scope and character of the Insurance article are designed to give statistical information to the insuring public as to the experience of insurance institutions in their various departments. Information is also given as to the cost of life insurance and annuities.

In the most part the publishers are indebted to the proprietors of Bourne's Institute, Ltd.,* for the figures published, from whom would-be insurers may obtain specific details as to any particular form of insurance desired. Inquiries may also be directed to the Editor, with stamped addressed envelope for reply.

FIRE INSURANCE.

There are some 65 offices transacting this class of business, divided mainly into two classes—tariff (39) and non-tariff. The former are associated by a tariff of fixed rates for specific risks, whilst the latter class assess each risk on its merits. Although this is their claim, the experience of non-tariff institutions as a whole, during recent years, has not been particularly happy. The statistics of some of the larger offices transacting fire insurance are given below.

The gross amounts insured against fire during 1912 in respect of property in the County of London, upon which the Fire Brigade receives £35 per million as contributions from fire offices and Lloyds' underwriters, amounted to £1,132,491,717.

The following offices are non-tariff:

Abstainers and	Legal.
General.	Licenses.
British Crown.	London and Midland.
British Dominions.	National Benefit.
British General.	National of Great Britain.
Car and General.	North-Western.
Fine Art and General.	Provincial.
General Accident.	

Loss of Profits.

The ordinary fire insurance policy does not compensate the insured for the loss which generally follows the interruption or stoppage of a business consequent on a fire. This loss, however, is often as serious as the actual material loss to buildings and their contents. For instance, in addition to loss of profits, an insured is usually faced with the necessity of continuing certain standing charges, such as rent, rates and taxes, interest on borrowed capital, salaries to permanent staff, etc., etc. Again, there is frequently the necessity of continuing the business in temporary premises, purchasing goods at extra cost to supply customers, etc. These are risks insured by fire offices, and such policies also provide for the payment of reasonable additional cos. incurred by the insured in continuing his business in temporary premises, in getting work done elsewhere, or in buying goods to complete contracts, and so forth.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

The progress of life assurance business in this country is remarkable, the total life and annuity funds of ordinary industrial companies now exceeding the enormous figure of £420,000,000.

Interesting figures are supplied in the summary to the Blue Book relating to life offices issued early in 1913, from which the following table is an abstract:

Board of Trade Returns, 1914.

	Ordinary Companies.	Industrial Companies.
	£	£
Received Premiums	30,396,890	16,690,937
" Consideration for Annuities	2,439,875	—
Received Net Interest and Dividends	14,221,215	1,849,061
Paid Claims	23,501,983	6,844,823
" Commission	1,585,553	4,158,449
" Expenses of Management	2,376,221	3,171,556
Added to Funds	10,978,657	2,913,485
Total Life and Annuity Funds	370,474,483	52,223,928

The Returns show that ordinary British companies have in force 3,035,023 policies assuring £836,000,000, the corresponding figures for industrial offices being 36,162,031 policies odd assuring £359,538,089.

It is impossible in a limited space to give such information as would enable the casual reader to select the best office of the several life assurance companies for any particular form of policy. As stated above, any inquiry can be made through us to Bourne's Insurance Institute, from whom the most reliable information can be obtained; but, in order to give readers general information as to the relative position of various life offices as shown by their annual accounts, Table II. has been prepared. The reference to the rate of interest earned in this table is of considerable importance, as the difference between that earned and assumed in the valuation constitutes one of the chief sources of profit. Here, again, it would not be safe to rely solely on this criterion without due consideration being given to such other matters as proper provision for depreciation in investments, adequacy of loading on premiums as compared with expenses, etc.

Life Assurance Guide.

A review of and guide to the present systems of Life Assurance, as transacted in this country, appears below. First, however, a brief summary of the ordinary forms of Life Assurance may be given. These can be subdivided under two principal headings, Participating and Non-

Table II.—Statistics of Life Insurance Companies.

The column showing the ratio of expenses to premium income should be regarded with reference to the amount of new business transacted, which necessarily entails extra expenditure.

Date of Formation.	NAME OF OFFICE.	Year Ending.	Amount of Funds at end of Year.	INTEREST.		New Premiums.	Premium Income.	Percentage of Commission and Expenses of Management to Premiums.
				Rate assumed in Valuation.	Rate earned during Valuation Period.			
			£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£	£	
1883	Abstainers & General (Ord.)	Dec. 31, 1913	726,264	3 & 3½	3 17 7	12,345	104,796	21·35
1824	£ Alliance	Dec. 31, 1913	17,974,663	3 0 0	4 1 10	73,046	1,165,405	9·87
1808	Atlas	Dec. 31, 1913	2,280,681	2 10 0	3 16 10	16,778	199,188	13·45
1849	Australian Mutual Prov. (Ordinary)	Dec. 31, 1913	31,173,468	3 & 3½	4 12 3	270,378	2,540,118	12·77
1866	Britannic (Ordinary)	Dec. 31, 1913	1,509,240	3 10 0	4 8 10	26,713	244,119	14·60
1854	British Equitable	Jan. 31, 1914	1,605,741	3 0 0	4 4 5	7,091	111,431	23·77
1896	British Life	Dec. 31, 1913	30,980	3 10 0	4 14 0	1,306	4,355	16·94
1805	Caledonian	Dec. 31, 1913	3,297,029	3 0 0	4 4 10	28,516	275,497	14·54
1847	Canada Life	Dec. 31, 1913	10,400,014	3 & 3½	5 11 2	115,202	971,776	25·84
1885	Century	Dec. 31, 1913	710,164	3 0 0	4 6 5	15,022	99,112	10·30
1897	City Life (Ordinary)	Dec. 31, 1912	117,577	4 0 0	4 13 0	7,524	51,679	63·09
1899	Clergy Mutual	May 31, 1913	4,676,274	2½ & 3	4 1 6	12,917	277,390	6·87
1824	Clerical, Medical & General	June 30, 1913	5,689,607	2 10 0	3 19 10	30,381	416,519	13·49
1873	Colonial Mutual	Dec. 31, 1912	3,444,950	3 10 0	4 7 5	130,681	602,026	37·08
1861	Commercial Union	Dec. 31, 1913	5,598,662	3 0 0	4 3 6	83,679	611,192	12·62
1871	Confederation Life	Dec. 31, 1913	3,779,081	3, 3½ & 4	5 15 3	100,487	510,151	31·06
1807	Eagle	Dec. 31, 1913	2,011,610	3 0 0	4 0 1	10,377	166,084	23·84
1823	Edinburgh	Dec. 31, 1913	*4,488,112	3 0 0	4 10 1	16,340	298,933	16·20
1839	English & Scottish Law	Dec. 31, 1913	3,019,622	3 0 0	4 2 10	20,933	228,794	17·90
1762	Equitable	Dec. 31, 1912	25,477,503	2 10 0	3 16 2	12,426	208,683	6·50
1859	Equitable (United States)	Dec. 31, 1912	104,094,116	3, 3½ & 4	4 12 4	1,221,151	10,693,980	20·50
1844	Equity & Law	Dec. 31, 1913	5,053,349	2½ & 3	4 1 11	32,913	350,146	11·07
1832	Friends' Provident	Nov. 30, 1913	3,362,645	3 0 0	4 6	15,097	181,078	12·90
1885	General Accident	Dec. 31, 1913	137,775	3 10 0	3 13 1	32,607	17,500	17·50
1837	General Life	Dec. 31, 1913	62,154,328	3 & 3½	3 14 1	13,364	181,766	19·69
1848	Gresham	Dec. 31, 1913	10,345,293	3 10 0	4 3 11	110,816	1,055,631	22·48
1821	Guardian	Dec. 31, 1913	3,735,028	3 0 0	3 16 11	23,683	274,400	14·25
1806	Law Union & Rock	Dec. 31, 1913	5,187,871	3 0 0	4 6 10	38,200	559,102	15·51
1836	Legal & General	Dec. 31, 1913	2,210,702	2½ & 3	4 1 5	153,136	949,864	11·74
1838	Life Association of Scotland	April 5, 1913	5,862,119	3 0 0	3 19 5	24,426	348,064	16·79
1836	Liverpool & London & Globe	Dec. 31, 1913	4,934,886	2½ & 3	3 18 6	23,052	274,420	10·00
1862	London & Lancashire Life	Dec. 31, 1913	3,807,136	3 & 3½	4 5 1	29,848	414,773	20·33
1769	London & Manchester (Ord.)	Mar. 31, 1914	195,957	3 0 0	3 10 4	20,287	63,930	19·72
1720	London Assurance	Dec. 31, 1913	2,640,187	2 15 0	4 0 7	17,972	206,569	12·04
1806	London Life	Dec. 31, 1913	5,366,974	3 0 0	4 6 8	22,871	404,075	4·23
1887	Manufacturers' Life	Dec. 31, 1913	3,476,882	3 10 0	6 8 3	107,854	681,309	31·25
1852	Marine & General	Dec. 31, 1913	2,092,115	3 0 0	3 19 9	11,659	161,344	16·21
1835	Metropolitan	Dec. 31, 1913	2,882,921	3 0 0	3 19 1	8,960	170,618	6·96
1886	Mutual Life & Citizens	Dec. 31, 1913	7,524,373	3 & 3½	4 12 11	73,043	793,396	11·63
1842	Mutual Life of New York	Dec. 31, 1913	122,987,366	3 & 3½	4 15 7	1,247,540	11,188,185	20·04
1869	National Mutual of Australia	Sept. 30, 1913	8,000,461	3 10 0	4 17 1	140,875	985,678	17·76
1830	National Mutual	Dec. 31, 1913	2,986,833	3 0 0	4 8 10	14,728	195,584	15·38
1835	National Provident	Nov. 30, 1913	7,251,616	3 0 0	4 5 2	33,689	515,787	11·31
1841	New York	Dec. 31, 1913	151,108,814	3 0 0	4 14 11	1,091,577	18,292,761	15·77
1809	North British & Mercantile	Dec. 31, 1913	17,065,056	2 0 0	4 3 8	118,423	1,203,197	14·13
1836	Northern	Dec. 31, 1913	3,374,169	3½ & 2½	3 14 8	19,082	291,416	10·00
1864	† Norwich Union	Dec. 31, 1913	11,945,101	2½, 3 & 3½	4 5 6	239,922	1,570,782	15·09
1864	† Pearl (Ordinary)	Dec. 31, 1913	3,500,752	3 & 3½	3 19 4	105,439	561,580	14·67
1782	Phoenix	Dec. 31, 1913	11,060,045	3 0 0	3 13 7	60,497	714,083	12·82
1877	Provident Asscn. (Ord.)	Dec. 31, 1913	270,401	2½ & 3½	4 4 2	7,337	89,640	19·02
1840	Provident Clerks	Dec. 31, 1913	2,769,028	3 0 0	3 18 1	17,119	208,151	16·74
1848	Prudential (Ordinary)	Dec. 31, 1913	45,693,430	3 0 0	4 0 4	436,073	4,920,518	8·26
1864	Refuge (Ordinary)	Dec. 31, 1913	7,063,150	3 0 0	3 17 11	277,109	1,210,051	10·00
1845	Royal	Dec. 31, 1913	11,309,595	2½ & 3	3 14 11	68,454	807,575	13·22
1720	Royal Exchange	Dec. 31, 1913	4,694,572	3 0 0	4 1 2	34,057	360,384	15·31
1864	Scotch	Dec. 31, 1913	1,216,778	2 10 0	—	4,431	74,284	12·86
1826	Scottish Amicable	Dec. 31, 1913	6,205,215	2 10 0	4 0 3	96,564	471,827	12·00
1837	Scottish Equitable	Mar. 31, 1914	6,227,004	3 0 0	4 2 11	43,266	423,830	13·49
1877	Scottish Insurance	Dec. 31, 1913	283,851	3 0 0	4 2 10	5,289	40,610	15·31
1881	Scottish Life	Dec. 31, 1913	2,035,350	3 0 0	4 4 8	24,073	205,161	15·81
1837	Scottish Provident	Dec. 31, 1913	15,700,650	3 & 3½	4 1 1	68,061	700,439	13·84
1883	Scottish Temperance	Dec. 31, 1913	2,073,777	3 0 0	4 3 5	33,200	219,913	15·43
1824	Scottish Union & National	Dec. 31, 1913	8,471,111	3 0 0	3 16 5	41,934	539,057	17·19
1815	Scottish Widows' Fund	Dec. 31, 1913	21,522,668	3 0 0	4 3 0	157,420	1,425,797	10·69
1825	Standard	Nov. 15, 1913	13,478,704	3 0 0	4 5 4	92,237	1,018,029	19·37
1843	Star	Dec. 31, 1913	7,024,037	3 0 0	3 19 7	48,836	526,311	14·92
1810	Sun Life	Dec. 31, 1913	10,300,820	3 0 0	4 1 1	111,361	824,564	14·95
1865	Sun Life of Canada	Dec. 31, 1913	11,211,938	3 & 3½	6 7 8	339,256	1,735,702	28·28
1840	United Kingdom Provident	Dec. 31, 1913	9,962,872	2 10 0	3 17 4	64,143	749,861	11·45
1825	University	Apr. 30, 1914	1,011,218	2 10 0	4 2 0	5,702	68,502	11·75
1841	Wesleyan & General (Ord.)	Dec. 31, 1913	1,120,275	3 0 0	3 10 4	41,243	211,501	15·73
1824	Yorkshire	Dec. 31, 1913	2,448,384	3 & 2½	4 0 10	24,547	195,670	41·40

* Includes Capital and Reserve Funds. † Includes General business.

‡ Includes Capital and Shareholders' undivided surplus.

§ (Alliance.) Including figures of Imperial, Provident, and Economic Companies.

¶ Including figures of Scottish Metropolitan.

‡ Including General Reserve and unappropriated interest thereon.

b Excluding Paid-up Capital and Proprietors' Fund.

c Includes figures of City of Glasgow Life

Participating. The former class, in consideration of an increased premium being paid, shares in the profits of the business, called bonuses, and the latter does not. In the participating section the profits added will usually exceed the increase in the premium paid; but the non-participating policy-holders are not affected by the profits of the office, theirs being what the Clerical, Medical, and General Life Office aptly calls a "system of definite contracts." The policies of this office under most of its plans are strictly non-forfeitable, being converted automatically into **Free Paid-up Policies**, equivalent to the Surrender Value on default of payment of premiums.

The application of profits by way of bonus can be made in a variety of ways:—

1. By additions to the policy in reversionary value, the bonus so added being payable when the policy becomes a claim.

2. By reduction of premiums over a term of years, or during the continuance of the assurance; or to cancel the payment of premiums in old age.

3. By payment in cash.

4. By making the assurance payable during the life of the person assured, by converting it into an endowment assurance.

5. Or, in the case of endowment policies, by making the date of maturity earlier.

6. Many offices have tables of assurance at very low rates in which the usual rate of premium is reduced to a minimum by the application of anticipated profits.

Sometimes the profits are deferred and allotted only to policies which have been in force a specified number of years, or, in the case of endowment assurances, those who survive the term. These are called **Deferred Bonuses**, and should, under ordinary circumstances, be larger than those which vest immediately.

It may be mentioned here that the **Scottish Provident Institution** originated in 1837 what may be called the **Low Premium and Deferred Bonus** system. The premiums for whole life policies are very low, and the whole surplus is reserved for division exclusively among those who survive to the period at which their premiums with compound interest at 4 per cent. amount to the sum assured.

If the profits of a particular class of policy are pooled and divided at the end of a given time amongst the survivors of that class, they are known as **Tontine Bonuses**.

The majority of the offices are at the present day known as **Proprietary Offices**, *i.e.* they are backed by capital originally put up by shareholders, who in return look for a proportion of the divisible profits. The tendency now is to reduce this proportion, one office recently having limited the shareholders' proportion of profits to 5 per cent. of the divisible surplus. There are other offices, known as **Mutual Offices**, the **Australian Mutual Provident** being the largest British Mutual Office, who, not having a proprietors' capital, divide the whole of the profits amongst the policy-holders.

The **Scottish Provident Institution** goes one step further, and has a separate special class for with-profit endowment assurances. The surplus arising thereon belongs exclusively to those assured in the class, and is allotted by way of immediate reversionary additions on the compound system. Additions under this class have been at the high rate of £1 15s. per cent.

per annum since its formation, and the current interim bonus is at the same rate on the sum assured and previous bonuses.

Guaranteed Bonuses.—Many offices are attracting business by offering policies carrying guaranteed bonuses, but these are rather of the nature of policies with increasing sums assured, as the bonuses so called are not dependent upon the profits earned.

Usual Forms of Life Assurance.

(For rates of premiums of various offices, see pp. 326-329.)

Ordinary Whole-Life Assurance, with or without profits, under which the assured, by paying a premium throughout life, secures the payment of a sum at his death.

When a policy is for a substantial amount exceeding £1,000, and effected to provide for **Death Duties**, some offices quote lower than their ordinary non-profit rates.

Whole-Life Limited Payments, where the payment of premiums is limited to a specified number of years.

Endowment Assurance, where the sum assured is paid on the attainment of a given age, or at previous death. The with-profit policies of the **National Provident Institution**, especially for the longer terms, show remarkable bonus results.

Double or Half Endowment Assurance, where the amount payable on survival at a given age is Double or Half that payable at previous death. The **Double Endowment Policies** are usually granted without medical examination. Those of the **Scottish Union and National Life Office** permit of conversion into a **Deferred Life Assurance** without further premiums, or can be exchanged at maturity for a **Life Annuity**.

Joint Life Assurance, the sum assured being payable on the death of the first.

Partnership Policies may be taken as the best example of the use of **Joint Life Assurance**, which the following offices have given special attention to:

The **National Mutual Life Assurance Society** has a scheme for mercantile and professional firms called **Convertible Partnership Policies**. These are designed to meet the cases when after a few years a partnership may be dissolved, and the partnership policy is no longer required. In such a case, in exchange for the partnership policy, the society will grant to each partner a policy on his own life at the rate of premium for his original age at entry.—The **Norwich Union Assurance Society** has a scheme under which policies are issued assuring a given sum on the death of the first of two lives for a term of years, and convertible within such term into two separate single life policies without further medical examination. Similar plans are put forward by the **Atlas Assurance Co.**, the **Star**, the **London and Lancashire Life and General**, and the **United Kingdom Temperance and General**.

Insurance of Two or more Lives, the amount assured being payable on the death of the survivor of two or more persons.

Contingent Survivorship Assurance, the amount being paid on the death of one life, providing that another be living.

Short Period Assurance, under which the risk of death is covered only for a given term of years.

Table III.—Annual Premiums to

	WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS											
	21	25	30	32	34	38	40	45	50	60		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abstainers & General Alliance	1 16 11	2 1 0	2 7 1	2 9 11	2 13 0	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 15 6	4 11 3	7 3 3		
Atlas	2 0 9	2 3 6	2 8 9	2 11 3	2 14 1	3 0 7	3 4 5	3 15 0	4 10 9	5 17 1		
Australian Mutual	2 2 5	2 4 8	2 9 3	2 11 6	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 3 7	3 14 6	4 8 8	6 14 3		
Provident	1 18 5	2 2 8	2 8 2	2 10 7	2 13 9	3 0 8	3 4 5	3 16 0	4 9 10	7 1 4		
Britannic	1 18 9	2 2 6	2 8 6	2 11 2	2 14 2	3 1 2	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 0	7 6 4		
British Equitable	1 18 10	2 2 9	2 8 8	2 11 5	2 14 4	3 1 1	3 4 11	3 16 7	4 11 9	6 19 4		
British Life	1 18 6	2 2 10	2 9 1	2 11 8	2 14 5	3 1 8	3 5 8	3 16 4	4 12 0	7 7 8		
Caledonian	2 0 2	2 3 6	2 8 9	2 11 3	2 14 0	3 0 6	3 4 6	3 14 6	4 8 6	6 15 9		
Canada Life	1 19 3	2 2 11	2 8 9	2 11 5	2 14 6	3 1 8	3 5 10	3 16 7	4 16 8	7 12 2		
Century	2 2 5	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 12 6	2 15 3	3 1 7	3 5 4	3 19 2	4 11 0	6 16 6		
City Life	1 14 5	1 18 4	2 4 1	2 6 10	2 9 9	2 16 10	3 0 11	3 13 3	4 9 7	7 0 11		
Clergy Mutual	1 16 0	2 0 2	2 6 4	2 8 8	2 11 6	2 18 4	3 2 2	3 12 4	4 7 4			
Clerical, Medical & General	1 18 7	2 2 9	2 8 7	2 11 4	2 14 7	3 2 4	3 6 9	3 19 2	4 10 3	7 11 3		
Colonial Mutual	1 18 4	2 2 1	2 7 4	2 10 1	2 13 2	2 19 8	3 3 2	3 15 2	4 9 9	7 3 3		
Commercial Union	1 18 10	2 2 2	2 7 10	2 10 7	2 13 8	3 0 11	3 5 2	3 16 10	4 12 4	7 2 0		
Confederation Life	1 18 10	2 2 7	2 8 6	2 11 2	2 14 2	3 1 2	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 1	7 6 5		
Eagle	1 19 3	2 3 0	2 8 7	2 11 2	2 14 1	3 0 8	3 4 5	3 15 7	4 9 10	6 11 10		
Edinburgh	1 17 8	2 1 8	2 7 11	2 10 11	2 13 11	3 0 5	3 4 2	3 15 3	4 10 2	6 17 11		
English & Scottish Law Equitable	1 18 1	2 1 8	2 7 1	2 9 8	2 12 5	2 18 11	3 2 8	3 13 7	4 7 9	6 12 4		
Equitable (U.S.)	2 4 5	2 8 0	2 13 5	2 15 9	2 18 5	3 4 6	3 7 11	3 17 10	4 10 7	6 12 3		
Equity & Law	1 19 3	2 3 0	2 8 0	2 11 6	2 14 3	3 1 9	3 4 6	3 15 7	4 10 9	7 2 5		
Friends' Provident	2 0 7	2 3 2	2 8 10	2 11 6	2 14 7	3 0 3	3 4 0	3 15 2	4 9 7	6 13 11		
General Accident	1 17 11	2 2 0	2 8 0	2 11 9	2 13 7	3 1 1	3 4 11	3 16 5	4 11 3	8 16 1		
General Life	2 0 2	2 3 8	2 9 2	2 11 9	2 14 7	3 1 7	3 5 4	3 16 8	4 12 8	6 18 0		
Gresham	2 0 6	2 4 0	2 8 10	2 12 8	2 15 1	3 0 1	3 4 1	3 16 0	4 11 5	7 0 11		
Guardian	2 0 5	2 3 0	2 8 2	2 12 0	2 13 6	3 1 1	3 4 6	3 15 2	4 9 3	6 14 6		
Law Union & Rock. Legal & General	1 18 6	2 2 4	2 8 4	2 10 10	2 13 8	3 0 0	3 4 0	3 15 5	4 9 10	8 16 0		
Life Assoc. of Scotland	2 1 2	2 5 1	2 10 9	2 13 4	2 16 1	3 2 4	3 5 11	3 16 7	4 10 9	6 19 5		
Liverpool & London & Globe	1 19 3	2 3 3	2 8 11	2 11 8	2 14 7	3 1 2	3 4 10	3 16 3	4 11 1	6 19 8		
London & Lancashire Life	2 0 4	2 4 2	2 9 10	2 12 6	2 15 4	3 2 0	3 5 9	3 17 0	4 11 3	6 18 8		
London & Manchester	1 19 3	2 2 11	2 8 9	2 11 5	2 14 5	3 1 0	3 4 9	3 16 2	4 11 2	6 17 8		
London Assurance	1 19 3	2 3 4	2 9 2	2 11 10	2 14 8	3 1 6	3 5 5	3 16 9	4 11 11	7 6 5		
London Life	1 19 3	2 3 9	2 9 0	2 11 6	2 14 3	3 0 9	3 4 8	3 15 10	4 10 2	6 14 11		
Manufacturers' Life	2 8 0	2 12 5	2 19 3	2 2 4	2 15 9	3 13 5	3 17 10	4 10 7	5 6 3	7 10 0		
Marine & General	1 18 10	2 2 7	2 8 10	2 11 6	2 14 2	3 1 2	3 5 2	3 17 8	4 14 1	7 8 5		
Metropolitan	1 19 7	2 3 3	2 8 9	2 12 7	2 14 5	3 1 1	3 5 0	3 16 7	4 11 6	6 16 8		
Mutual Life & Citizens	2 0 6	2 4 0	2 9 9	2 12 7	2 15 8	3 2 7	3 6 4	3 18 11	4 12 0	7 0 0		
Mutual of New York	1 18 6	2 2 8	2 8 9	2 11 6	2 14 6	3 1 4	3 5 3	3 15 7	4 9 9	7 0 10		
National Mutual of Australasia	1 19 3	2 3 0	2 8 9	2 11 8	2 14 7	3 1 9	3 6 0	3 19 1	4 17 0	7 15 5		
National Mutual	1 17 7	2 1 3	2 6 8	2 9 2	2 11 10	2 18 0	3 1 6	3 12 4	4 7 2	6 18 10		
National Provident	2 0 9	2 3 4	2 8 4	2 10 10	2 13 6	2 19 10	3 3 7	3 14 11	4 9 6	6 16 2		
New York	2 0 3	2 4 3	2 10 2	2 12 11	2 15 0	3 2 6	3 6 3	3 17 4	4 11 1	6 11 10		
North British & Mercantile	1 19 3	2 3 0	2 8 9	2 11 6	2 14 7	3 1 9	3 6 0	3 19 1	4 17 0	7 15 5		
Northern	1 19 1	2 3 5	2 9 10	2 12 5	2 15 5	3 2 0	3 6 1	3 16 7	4 11 11	6 16 2		
Norwich Union	2 1 2	2 3 10	2 9 0	2 11 6	2 14 4	3 0 9	3 4 8	3 16 2	4 10 10	6 17 4		
Pearl	2 3 5	2 6 8	2 11 9	2 14 2	2 16 9	3 2 11	3 5 6	3 17 7	4 12 5	—		
Phenix	1 19 10	2 3 7	2 9 0	2 11 7	2 14 5	3 1 1	3 5 0	3 15 11	4 12 0	7 6 2		
Post Office	2 0 0	2 3 9	2 8 11	2 11 6	2 14 3	3 0 9	3 4 7	3 16 1	4 10 8	6 16 5		
Provident Asscn.	2 0 11	2 3 2	2 8 11	2 11 6	2 14 3	3 0 9	3 4 7	3 16 1	4 10 8	6 16 5		
Provident Clerks	1 19 5	2 3 1	2 8 8	2 11 4	2 14 3	3 0 11	3 4 9	3 16 3	4 10 11	6 18 0		
Prudential	1 16 10	2 0 1	2 6 4	2 8 10	2 11 9	2 18 9	3 2 8	3 16 1	4 12 2	7 11 7		
Refuge	1 18 10	2 3 2	2 9 6	2 12 1	2 15 0	3 2 0	3 5 11	3 16 6	4 11 11	7 6 11		
Royal	1 18 8	2 3 0	2 9 3	2 12 0	2 14 11	3 1 10	3 5 9	3 16 6	4 11 9	7 6 8		
Royal Exchange	2 0 4	2 3 8	2 8 8	2 11 0	2 14 0	3 0 8	3 4 4	3 16 0	4 10 4	6 17 0		
Sceptre	1 19 10	2 3 6	2 9 0	2 11 7	2 14 5	3 1 0	3 4 9	3 15 10	4 10 2	6 16 4		
Scottish Amicable	1 18 2	2 2 4	2 8 8	2 11 0	2 14 1	3 0 10	3 4 8	3 15 4	4 10 6	7 4 6		
Scottish Equitable	2 3 0	2 6 5	2 11 9	2 14 2	2 16 9	3 2 11	3 6 3	3 15 3	4 10 1	7 0 0		
Scottish Insurance	2 1 7	2 5 0	2 10 0	2 12 6	2 15 4	3 1 8	3 5 5	3 16 2	4 10 6	6 17 5		
Scottish Life	1 18 10	2 2 6	2 8 0	2 10 7	2 13 3	2 19 6	3 3 2	3 14 4	4 9 4	6 16 2		
Scottish Provident	2 0 0	2 3 6	2 9 5	2 11 11	2 14 8	3 0 10	3 4 5	3 15 10	4 10 5	6 15 6		
Scottish Temperance	1 14 4	1 17 5	2 2 4	2 4 7	2 7 2	2 13 1	2 15 6	3 8 2	4 3 2	5 6 9		
Scottish Union & National	1 19 7	2 3 0	2 8 6	2 11 0	2 13 0	3 0 1	3 3 9	3 15 0	4 9 10	6 16 10		
Scottish Widows' Fund	1 19 6	2 3 3	2 8 9	2 11 3	2 14 0	3 1 0	3 4 6	3 15 6	4 9 6	7 0 0		
Standard	2 3 1	2 6 6	2 11 9	2 14 2	2 16 9	3 3 0	3 5 3	3 16 4	4 10 7	7 4 9		
Star	1 18 9	2 2 11	2 8 11	2 11 4	2 14 1	3 0 8	3 4 5	3 14 5	4 9 0	7 1 0		
Sun Life	2 0 6	2 4 2	2 9 9	2 12 5	2 15 5	3 2 3	3 5 3	3 18 2	4 13 8	6 19 1		
Sun Life of Canada	1 17 11	2 2 8	2 9 2	2 11 10	2 14 11	3 2 4	3 6 6	3 17 8	4 14 2	7 0 10		
United Kingdom	1 18 9	2 2 6	2 8 5	2 11 2	2 14 3	3 1 3	3 5 4	3 17 10	4 14 2	7 5 4		
Provident	2 0 10	2 4 2	2 9 6	2 12 0	2 14 8	3 1 2	3 5 0	3 18 8	4 11 10	6 17 4		
University	2 2 0	2 4 10	2 9 11	2 12 5	2 15 2	3 1 6	3 5 4	3 16 8	4 11 5	6 18 0		
Wesleyan & General	1 18 5	2 2 2	2 8 1	2 11 1	2 14 4	3 1 8	3 5 8	3 16 9	4 13 10	7 5 4		
Yorkshire	2 0 4	2 3 10	2 9 1	2 11 8	2 14 5	3 1 0	3 4 0	3 16 4	4 11 7	6 19 11		

secure Whole Life Assurance of £100.

WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS

	21		25		30		32		34		38		40		45		60		60	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Abstainers & General Alliance	1 11 2	1 14 8	2 0 0	2 2 6	2 6 5	2 11 9	2 15 3	3 6 11	4 3 7	6 10 9	8 13 10	10 18 10	12 1 2	13 10 8	15 1 1	18 10 2	21 1 1	24 1 1	27 1 1	
Australasian Mutual Provident	1 10 8	1 13 10	1 18 4	2 0 7	2 3 0	2 8 9	2 12 3	3 2 9	3 16 5	6 0 5	8 11 3	10 16 5	12 2 1	14 7 6	16 13 1	18 20 1	21 27 1	24 34 1	27 41 1	
British Equitable	1 11 10	1 13 11	1 18 4	2 0 7	2 3 0	2 8 9	2 12 3	3 2 9	3 16 5	6 0 5	8 11 3	10 16 5	12 2 1	14 7 6	16 13 1	18 20 1	21 27 1	24 34 1	27 41 1	
British Life	1 9 6	1 12 8	1 17 9	2 0 1	2 2 8	2 8 8	2 12 2	3 2 11	3 17 2	6 2 11	8 17 2	10 22 2	12 27 2	14 32 2	16 37 2	18 42 2	21 47 2	24 52 2	27 57 2	
Caledonian	1 13 10	1 17 2	2 2 7	2 6 0	2 7 9	2 14 0	2 17 3	3 8 10	4 3 7	6 10 9	8 13 10	10 18 10	12 1 2	13 10 8	15 1 1	18 10 2	21 1 1	24 1 1	27 1 1	
Canada Life	1 12 6	1 16 3	2 1 11	2 4 6	2 7 3	2 13 8	2 17 4	3 8 4	4 2 9	6 7 10	8 12 11	10 17 12	12 22 13	14 27 14	16 32 15	18 37 16	21 42 17	24 47 18	27 52 19	
Century	1 14 8	1 18 7	2 4 2	2 6 6	2 9 1	2 15 6	2 19 1	3 8 9	4 2 10	6 12 11	8 17 12	10 22 13	12 27 14	14 32 15	16 37 16	18 42 17	21 47 18	24 52 19	27 57 20	
City Life	1 11 2	1 13 11	1 18 6	2 0 6	2 3 0	2 8 9	2 12 0	3 2 3	3 15 7	5 19 5	7 23 3	9 27 5	11 31 7	13 35 9	15 40 1	17 44 3	20 48 5	22 52 7	24 56 9	
Clergy Mutual	1 11 9	1 14 9	1 19 6	2 1 10	2 4 5	2 10 6	2 14 2	3 5 3	4 0 6	6 10 0	8 14 2	10 18 4	12 22 6	14 26 8	16 31 0	18 35 2	21 39 4	23 43 6	25 47 8	
Clerical, Medical & General	1 12 1	1 15 3	2 0 2	2 2 10	2 5 2	2 11 2	2 14 8	3 6 1	3 18 7	6 0 6	8 11 3	10 16 5	12 21 7	14 26 9	16 32 1	18 37 3	21 42 5	24 47 7	27 52 9	
Colonial Mutual	1 8 0	1 11 0	1 15 8	1 17 11	2 0 4	2 5 11	2 9 2	2 18 10	3 11 3	5 8 11	7 14 3	9 19 3	11 24 3	13 29 3	15 34 3	17 39 3	20 44 3	22 49 3	24 54 3	
Commercial Union	1 8 11	1 12 1	1 16 5	1 18 6	2 0 11	2 6 9	2 10 1	2 19 6	3 12 5	5 13 5	7 17 5	9 22 5	11 27 5	13 32 5	15 37 5	17 42 5	20 47 5	22 52 5	24 57 5	
Confederation Life	1 9 5	1 12 7	1 17 6	1 19 9	2 2 4	2 8 3	2 11 11	3 2 0	3 16 5	5 15 10	7 20 10	9 25 10	11 30 10	13 35 10	15 40 10	17 45 10	20 50 10	22 55 10	24 60 10	
Eagle	1 11 4	1 14 0	1 18 6	2 0 9	2 3 2	2 9 0	2 12 5	3 2 7	3 15 10	5 16 11	7 21 11	9 26 11	11 31 11	13 36 11	15 41 11	17 46 11	20 51 11	22 56 11	24 61 11	
Edinburgh	1 10 4	1 13 2	1 17 10	2 0 0	2 2 5	2 8 4	2 11 8	3 2 5	3 17 0	6 5 0	8 10 0	10 15 0	12 20 0	14 25 0	16 30 0	18 35 0	21 40 0	23 45 0	25 50 0	
English & Scottish Law Equitable (U.S.)	1 11 3	1 14 5	1 19 5	2 1 10	2 4 6	2 10 8	2 14 2	3 4 11	3 18 9	6 0 8	8 13 9	10 18 9	12 23 9	14 28 9	16 33 9	18 38 9	21 43 9	23 48 9	25 53 9	
Equitable	1 13 3	1 16 6	2 1 6	2 3 11	2 6 6	2 12 8	2 16 3	3 6 9	4 0 6	6 4 4	8 8 8	10 13 8	12 18 8	14 23 8	16 28 8	18 33 8	21 38 8	23 43 8	25 48 8	
Equitable (U.S.)	1 11 7	1 14 10	2 0 1	2 2 5	2 6 1	2 11 1	2 14 6	3 5 1	3 18 11	6 2 9	8 7 9	10 12 9	12 17 9	14 22 9	16 27 9	18 32 9	21 37 9	23 42 9	25 47 9	
Friends' Provident	1 13 6	1 16 10	2 0 3	2 2 6	2 4 11	2 10 10	2 14 6	3 6 3	3 19 3	6 4 6	8 9 6	10 14 6	12 19 6	14 24 6	16 29 6	18 34 6	21 39 6	23 44 6	25 49 6	
General Accident	1 9 5	1 12 7	1 17 7	1 19 10	2 2 5	2 8 6	2 11 11	3 2 4	3 15 10	5 18 0	7 23 0	9 28 0	11 33 0	13 38 0	15 43 0	17 48 0	20 53 0	22 58 0	24 63 0	
General Life	1 12 11	1 16 3	2 1 6	2 3 11	2 6 6	2 12 11	2 16 7	3 7 7	4 1 10	6 4 10	8 6 10	10 11 10	12 16 10	14 21 10	16 26 10	18 31 10	21 36 10	23 41 10	25 46 10	
Gresham	1 12 9	1 15 0	1 19 2	2 1 4	2 3 11	2 10 0	2 13 8	3 4 8	3 19 4	6 4 7	8 9 4	10 14 4	12 19 4	14 24 4	16 29 4	18 34 4	21 39 4	23 44 4	25 49 4	
Guardian	1 13 4	1 15 8	2 0 4	2 2 8	2 5 3	2 11 3	2 14 10	3 5 8	3 19 9	6 4 10	8 9 10	10 14 10	12 19 10	14 24 10	16 29 10	18 34 10	21 39 10	23 44 10	25 49 10	
Law Union & Rock	1 10 11	1 14 2	1 19 2	2 1 7	2 4 3	2 10 5	2 14 0	3 4 10	3 19 5	6 3 1	8 8 1	10 13 1	12 18 1	14 23 1	16 28 1	18 33 1	21 38 1	23 43 1	25 48 1	
Legal & General	1 10 6	1 13 9	1 18 0	2 0 3	2 2 8	2 8 7	2 12 0	3 2 0	3 15 6	5 15 3	7 20 3	9 25 3	11 30 3	13 35 3	15 40 3	17 45 3	20 50 3	22 55 3	24 60 3	
Life Assn. of Scotland	1 14 6	1 17 7	2 2 0	2 4 3	2 6 8	2 12 6	2 16 0	3 6 7	4 0 4	6 4 8	8 8 8	10 13 8	12 18 8	14 23 8	16 28 8	18 33 8	21 38 8	23 43 8	25 48 8	
Liverpool & London & Globe	1 12 8	1 16 8	2 0 6	2 2 11	2 5 5	2 11 3	2 14 9	3 6 6	3 19 7	6 4 3	8 9 3	10 14 3	12 19 3	14 24 3	16 29 3	18 34 3	21 39 3	23 44 3	25 49 3	
London & Lancashire Life	1 13 3	1 16 5	2 1 4	2 3 8	2 6 3	2 12 2	2 15 7	3 6 0	3 19 5	6 3 11	8 8 11	10 13 11	12 18 11	14 23 11	16 28 11	18 33 11	21 38 11	23 43 11	25 48 11	
London & Manchester	1 11 7	1 14 9	1 19 9	2 2 1	2 4 9	2 10 9	2 14 3	3 4 9	3 18 10	6 3 6	8 8 6	10 13 6	12 18 6	14 23 6	16 28 6	18 33 6	21 38 6	23 43 6	25 48 6	
London Assurance	1 14 6	1 18 1	2 3 4	2 5 9	2 8 5	2 14 6	2 18 0	3 8 3	4 2 2	6 12 4	8 17 4	10 22 4	12 27 4	14 32 4	16 37 4	18 42 4	21 47 4	23 52 4	25 57 4	
London Life	1 10 10	1 14 1	1 19 2	2 1 5	2 4 1	2 10 1	2 13 8	3 4 2	3 17 11	6 1 6	8 6 6	10 11 6	12 16 6	14 21 6	16 26 6	18 31 6	21 36 6	23 41 6	25 46 6	
Manufacturers' Life	1 7 4	1 10 4	1 14 11	1 17 1	1 19 6	2 6 1	2 8 3	2 13 0	3 10 6	5 8 6	7 13 6	9 18 6	11 23 6	13 28 6	15 33 6	17 38 6	20 43 6	22 48 6	24 53 6	
Marine & General	1 10 2	1 13 6	1 19 0	2 1 6	2 4 3	2 10 8	2 14 4	3 6 9	4 0 9	6 8 9	8 13 9	10 18 9	12 23 9	14 28 9	16 33 9	18 38 9	21 43 9	23 48 9	25 53 9	
Metropolitan	1 11 2	1 14 6	1 19 6	2 1 11	2 4 7	2 10 9	2 14 4	3 5 1	3 19 2	6 2 6	8 7 6	10 12 6	12 17 6	14 22 6	16 27 6	18 32 6	21 37 6	23 42 6	25 47 6	
Mutual Life & Citizens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mutual of New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
National Mutual of Australasia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
National Mutual	1 8 11	1 12 2	1 17 2	1 19 7	2 2 2	2 8 4	2 11 11	3 2 5	3 16 2	5 17 8	7 22 8	9 27 8	11 32 8	13 37 8	15 42 8	17 47 8	20 52 8	22 57 8	24 62 8	
National Provident	1 13 1	1 10 7	2 1 1	2 3 2	2 6 6	2 11 8	2 15 4	3 6 6	4 1 2	6 6 5	8 11 5	10 16 5	12 21 5	14 26 5	16 31 5	18 36 5	21 41 5	23 46 5	25 51 5	
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
North British & Mercantile	1 13 5	1 16 7	2 1 7	2 3 10	2 6 6	2 12 6	2 15 11	3 6 4	3 19 9	6 3 1	8 8 1	10 13 1	12 18 1	14 23 1	16 28 1	18 33 1	21 38 1	23 43 1	25 48 1	
Northern	1 11 11	1 15 1	2 0 1	2 2 6	2 6 1	2 11 2	2 14 9	3 5 6	3 19 7	6 3 2	8 8 2	10 13 2	12 18 2	14 23 2	16 28 2	18 33 2	21 38 2	23 43 2	25 48 2	
Norwich Union	1 11 11	1 15 0	2 0 0	2 2 4	2 5 0	2 11 0	2 14 6	3 6 1	3 18 8	6 12 6	8 17 6	10 22 6	12 27 6	14 32 6	16 37 6	18 42 6	21 47 6	23 52 6	25 57 6	
Pearl	1 14 3	1 17 6	2 2 3	2 4 8	2 7 4	2 13 3	2 16 9	3 7 8	4 1 8	6 12 6	8 17 6	10 22 6	12 27 6	14 32 6	16 37 6	18 42 6	21 47 6	23 52 6	25 57 6	
Phoenix	1 13 11	1 16 3	2 0 9	2 3 1	2 5 0	2 11 5	2 14 11	3 5 6	3 19 3	6 3 3	8 8 3	10 13 3	12 18 3	14 23 3	16 28 3	18 33 3	21 38 3	23 43 3	25 48 3	
Post Office	1 14 0	1 17 6	2 3 0	2 5 6	2 8 0	2 14 6	2 18 0	3 9 0	4 0 4	6 10 6	8 15 6	10 20 6	12 25 6	14 30 6	16 35 6	18 40 6	21 45 6	23 50 6	25 55 6	
Provident Assn.	1 12 2	1 15 4	2 0 3	2 2 7	2 6 2	2 11 3	2 14 9	3 5 4	3 19 2	6 4 2	8 9 2	10 14 2	12 19 2	14 24 2	16 29 2	18 34 2	21 39 2	23 44 2	25 49 2	
Provident Clerks	1 12 7	1 15 8	2 0 8	2 2 11	2 5 6	2 11 7	2 15 2	3 5 9	4 0 0	6 5 0	8 10 0	10 15 0	12 20 0	14 25 0	16 30 0	18 35 0	21 40 0	23 45 0	25 50 0	
Prudential	—	1 12 7	1 17 7	1 19 11	2 2 6	2 8 8	2 12 2	3 2 9	3 16 4	6 18 6	8 23 6	10 28 6	12 33 6	14 38 6	16 43 6	18 48 6	21 53 6	23 58 6	25 63 6	
Refuge	1 14 10	1 18 9	2 4 6	2 6 11	2 9 6	2 15 9	2 19 3	3 8 10	4 2 8	6 12 2	8 17 2	10 22 2	12 27 2	14 32 2	16 37 2	18 42 2	21 47 2	23 52 2	25 57 2	
Royal	1 14 0	1 16 8	2 0 0	2 2 8	2 5 4	2 11 4	2 14 8	3 5 4	3 10 0	6 3 4	8 8 4	10 13 4	12 18 4	14 23 4	16 28 4	18 33 4	21 38 4	23 43 4	25 48 4	
Royal Exchange	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sceptre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scottish Amicable	1 11 7	1 14 1																		

Table IV.—Annual Premiums to secure an Endowment

NAME.	WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.							
	Age 25 at Entry		Age 30 at Entry		Age 35 at Entry		Age 40 at Entry	
	Payable in		Payable in		Payable in		Payable in	
	30 yrs.	35 yrs.	25 yrs.	30 yrs.	20 yrs.	25 yrs.	15 yrs.	20 yrs.
Abstainers & General	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Alliance	3 2 6	2 13 10	3 17 11	3 5 4	5 0 6	4 1 0	6 17 3	5 4 3
Atlas	3 3 9	2 15 7	3 18 7	3 6 4	5 1 0	4 1 6	6 18 8	5 4 5
Australian Mutual Provident	3 5 7	2 17 5	4 0 5	3 8 3	5 2 11	4 3 5	7 0 8	5 6 4
Britannic	3 3 4	2 15 10	3 17 9	3 6 4	4 18 11	4 1 2	6 14 3	5 3 1
British Equitable	3 6 1	—	4 1 10	3 8 9	5 5 7	4 4 10	7 5 5	5 9 2
British Life	3 4 4	2 16 0	3 19 3	3 7 0	5 1 6	4 2 3	6 18 5	5 5 0
Caledonian	3 1 4	—	3 15 10	3 2 9	4 17 5	3 19 4	6 15 10	5 2 5
Canada Life	3 3 1	2 14 7	3 17 10	3 5 6	4 19 8	4 0 6	6 15 7	5 2 9
Century	3 5 3	—	4 0 11	3 7 11	5 4 2	4 3 11	7 2 10	5 7 8
City Life	3 5 11	2 17 9	3 19 6	3 7 7	5 0 3	4 1 9	6 15 1	5 3 2
Clergy Mutual	3 0 11	2 12 0	3 16 4	3 3 5	4 19 7	3 19 2	6 18 2	5 2 11
Clerical, Medical & General	3 3 11	2 14 4	3 18 7	3 5 1	5 0 5	4 0 2	6 16 4	5 2 6
Colonial Mutual	3 5 2	2 15 7	4 1 11	3 7 8	5 7 7	4 5 1	7 10 1	5 10 11
Commercial Union	3 1 0	2 13 6	3 14 6	3 3 3	4 15 6	3 17 11	6 13 7	4 18 10
Confederation Life	3 6 1	2 16 8	4 2 4	3 8 9	5 7 2	4 5 5	7 8 10	5 19 8
Eagle	3 4 5	—	3 19 11	3 7 0	5 1 1	4 2 10	6 19 4	5 4 6
Edinburgh	3 5 11	2 17 2	4 0 5	3 7 10	5 2 3	4 2 10	6 18 2	5 5 1
English and Scottish Law	3 4 2	2 15 8	3 19 8	3 6 10	5 0 9	4 1 11	6 14 11	5 3 8
Equitable	3 3 3	2 14 11	3 17 6	3 5 5	4 18 11	4 0 0	6 14 5	5 1 10
Equitable (U.S.)	3 4 7	2 16 1	3 19 2	3 6 10	5 1 7	4 1 8	6 19 6	5 4 6
Equity and Law	3 5 4	—	4 0 7	3 7 10	5 3 10	4 3 10	7 3 1	5 8 1
Friends' Provident	3 5 3	2 16 8	4 0 4	3 7 9	5 3 1	4 3 2	7 0 10	5 6 4
General Accident	3 4 4	2 16 1	3 18 9	3 6 11	4 19 10	4 1 8	6 14 3	5 3 2
General Life	3 4 5	2 16 0	3 19 0	3 6 6	5 1 3	4 1 6	6 18 9	5 4 3
Gresham	3 5 7	2 18 4	4 1 10	3 10 0	5 6 4	4 5 9	7 7 2	5 9 6
Guardian	3 2 0	2 14 0	3 16 11	3 5 4	5 0 5	4 0 8	6 19 10	5 4 10
Law Union & Rock	3 4 5	2 17 0	3 17 10	3 6 9	5 1 7	4 0 10	7 1 0	5 5 0
Legal & General	3 5 0	2 16 6	4 0 0	3 7 6	5 2 8	4 3 0	6 19 1	5 5 6
Life Association of Scotland	3 5 3	2 16 8	4 0 4	3 7 9	5 3 1	4 3 2	7 0 10	5 6 4
Liverpool & London & Globe	3 4 7	2 15 6	3 19 1	3 7 4	5 0 9	4 2 1	6 16 10	5 4 2
London & Lancashire	3 7 1	2 18 5	4 1 9	3 9 2	5 3 7	4 4 2	7 0 7	5 7 0
London & Manchester	3 6 3	2 17 3	4 1 1	3 8 4	5 3 2	4 3 6	6 19 9	5 6 2
London Assurance	3 5 2	2 16 1	4 1 3	3 7 10	5 5 4	4 4 7	7 5 7	5 9 0
London Life	3 4 11	2 16 1	3 19 6	3 7 2	5 1 2	4 2 2	6 16 7	5 4 5
Manufacturers' Life	3 18 8	3 8 9	4 14 11	4 1 0	5 17 10	4 17 7	7 12 5	6 0 10
Marine & General	3 4 5	—	3 19 11	3 7 0	5 1 1	4 2 10	6 19 4	5 4 6
Metropolitan	3 5 4	2 16 9	3 19 11	3 7 5	5 2 1	4 2 4	6 19 2	5 5 0
Mutual Life & Citizens	3 7 4	2 17 11	4 3 5	3 9 11	5 6 11	4 6 4	7 4 5	5 10 3
Mutual of New York	3 1 11	2 13 8	3 16 8	3 4 4	4 18 9	3 19 3	6 15 9	5 1 6
National Mutual of Australasia	3 5 3	—	4 0 2	3 7 8	5 2 11	4 3 3	7 1 0	5 7 0
National Mutual	3 0 10	2 12 6	3 15 11	3 3 6	4 18 3	3 18 9	6 15 0	5 1 4
National Provident	3 4 9	2 16 4	3 18 8	3 6 4	5 0 1	4 0 10	6 16 5	5 3 1
New York	3 6 4	2 18 8	4 1 2	3 9 11	5 3 2	4 5 4	6 19 1	5 7 10
North British & Mercantile	3 5 4	2 16 9	4 0 7	3 7 10	5 3 10	4 3 10	7 3 1	5 8 1
Northern	3 6 2	2 17 6	4 1 1	3 8 8	5 3 0	4 3 9	6 18 10	5 6 1
Norwich Union	3 5 8	2 17 2	3 19 8	3 7 4	5 1 1	4 1 11	6 16 11	5 4 1
Pearl	3 4 4	2 16 7	3 17 5	3 6 7	4 19 4	4 1 3	6 15 5	5 3 0
Phoenix	3 6 1	2 17 4	4 1 9	3 8 10	5 5 5	4 5 1	7 5 0	5 9 5
Post Office	3 6 4	2 17 9	4 0 5	3 8 0	5 1 9	4 2 8	6 18 1	5 4 8
Provident Association	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Provident Clerks	3 5 6	2 16 10	4 0 3	3 7 7	5 2 6	4 2 10	6 19 5	5 5 6
Prudential	3 4 6	2 15 11	3 19 7	3 7 0	5 2 3	4 2 4	7 0 3	5 5 6
Refuge	3 7 9	2 18 1	4 4 3	3 10 5	5 7 10	4 7 8	7 9 5	5 10 10
Royal	3 4 3	2 14 10	4 0 8	3 6 9	5 5 2	4 4 0	7 6 2	5 8 6
Royal Exchange	3 5 8	2 17 0	4 0 0	3 7 8	5 1 8	4 2 8	6 17 4	5 4 8
Sceptre	3 5 10	2 17 3	4 0 5	3 7 11	5 2 4	4 2 10	7 0 5	5 5 2
Scottish Amicable	3 6 10	2 18 3	4 3 9	3 9 5	5 7 9	4 6 0	7 9 2	5 10 9
Scottish Equitable	3 6 9	2 18 3	4 1 5	3 9 1	5 3 0	4 4 1	7 2 4	5 6 0
Scottish Insurance	3 5 5	2 16 11	3 19 8	3 7 5	5 1 1	4 2 1	6 16 6	5 3 11
Scottish Life	3 3 10	2 14 11	3 18 8	3 5 9	5 1 2	4 1 1	6 18 7	5 4 0
Scottish Provident	3 7 3	2 18 4	4 1 10	3 9 2	5 3 2	4 4 1	7 1 2	5 5 10
Scottish Temperance	3 9 0	3 0 5	4 3 2	3 10 11	5 4 5	4 5 5	6 19 8	5 7 2
Scottish Union & National	3 4 11	2 16 7	3 19 7	3 7 3	5 1 10	4 2 3	6 19 4	5 4 11
Scottish Widows' Fund	3 5 6	2 17 0	4 0 0	3 7 6	5 1 0	4 2 0	6 16 6	5 3 6
Standard	3 6 6	2 17 7	4 1 1	3 8 5	5 2 10	4 3 8	7 0 0	5 5 8
Star	3 6 4	2 17 8	4 1 4	3 8 9	5 3 7	4 3 11	7 0 0	5 6 2
Sun Life	3 6 11	2 17 11	4 2 5	3 9 1	5 6 1	4 5 1	7 4 6	5 9 3
Snn of Canada	3 4 9	2 16 4	3 19 9	3 7 6	5 2 1	4 3 0	6 19 2	5 6 4
United Kingdom Provident	3 5 10	2 16 10	4 0 5	3 8 2	5 2 0	4 3 3	7 0 8	5 5 6
University	3 8 1	2 19 0	4 2 10	3 10 0	5 5 0	4 5 3	7 2 6	5 7 10
Wesleyan & General	3 6 6	2 18 0	4 0 7	3 8 6	5 2 7	4 3 9	6 19 7	5 6 7
Yorkshire	3 5 3	2 16 3	4 1 4	3 7 10	5 5 8	4 4 3	7 7 1	5 9 0
Yorkshire	3 5 6	2 16 8	4 0 2	3 7 3	5 2 7	4 2 5	7 0 1	5 5 8

ASSURANCES.

Assurance of £100 payable as stated or at previous Death.

NAME.	WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.							
	Age 25 at Entry		Age 30 at Entry		Age 35 at Entry		Age 40 at Entry	
	Payable in		Payable in		Payable in		Payable in	
	30 yrs.	35 yrs.	25 yrs.	30 yrs.	20 yrs.	25 yrs.	15 yrs.	20 yrs.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abstainers & General	2 15 11	—	3 10 9	2 18 5	4 9 10	3 13 7	8 5 11	4 13 0
Alliance	2 15 2	2 7 9	3 8 9	2 17 7	4 9 3	3 11 5	6 3 9	4 12 4
Atlas	2 13 10	2 6 4	3 7 5	2 16 2	4 8 0	3 10 1	8 2 9	4 11 2
Australian Mutual Provident	2 10 9	2 3 6	3 4 1	2 13 1	4 4 2	3 6 8	5 17 11	4 7 2
Britannic	3 0 2	—	3 14 6	3 2 7	4 16 0	3 17 2	6 12 1	4 19 2
British Equitable	2 16 9	2 8 10	3 10 10	2 19 3	4 12 0	3 13 9	6 6 11	4 15 3
British Life	2 15 9	—	3 8 11	2 17 1	4 8 7	3 12 2	6 3 6	4 13 1
Caledonian	2 12 1	2 4 1	3 6 0	2 14 1	4 8 4	3 8 4	6 0 3	4 9 0
Canada Life	2 15 2	—	3 8 8	2 16 10	4 9 3	3 10 9	6 4 3	4 12 2
Century	2 16 7	2 8 11	3 9 8	2 18 2	4 9 11	3 11 10	6 4 4	4 12 9
City Life	2 15 8	2 7 7	3 9 9	2 17 11	4 11 0	3 12 5	6 6 4	4 14 0
Clergy Mutual	2 10 10	2 2 4	3 3 4	2 12 3	4 3 4	3 6 0	5 16 6	4 6 6
Clerical, Medical & General	2 13 10	2 5 10	3 7 6	2 15 9	4 8 10	3 10 2	6 3 10	4 11 6
Colonial Mutual	2 16 3	2 8 9	3 9 0	2 17 10	4 8 11	3 11 4	6 2 9	4 11 11
Commercial Union	2 11 7	2 4 1	3 4 7	2 13 5	4 4 6	3 6 10	5 18 5	4 7 4
Confederation Life	2 13 1	—	3 6 2	2 14 8	4 6 2	3 8 1	6 0 4	4 8 10
Eagle	2 13 8	2 5 11	3 7 2	2 15 7	4 7 9	3 9 6	6 2 6	4 10 7
Edinburgh	2 13 4	2 5 7	3 6 9	2 15 3	4 7 1	3 9 0	6 1 4	4 9 10
English & Scottish Law	2 14 2	2 6 3	3 7 9	2 16 1	4 8 7	3 10 2	6 3 7	4 11 6
Equitable	2 15 1	2 7 4	3 8 6	2 17 3	4 8 6	3 10 11	6 1 8	4 11 4
Equitable (U.S.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equity & Law	2 15 4	2 7 8	3 9 2	2 17 9	4 10 2	3 11 11	6 5 5	4 13 4
Friends' Provident	2 11 8	2 4 1	3 4 10	2 13 7	4 4 11	3 7 1	5 19 0	4 7 8
General Accident	2 15 9	2 8 0	3 9 1	2 17 7	4 9 5	3 11 4	6 3 8	4 12 2
General Life	2 14 3	2 7 0	3 7 5	2 16 4	4 7 8	3 10 4	6 2 6	4 11 5
Gresham	2 15 6	2 8 9	3 8 10	2 18 6	4 9 11	3 12 2	6 5 1	4 13 9
Guardian	2 14 10	2 7 0	3 8 5	2 16 9	4 9 0	3 10 9	6 3 10	4 11 10
Law Union & Rock	2 15 0	2 7 0	3 8 9	2 17 3	4 8 6	3 10 9	6 4 0	4 11 6
Legal & General	2 15 4	2 7 8	3 9 2	2 17 9	4 10 2	3 11 11	6 5 5	4 13 4
Life Association of Scotland	2 13 10	2 6 3	3 7 5	2 16 0	4 8 4	3 10 2	6 3 8	4 11 10
Liverpool & London & Globe	2 16 2	2 8 5	3 9 8	2 18 1	4 10 3	3 12 0	6 4 11	4 13 0
London & Lancashire	2 14 10	2 6 11	3 8 6	2 16 10	4 9 4	3 10 10	6 4 5	4 12 2
London & Manchester	2 19 6	2 11 3	3 14 2	3 1 10	4 16 1	3 16 11	6 12 11	4 19 5
London Assurance	2 12 5	2 4 3	3 5 11	2 14 3	4 6 3	3 8 2	6 0 4	4 9 1
London Life	2 8 6	2 1 3	3 1 0	2 10 3	4 0 1	3 3 2	5 12 2	4 2 8
Manufacturers' Life	2 13 6	—	3 7 9	2 15 11	4 9 0	3 10 5	8 4 10	4 13 3
Marine & General	2 14 4	2 6 5	3 7 0	2 10 2	4 8 2	3 10 0	0 2 5	4 10 11
Metropolitan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mutual Life & Citizens	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mutual of New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Mutual of Australasia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Mutual	2 12 5	2 4 5	3 6 2	2 14 5	4 7 3	3 8 7	6 2 8	4 10 1
National Provident	2 12 6	2 4 8	3 6 1	2 14 5	4 6 9	3 8 5	6 1 6	4 9 6
New York	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North British & Mercantile	2 14 11	2 7 4	3 7 11	2 16 0	4 7 11	3 10 3	8 1 6	4 10 7
Northern	2 14 5	2 6 6	3 8 0	2 16 4	4 8 10	3 10 4	6 3 11	4 11 8
Norwich Union	2 14 6	2 7 0	3 8 0	2 17 0	4 8 6	3 10 6	6 2 6	4 11 6
Pearl	3 0 7	2 12 7	3 15 0	3 3 1	4 16 7	3 18 0	6 13 0	5 0 3
Phoenix	2 15 4	2 7 9	3 8 3	2 16 11	4 8 2	3 10 4	6 2 2	4 11 0
Post Office	2 17 6	2 9 6	3 11 0	2 19 6	4 10 6	3 13 6	0 2 6	4 13 6
Provident Association	2 14 9	2 6 11	3 8 4	2 16 8	4 9 4	3 10 9	6 4 10	4 12 3
Provident Clerks	2 15 10	2 8 2	3 9 8	2 18 3	4 10 8	3 12 5	6 5 11	4 13 10
Prudential	2 15 10	—	3 9 10	2 17 10	4 9 2	3 12 2	6 4 8	4 12 0
Refuge	2 18 5	2 9 10	3 13 4	3 0 8	4 15 8	3 15 10	6 12 11	4 18 8
Royal	2 14 8	2 7 0	3 8 4	2 16 8	4 9 4	3 10 8	6 4 8	4 12 0
Royal Exchange	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sceptre	3 1 0	2 13 1	3 10 3	3 3 4	4 17 10	3 18 10	8 15 9	5 0 8
Scottish Amicable	2 12 11	2 5 5	3 5 11	2 14 10	4 5 9	3 8 2	5 19 1	4 8 5
Scottish Equitable	2 15 10	2 8 2	3 9 1	2 17 9	4 9 5	3 11 4	6 3 11	4 12 2
Scottish Insurance	2 14 8	2 6 8	3 8 5	2 16 7	4 9 5	3 10 9	8 4 11	4 12 3
Scottish Life	2 15 11	2 8 2	3 8 10	2 17 8	4 8 2	3 11 0	6 3 3	4 10 8
Scottish Provident	2 12 4	2 4 6	3 5 11	2 14 3	4 6 5	3 8 2	6 0 11	4 0 1
Scottish Temperance	2 15 5	2 7 10	3 9 2	2 17 9	4 10 3	3 11 10	6 6 0	4 13 4
Scottish Union & National	2 13 3	2 5 3	3 6 6	2 15 0	4 7 0	3 8 9	6 3 0	4 9 0
Scottish Widows' Fund	2 19 3	2 4 3	3 6 1	2 14 3	4 7 0	3 8 8	6 0 10	4 9 10
Standard	2 14 6	2 7 2	3 7 8	2 16 7	4 8 1	3 10 6	6 2 10	4 11 10
Star	2 15 4	2 7 6	3 9 0	2 17 4	4 9 10	3 11 4	6 4 11	4 12 8
Sun Life	2 16 2	2 8 5	3 9 8	2 18 1	4 10 4	3 12 0	8 5 3	4 13 2
Sun of Canada	2 13 11	2 6 5	3 6 9	2 15 11	4 7 2	3 9 3	6 1 3	4 10 8
United Kingdom Provident	2 14 6	2 6 11	3 7 6	2 16 4	4 7 5	3 9 9	0 0 11	4 10 1
University	2 14 6	2 6 10	3 7 4	2 16 1	4 7 5	3 9 6	6 1 6	4 10 3
Wesleyan & General	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yorkshire	2 15 0	2 7 5	3 8 0	2 16 8	4 8 1	3 10 2	8 2 4	4 10 10

Convertible Term Assurances, which are Temporary Policies, expiring at the end of a certain term, unless a given option to change the policy into a Whole Life or Endowment Assurance Policy, at the advanced rates, is exercised by the assured.

Children's Deferred Assurances, under which Whole Life or Endowment Assurance Policies are issued on the lives of children at ages under 15, for annual premiums, the sum assured only being payable at death after the child attains its majority, that is after the age of 21, or 25 if preferred. These are now effected by many offices.

Children's Endowments.—The Child's Endowment Policy of the **National Mutual Life Association of Australasia** appears to be much appreciated. The benefits of the policy are: (1) That the endowment shall be paid if the child survive the age of 21. (2) All premiums paid, with simple interest at 4 per cent. per annum, will be returned if the child die before attaining this age. (3) No further premiums shall be payable, and the policy shall be fully paid up, if the parent die before the child and during the currency of the policy. Policies are entitled to a full share in the profits, and no medical examination is required.

The **Prudential Assurance Co.** have a form of policy for children, combining endowment on marriage with an ordinary life policy, payable either at death or at a fixed age.

The **Norwich Union Life Office** and almost all offices will now issue **Educational Annuities** to commence at a given age of the child and to run for four or five years.

The **General Life Assurance Co.** issues a Child's Special Endowment Policy payable at 30, or at death between 21 and 30, with return of all premiums should the child die before 21.

The **Scottish Insurance Corporation** issues a policy providing at age 21 a sum down in cash which may be used to start the son in business; or a life insurance, with profits, payable at death at a premium only about one-half that usually charged; or a fully-paid-up life insurance, without profits, payable at death; or an endowment insurance, with profits, at a very low rate of premium; or a fully-paid-up endowment insurance, without profits. No medical examination required.

The **Metropolitan Life Office** and the **United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution** also offer similar attractive policies.

Special Forms of Life Assurance.

In addition to the above plans, many offices introduce variety into their schemes by modifying either (a) the method of settlement when the policy becomes payable, or (b) the method of payment of premiums.

Illustrations of variations from the usual method of settlement of a policy by payment at death or at a fixed date are the favourite instalment, or debenture and investment policies. Under an **Instalment Policy** the sum assured is payable by a certain number of fixed instalments, whilst a **Debenture or Investment Policy** carries interest on the sum assured for an agreed-upon number of years, after which period the amount becomes payable.

One or two offices will retain, on deposit at call, the sum assured on a policy becoming

payable, allowing interest in the meantime. The **Mutual Life of New York**, for instance, agrees to hold policy monies at call, secure against depreciation, with interest thereon guaranteed at £3 per cent. per annum, with, in addition, higher interest at whatever rate the Company are concurrently using in their bonus calculations above the £3 per cent. At the present time the excess interest is well over 4 per cent.

The **Scottish Widows' Fund** also allows its policies, when due, to be deposited with it for not more than 20 years, and during that period pays 3 per cent. per annum on such amount deposited.

The **Scottish Amicable Society**, in order to meet the difficulty of finding satisfactory investments for the trust funds left by policy-holders, issues what are called **Income Policies**, under which the office retains the sum assured when the policy becomes a claim until the death of the policy-holder's widow or nominee—allowing 5 per cent. to such nominee.

Policies at Reduced and Modified Premiums.

Instead of a uniform annual premium throughout the term, several life offices accept a **reduced premium for the first few years of assurance**, and increase it thereafter. This is an improvement on the former "half-credit" plan, for no debt attaches to the policy. As an illustration, in the **Liverpool, London, and Globe Insurance Co.** a person aged 25 can insure for £1,000 against death for a premium of £12 4s. 2d. per annum for 5 years and £24 8s. 4d. thereafter, and participates in this company's Reversionary Bonus (35s. per cent. per annum) after the fifth year. The **Norwich Union** will apply this method to Endowment Assurances.

The **Standard Life Office** has a scheme of **Increasing Premiums for Limited Payment Policies**; the premiums are smallest for the first 7 years, and are increased every 7 years until after 21 years, when the policy is paid up and premiums cease.

The **United Kingdom Temperance and General Provident Institution** for a uniform premium of £10 will grant a **Maximum Diminishing Assurance** to commence at £1,203, for example, at age 24, diminishing annually to £276 at age 60, and so on.

The **Phoenix Life Office** also issues **Diminishing Premium Policies**. Under these the premiums are limited in number and diminish in amounts at stated periods, the annual charge during the last few years becoming very small.—The **Colonial Mutual Life Association**, and also the **Standard Life Office**, under the **Reversible Premium Plan** issues policies whereby the sum assured becomes payable at death, and the premiums cease at the age of 60 or 65, as selected at the outset, and afterwards the society will return one premium each year as long as the policy-holder lives.—The **London Life Association** grants policies under the fully participating scale on which one-half of the premiums payable during the first seven years may be left on credit at 4 per cent. interest. This office, which employs no agents and pays no commission, has recently revised its **Rates of Minimum Policies**.—The **Metropolitan Life Assurance Society**, an office which also pays no commission, in its **Discounted Abatement System**

LIFE INSURANCE: SPECIAL FORMS.

Table V.—Rates for Immediate Annuities.

For each £100 of purchase-money; payable half-yearly in nearly all instances.
Age last birthday is that to which the annuity in every case applies.

MALES.				NAME.	FEMALES.			
50	60	65	70		50	60	65	70
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6 15 2	8 17 10	10 11 3	12 17 5	*Alliance	6 5 8	7 18 8	9 7 1	11 8 9
6 14 4	8 16 8	10 9 10	12 15 6	Atlas	6 4 10	7 17 6	9 5 8	11 7 0
6 17 6	8 17 9	10 10 3	12 14 3	*†Australian Mutnal Provident	6 4 8	8 0 4	9 9 8	11 13 0
6 18 5	0 1 6	10 15 4	13 2 1	Caledonian	6 8 9	3 2 2	9 11 0	11 13 1
7 3 9	9 7 1	11 0 9	13 7 8	Canada Life	6 14 2	8 7 4	9 16 0	11 18 4
6 18 6	9 1 10	10 15 10	13 2 0	Century	6 8 10	8 2 4	9 11 4	11 13 6
6 16 6	8 19 8	10 13 5	13 0 1	Clergy Mutnal	6 0 10	8 0 3	9 9 0	11 11 1
6 13 8	8 16 2	10 9 2	12 14 10	Clerical, Medical & General	6 4 4	7 17 2	9 5 2	11 6 6
6 19 0	9 0 4	10 13 8	12 17 0	†Colonial Mutnal	6 10 0	8 1 8	9 9 0	11 9 4
6 12 8	8 11 6	10 4 2	12 9 2	Commercial Union	6 0 4	7 15 6	9 5 8	11 8 2
7 6 10	9 10 1	11 3 5	13 7 10	Confederation Life	6 15 10	8 11 5	10 0 5	12 0 7
6 16 6	8 19 8	10 13 6	12 19 4	Eagle	6 6 10	8 0 2	9 9 0	11 9 10
6 13 10	8 15 2	10 7 6	12 11 10	Edinburgh	0 1 0	7 14 8	9 1 6	10 19 4
6 14 10	8 17 8	10 11 0	12 17 0	English & Scottish Law	6 5 8	7 18 6	9 6 8	11 8 4
7 2 4	9 5 2	10 18 8	13 4 0	Equitable	6 12 10	8 5 10	9 14 2	11 15 0
0 9 2	8 8 10	9 19 6	12 1 6	Equitable (U.S.)	6 2 4	7 14 6	9 2 2	11 1 0
6 10 10	8 11 4	10 2 8	12 5 7	Friends' Provident	6 1 9	7 13 2	9 0 0	10 19 0
6 13 2	8 14 4	10 6 4	12 10 0	General Accident	6 4 0	7 15 10	9 3 2	11 2 10
6 10 0	8 11 1	10 3 4	12 7 8	General Life	6 0 7	7 12 8	9 0 0	11 0 0
6 16 8	8 17 9	10 9 11	12 14 4	*Gresham	6 7 7	7 19 1	9 5 5	11 6 7
6 12 8	8 13 4	10 6 0	12 9 8	Guardian	6 0 0	7 16 0	9 5 6	11 8 8
6 15 4	8 15 6	10 8 0	12 12 4	*Law Union & Rock	6 2 8	7 18 2	9 7 6	11 10 10
7 0 8	9 2 4	10 7 0	—	*Legal & General	6 7 4	8 4 0	9 6 4	—
6 15 2	8 17 10	10 11 4	12 17 6	Life Association of Scotland	6 5 8	7 18 8	9 7 2	11 8 8
6 8 8	8 15 2	10 8 0	12 13 6	Liverpool & London & Globe	5 17 6	7 14 10	9 4 2	11 5 2
6 14 6	8 17 0	10 10 2	12 16 2	*London & Lancashire	6 5 0	7 17 10	9 6 2	11 7 8
6 6 6	8 7 8	9 19 8	12 4 0	London Association	5 17 4	7 9 2	8 16 6	10 16 6
6 15 2	8 17 0	10 9 0	12 13 8	†London Life	6 5 10	7 18 4	9 6 0	11 6 2
7 1 10	9 2 10	10 15 7	12 17 0	Manufacturers'	6 9 10	8 5 2	9 14 10	11 15 7
6 14 0	8 15 0	10 6 4	12 9 2	Marine & General	6 5 4	7 16 8	9 3 6	11 2 6
6 12 8	8 14 4	10 6 4	12 11 0	†Mutnal Life & Citizens	6 3 4	7 15 8	9 3 0	11 3 4
6 9 2	8 8 10	9 19 6	12 1 6	Mutual of New York	6 2 4	7 14 6	9 2 2	11 1 0
7 1 8	9 4 4	10 17 8	13 3 8	*National Mutnal of Aust'asia	6 12 2	8 5 0	9 13 4	11 14 10
6 13 0	8 15 2	10 8 2	12 13 0	*National Mutnal	6 3 8	7 16 4	9 4 4	11 5 2
6 14 6	8 17 0	10 10 4	12 16 2	National Provident	6 5 0	7 17 10	9 6 2	11 7 8
6 9 1	8 8 10	9 19 7	12 1 6	New York	6 2 4	7 14 6	9 2 2	11 0 11
6 16 0	8 18 0	10 11 0	12 15 10	North British & Mercantile	6 3 2	8 0 4	9 10 2	11 14 2
7 1 3	9 0 11	10 13 3	12 17 2	Norwich Union	6 5 6	7 18 1	9 6 3	11 7 8
6 16 1	8 16 4	10 9 1	12 13 6	†Pearl	6 3 3	7 18 11	9 8 4	11 11 1
6 7 0	8 3 8	9 13 4	11 13 0	Phoenix	5 15 4	7 8 0	8 14 8	10 14 0
6 16 0	8 19 10	10 12 8	12 18 0	Post Office	6 4 10	8 0 0	9 10 6	11 11 6
6 14 7	8 15 4	10 6 9	12 9 7	Provident Association	6 4 11	7 15 2	9 1 6	10 18 3
7 9 2	9 11 10	11 5 2	13 11 4	Provident Clerks	6 19 10	8 13 10	10 1 4	12 4 4
6 15 10	8 15 1	10 6 10	12 9 5	Prudential	6 3 3	7 18 1	9 7 0	11 8 7
6 16 0	8 15 0	10 3 0	12 7 0	Refuge	6 3 0	7 16 0	8 18 0	10 15 0
6 8 5	8 8 2	9 18 11	12 1 0	Royal	5 19 6	7 10 4	8 16 8	10 14 11
6 12 1	8 14 0	10 7 11	12 13 7	†Royal Exchange	6 2 7	7 15 8	9 4 0	11 5 3
6 13 2	8 14 2	10 6 4	12 10 8	Scottish Amicable	6 4 0	7 15 8	9 3 0	11 3 0
7 0 0	8 19 0	10 8 0	12 8 0	Scottish Equitable	6 7 6	8 2 0	9 6 0	11 7 0
6 14 0	8 16 6	10 9 0	12 13 6	Scottish Insurance	0 3 6	7 17 6	9 5 6	11 7 8
6 14 0	8 17 0	10 10 4	12 16 4	*Scottish Life	6 5 0	7 17 10	9 6 2	11 7 0
6 10 6	8 18 2	10 10 10	12 16 6	Scottish Provident	6 0 6	8 0 6	9 8 10	11 11 6
6 16 0	8 18 0	10 10 10	12 10 1	Scottish Temperance	6 6 9	7 19 0	9 6 11	11 7 9
6 15 6	8 16 3	10 7 6	12 9 2	Scottish Union & National	6 2 5	7 10 1	9 3 8	11 2 9
0 18 4	9 1 6	10 15 4	13 2 0	Scottish Widows' Fund	6 8 8	8 2 0	9 10 10	11 12 10
6 14 6	8 17 0	10 10 4	12 16 2	Standard	6 5 0	7 17 10	9 6 2	11 7 8
6 17 8	8 19 0	10 11 5	12 16 2	Star	6 8 6	8 0 3	9 7 10	11 8 2
7 0 4	9 2 6	10 15 6	13 1 2	Sun Life	0 10 10	6 3 4	9 11 4	11 12 6
6 14 6	8 17 2	10 10 4	12 16 4	Sun Life of Canada	0 5 0	7 18 0	9 6 4	11 7 10
7 8 7	9 12 7	11 4 2	13 7 7	Yorkshire	6 18 9	8 12 7	10 1 9	12 1 9
7 1 2	9 3 6	10 16 3	13 2 8		6 11 8	8 4 2	9 12 0	11 14 0

* Stamp duty to be paid by purchaser.

† Payable Quarterly.

‡ No annuity less than £10 is sold.

assumes a 33-per-cent. abatement, and discounts the premiums to this extent. No debt whatever attaches to the policy, and the premium is reduced to a minimum. After five years, if the rate of abatement by way of profit falls below 33 per cent. the premium would be increased; if it rises above 33 per cent. a further reduction in the premium would be made—it is now 37 per cent.

The Commercial Union Assurance Company issue a Jubilee policy, the most adaptable contract that has ever been devised, enabling the assured when once a whole life policy has

been effected to pay in, whenever he desires, any odd amounts (additional to the ordinary premium), which will be applied either in limiting the number of premiums payable, or in making the sum assured payable during the lifetime, without any obligation to make any such further payments unless wished.

Annuity Schemes.

The rates for immediate annuities on single lives are given above, and in most instances are quoted for age *last* birthday of the an-

nuitant. It will be seen that of Colonial offices the Canada Life, the National Mutual of Australasia and the Sun of Canada are probably the cheapest offices for Annuities. The Royal Exchange Corporation will grant increased annuities to lives below the average in health.—The Commercial Union Insurance Society has devised Special Deferred Annuity Policies to facilitate provision for old age. Instead of the amounts of the periodical premiums and their due dates being fixed at the outset, the premiums may be paid in any multiples of £1, and at any intervals which may be most convenient. At any time the policy-holder is entitled to take a guaranteed cash value equivalent to a return of premiums with 3 per cent. per annum compound interest. The same society has introduced a new scheme of Immediate Annuities with a guaranteed return of part of the purchase-money in the event of early death or surrender.—The Sun Life of Canada also issues annuities with return granting special terms under average lives.—The Norwich Union Life Insurance Society has a scheme for providing Old Age Pensions which may commence at 50, but this is at the option of the pensioner, each additional premium thereafter paid increasing the pension when he or she desires the Society to commence paying it. The Scottish Provident grants life annuities under which payments are guaranteed for a fixed period.

The Gresham Life Assurance Society has a unique scheme of Annuities, under which the purchase money is practically returned in the event of the early death of the annuitant. The London and Lancashire Life and General offers a similar benefit, carrying loan values and other privileges.

Life Assurance without Medical Examination.

In most cases where a life policy is effected, the life to be assured must submit to a personal medical examination. Some offices, however, are agreeable to waive this unduly exaggerated ordeal, on the condition that they do not cover the full amount to be insured by the policy until the elapse of a probationary period. The Sun Life Office, the Standard, and the Century grant policies on these lines.

Special Life Offices for the Clergy, members of the Society of Friends (Quakers), and members of Universities.

There are one or two offices which indicate by their names that they cater exclusively or particularly for special and "select" classes of lives—for example, the Clergy Mutual and Clergy Pensions Institution for the clergy, the Friends' Provident for members of the Society of Friends or Quakers by descent or connection. The University Life Office offers its contracts to members of universities, colleges or schools.

Total Abstainers and Vegetarians.

Several Life Offices offer special terms to total abstainers. The Abstainers and General, the Phoenix, the Scottish Temperance Life, the United Kingdom Temperance and General, the Sceptre, and the Yorkshire are of this number. The first-named company classifies vegetarians with a view to offering them the increased profits they deserve (if any).

Female Life Assurance.

Until recently life offices were not favourably disposed to assure women, and would only grant them policies at premiums very much in excess of those charged to males. A better feeling, however, is now manifesting itself towards female lives, and amongst others the Scottish Provident and the Prudential have recently discontinued charging them an extra premium. The Scottish Widows' Fund issues a separate prospectus for ladies.

Assurances with Exemption from Payment of Premiums under circumstances involving Temporary or Permanent Incapacity.

The Sun Life Office issues the above-named policy, which means (a) that the policy cannot lapse so long as it has any surrender value; (b) if the assured has a breakdown in health he has no premiums to pay during the period of his incapacity; (c) if he becomes totally incapacitated the society will not trouble him for any more premiums; (d) if he meets with a very serious accident the society will pay him half the sum assured, keep the policy in force free of cost, and pay the balance of the policy at his death.

The London and Lancashire Life and General on first-class lives offers a similar benefit for incapacity continuing beyond one month.

The Law Union and Rook Insurance Co., the Scottish Insurance Corporation, the Gresham Life Assurance Society, Ltd., and the New York Life Office provide under certain policies for the Exemption from Payment of Premiums whilst the assured may be incapable by accidental bodily injury or illness, or by mental disorder, from attending to his usual profession, business, or occupation. The Protected Policy of the Star Assurance Society is one of this kind. The Century Insurance Co., the Scottish Temperance Life, and the Mutual Life and Citizens make a speciality of Combined Life and Accident Insurance, the last-named office endorsing guaranteed surrender values in its policies.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

The business of accident insurance consisted largely in earlier years in securing compensation to individuals in the case of accident, whether causing death, loss of sight or limbs, partial or total disablement. The next development was to extend the insurance to cover sickness or specific diseases, to insure medical expenses, and at the present time nearly all offices are prepared to issue policies covering illness of every description. In addition to personal insurance, the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Acts have immensely extended the operation of accident insurance companies, nearly all of which offices are prepared to insure against the risks, third party and otherwise, responsibility for which attaches to employers under these Acts. A table is given on p. 334 showing the financial position of the various accident and guarantee insurance companies, the majority of which are, like the fire offices, now associated by a tariff.

The following are some of the more recent policies issued by accident offices:

A new permanent sickness and accident policy by the Scottish Temperance, on the lines of the State insurance scheme.

A new feature in burglary insurance policies by the **Csr and General**, whereby policy-holders and their households are covered in case of personal injury through assault by burglars.

A new scheme of the **Profits and Income** guarantees a "capital sum down" in the event of sickness or accident involving total disablement.

The Supreme Policy of the London and Lancashire Life and General offers extraordinary value for money.

The Scottish Insurance Corporation, while issuing the usual policies covering all illness, specified diseases, and fees for medical attendance, has a special policy at a moderate premium which guarantees a certain return, claims or no claims.

The Car and General Insurance Corporation issues **Sickness Insurance Policies** without medical examination covering all illness and cost of medical attendance.

The **Return Plans** of the **Century Insurance Co.** and the **Profits and Income** are useful, securing insurance against sickness or accident, with return of all premiums, on attaining 65, irrespective of claims. These policies are permanent contracts, of which class the Century was the pioneer. They can be combined with life assurance. Sickness alone may be insured against at lower premiums.

The **London Assurance Corporation** issue an Accident and Diseases Policy of which a special feature is the provision for payment of the Assured's Doctor's fees.

The "Business Man's" policy of the **Employers' Liability Corporation** extends double benefits to all public vehicle accidents. In addition to a bonus a reduction is made on the second and all further premiums irrespective of claims.

Init's "Paragon" policy the **London Guarantee** now offers benefits for sixty diseases. Under the "Red Shield" Policy of the **London and Lancashire Fire Office** special bonuses are allowed and premium reductions are offered to Total Abstinents.

The "Ocean's" **Leader Policy** carries an automatic 5-per-cent. annual addition to the sum insured, as well as a quinquennial reduction of premium in cases of no claim.

The **General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation** have a valuable **Family Accident Insurance** and **Sickness Policy**, covering a man and members of his family. This office's "Policies of the Age" also return 25 to 50 per cent. of premiums to non-claimants.

The **Perfect Annuity Policy** of the **Royal Exchange Assurance** provides annuities up to 15 years in the event of death, permanent total disablement, and permanent partial disablement by accident, or in the event of blindness or paralysis by disease.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE.

The rates of premium vary from 5s. to 40s. per cent., and are classified under the different employments. Length of service, position and means are all matters taken into consideration when fixing the premium to be paid. Any number of officials of an employer may be guaranteed under one policy. Addi-

tions and alterations are made by endorsement from time to time. This is a great convenience when there is a large staff. This class of business is transacted by most Accident Insurance offices. The **National Guarantee and Suretyship Association** will act as sureties or relieve private sureties of their risk.

House Purchase Insurance.

Of recent years a system similar to that of building societies has been practised by certain insurance offices, known as **House Purchase companies**. These companies are now under the **Assurance Companies Act**, as they come within the definition of **Bond Investment companies**. The **Provident Association** of London and the **British Life Office**, both of which offices have made the statutory deposit of £20,000, transact house purchase business, offering to advance to tenant borrowers the full value of the property desired to be purchased, provided they have for 5 years held a house purchase endowment certificate with the office. This certificate automatically repays the loan on maturity, interest being payable in the meantime. Both the offices named offer similar benefits with their life policies.

In several life offices it is now possible to obtain a loan for the purchase of approved house property, the assured being required to find a small proportion of the value of the house, and to effect either a whole-life policy (in which case the loan is cancelled in event of death) or an endowment assurance under which the loan is also cancelled after the endowment term.

MISCELLANEOUS BRANCHES.

1. **Accountants' Indemnity** is undertaken by the **Fine Art and General Insurance Co.**

2. **Bad Debt Insurance.** Policies are issued by the **Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation** for covering merchants and others against bad debts of short duration. Certain other companies also insure Solvency and the taking up of Bills of Exchange.

3. **Bonds at a Premium.** A new development is announced by the **London Guarantee and Accident Company** in connection with the redemption of bonds at par. The company is prepared to insure investors in bonds standing at a premium against the risk of loss through drawings for redemption. Thus a buyer of a bond at 105 which may be redeemed at 100 can insure against the loss of £5. Appended to a description of the scheme issued by the company is a list of examples in which the possible loss to a purchaser owing to redemption varies between £1 and £33 and the premium rises from 1s. per cent. to 4.17s. The company reserves the right "within the shortest reasonable delay after the presentation of the drawn bond" to hand the assured a similar undrawn bond, free of expense except for the Government stamp.

4. **Burglary and Housebreaking.** Most Accident insurance companies transact insurance against these felonies. It is understood that a large amount of burglary insurance is underwritten at Lloyd's. The **Yorkshire Insurance Co.** has a special Army scheme of Burglary Insurance.

INSURANCE: MISCELLANEOUS BRANCHES.

Table VI.—Accident and Guarantee

Formed.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Year Ending	CAPITAL.		Funds Excluding Capital.
			Sub-scribed.	Paid up.	
			£	£	£
1883	Abstainers & General	Dec. 31, 1913	97,600	22,500	*8,981
1824	Alliance	Dec. 31, 1913	5,450,000	1,000,000	*1,124,978
1808	Atlas	Dec. 31, 1913	2,200,000	264,000	*153,426
1907	British Crown	Dec. 31, 1913	250,001	100,000	1,524
1904	British Dominions General	Dec. 31, 1913	350,001	250,001	*70,810
1854	British Equitable	Jan. 31, 1914	300,000	30,000	*17,013
1904	British General	Dec. 31, 1913	100,000	25,000	*21,736
1888	British Law	Dec. 31, 1913	1,050,000	160,000	*75,333
1805	Caledonian	Dec. 31, 1913	537,500	107,500	*130,082
1903	Car & General	Jan. 1, 1914	126,000	48,002	*88,337
1885	Century	Dec. 31, 1913	316,000	35,000	*229,028
1881	Commercial Union	Dec. 31, 1913	2,950,000	295,000	*1,682,142
1903	Consolidated	Dec. 31, 1913	500,000	75,875	112,886
1887	Ecclesiastical	Feb. 28, 1914	250,000	25,000	*56,597
1880	Employers' Liability	Dec. 31, 1913	1,000,000	200,000	*1,533,106
1802	Essex & Suffolk	Dec. 31, 1913	560,000	56,000	*14,424
1890	Fine Art & General	Dec. 31, 1913	500,000	60,000	*145,466
1885	General Accident	Dec. 31, 1913	1,160,000	400,000	*409,586
1910	Gresham	July 31, 1913	300,000	200,000	*21,115
1821	Guardian	Dec. 31, 1913	2,000,000	1,000,000	*360,719
1868	Horse, Carriage & General	Dec. 31, 1913	50,000	17,661	*36,632
1846	Law Fire	Dec. 31, 1913	500,000	600,000	15,624
1806	Law Union & Rock	Dec. 31, 1913	1,675,000	165,000	*288,644
1908	Legal	Dec. 31, 1913	600,000	100,000	39,977
1890	Licensee	Dec. 31, 1913	144,060	73,850	*209,514
1836	Liverpool & London & Globe	Dec. 31, 1913	2,665,250	265,525	*3,364,179
1862	London & Lancashire Fire	Dec. 31, 1913	2,641,250	264,125	*2,089,006
1862	London & Lancashire Life	Dec. 31, 1913	333,825	66,765	123,706
1859	London & Midland	Dec. 31, 1913	143,589	97,083	6,329
1720	London Assurance	Dec. 31, 1913	896,550	448,275	*719,950
1869	London Guarantee	Dec. 31, 1913	150,000	75,000	*544,698
1906	Motor Union	Dec. 24, 1913	252,799	174,399	*109,672
1890	National Benefit	Dec. 31, 1913	104,715	42,985	*26,560
1864	National Boiler	June 30, 1913	150,000	52,600	146,585
1863	National Guarantee	May 30, 1914	600,000	60,000	71,360
1897	National of Great Britain	Dec. 31, 1913	260,000	50,000	145,670
1836	Northern	Dec. 31, 1913	3,000,000	300,000	*429,050
1899	North Western	Dec. 31, 1913	200,000	40,000	*8,172
1797	Norwich Union Fire	Dec. 31, 1913	1,100,000	132,000	*144,688
1871	Ocean Accident	Dec. 31, 1913	621,640	172,308	*1,785,530
1864	Pearl	Dec. 31, 1913	800,500	440,050	*180,434
1782	Phoenix	Dec. 31, 1913	3,210,650	422,855	*339,637
1901	Profits & Income	Dec. 31, 1913	120,000	40,000	*93,404
1865	Provident Clerks'	Dec. 31, 1913	208,620	85,000	*164,676
1903	Provincial	Dec. 31, 1913	180,000	90,000	*27,848
1849	Railway Passengers	Dec. 31, 1913	1,000,000	200,000	*323,002
1845	Royal	Dec. 31, 1913	2,944,680	441,702	*3,128,179
1720	Royal Exchange	Dec. 31, 1913	689,220	689,220	*646,231
1877	Scottish Insurance	Dec. 31, 1913	160,000	30,000	*102,060
1881	Scottish Life	Dec. 31, 1913	250,000	50,000	*32,253
1883	Scottish Temperance	Dec. 31, 1913	100,000	25,000	*21,841
1824	Scottish Union & National	Dec. 31, 1913	5,031,856	300,000	*623,262
1891	State	Dec. 31, 1913	660,000	70,000	*103,510
1710	Sun	Dec. 31, 1913	2,400,000	480,000	*683,404
1714	Union	Dec. 31, 1913	450,000	50,000	*205,727
1869	Vulcan Boiler	Dec. 31, 1913	375,000	187,500	113,770
1886	Weet of Scotland	Dec. 31, 1913	175,000	35,000	*47,627
1824	Yorkshire	Dec. 31, 1913	784,625	96,452	*737,515

Funds marked * are partly liable for other departments.

5. Chemists' and Druggists' Indemnity Insurance is undertaken by the Ocean Accident Insurance Co., the Royal Exchange Assurance Co., the Car and General Insurance Co., the Yorkshire, and many other companies for risks connected with the dispensing and sale of drugs by chemists and druggists in their business.

6. Special Indemnities or Contingency Policies are issued in almost any cases, when they are required, by several life offices, as well as by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, the Royal Exchange Assurance, and the Car and General. Most ordinary life assur-

ance companies insure against issue of marriages, and against a person dying with or without issue, when those events are improbable. Insurances are sometimes effected with life offices against such contingencies as a change of name, armorial bearings or religion, loss or recovery of reason, etc.

7. Performance of Contracts. The London Guarantee and Accident Co., the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., and the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation, insure the performance of contracts; also the Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland. The Car and General Insurance Corporation in-

INSURANCE: MISCELLANEOUS BRANCHES.

Insurance Companies, 1914.

Net Premium Income.	Net Claims.	Com- mission and Ex- penses.	Ratio to Premiums of		REMARKS.
			Claims.	Ex- penses.	
£	£	£			
1,062	418	452	39'36	42'56	_____
68,432	22,462	24,771	32'82	36'20	_____
19,255	6,198	7,504	32'19	39'44	_____
12,598	5,343	5,924	42'41	47'02	_____
20,678	7,766	7,506	37'74	36'48	_____
4,597	2,051	1,793	44'62	39'00	_____
29,446	17,232	17,763	58'52	26'36	_____
8,147	1,906	3,527	23'40	46'97	_____
5,546	2,632	1,848	47'46	33'32	_____
219,356	115,581	75,000	52'69	34'65	_____
44,103	15,144	16,313	41'08	36'94	_____
2,165,117	1,137,211	821,593	52'52	37'95	_____
248,370	155,306	75,679	63'74	30'43	Includes Fire business.
5,630	1,670	1,508	28'55	27'27	_____
1,542,636	970,046	498,239	62'88	32'30	_____
15,943	7,333	7,141	46'00	44'79	_____
43,791	12,144	15,526	27'73	35'45	_____
1,506,687	903,247	591,794	60'08	39'28	_____
38,993	21,832	13,544	54'71	47'50	_____
107,995	36,056	52,085	33'39	48'23	_____
61,864	37,679	23,360	60'74	37'76	_____
3,109	737	860	23'71	27'66	_____
46,162	17,764	15,703	38'48	34'02	Includes Fire and Employers' Liability business.
190,798	106,716	76,300	55'93	39'99	_____
78,702	22,768	31,150	28'93	39'58	_____
878,090	442,235	374,335	50'36	42'63	_____
443,504	188,134	190,537	42'42	42'06	_____
71,713	37,239	36,220	51'93	50'51	_____
23,366	15,273	6,468	65'36	27'68	_____
5,176	1,967	1,632	38'58	31'53	_____
1,025,939	658,836	394,967	64'22	38'50	_____
75,516	48,032	101,999	63'61	135'07	_____
11,448	4,148	6,142	36'23	53'65	_____
110,535	—	191,249	—	182'55	†Includes sale of plugs, etc.
28,723	—	123,891	—	179'70	†Inc. Claims and cost of manuf.
68,598	27,207	25,220	39'66	36'76	Includes Claims. [plugs, etc.
30,981	12,760	10,172	41'19	32'83	Includes Fire and Employers' Liability business.
7,123	2,807	2,373	39'41	33'31	_____
197,441	97,945	71,052	49'61	35'99	_____
1,668,489	895,915	599,833	53'70	35'95	_____
26,760	14,138	6,113	52'82	22'84	_____
70,617	27,962	28,496	39'60	40'35	_____
161,613	101,292	49,022	62'68	30'33	_____
74,899	38,940	23,225	51'93	30'97	_____
5,465	2,216	2,205	40'55	41'99	_____
290,133	131,746	111,050	45'41	38'28	_____
905,399	442,345	361,717	48'86	39'95	_____
168,278	74,686	69,496	44'38	41'30	_____
78,297	40,160	30,503	51'29	38'96	_____
6,940	1,788	2,852	25'76	41'10	_____
4,302	2,122	1,479	49'33	34'38	_____
35,977	11,755	14,344	32'67	39'87	_____
31,145	14,525	17,593	46'64	37'22	_____
31,201	10,749	11,364	34'45	36'42	_____
71,131	33,509	24,704	47'11	34'73	_____
151,258	100,874	20,917	166'69	13'83	†Includes part expenses.
2,502	598	1,063	23'90	42'49	_____
311,012	169,618	112,794	54'54	36'27	_____

sure the continuance of salaries of employees in the event of bankruptcy of a firm.

8. The coupon system of insurance offered in specified newspapers, railway guides, etc., containing accident coupons, is familiar to all. By far the greater part of this insurance is transacted by the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation and the General Accident Fire and Life Corporation. It is also transacted by some of the other Accident Companies.

9. Cycle Insurance of different kinds is undertaken by most accident insurance companies.

10. Engines and Boilers and Steam Pipes. Inspection and insurance of steam, gas, oil

engines, boilers, and electrical plant, and advice on all matters relating thereto, is undertaken by the Vulcan Boiler and General Insurance Co., by the National Boiler and General Insurance Co., and the Ocean.

11. School Epidemics can be insured against in the Car and General Insurance Corporation.

12. Forged Transfers. The Ocean Accident and Guarantee and other offices insure companies against loss consequent upon dealing in, or acting on, forged transfers.

13. Hailstorm Insurance is transacted by the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society, Ltd., the Alliance Assurance Co., Ltd.; the Royal Insurance Co., Ltd.; and the Yorkshire Insur-

ance Co., Ltd. The Nurserymen Market Gardeners and General Hailstorm Insurance Corporation, Ltd., also undertakes this particular class of business, but confines itself to the Insurance of Horticultural Glass.

14. **Horses and Cattle and Insurance against Death by Accident and Disease** is undertaken by the Horse, Carriage, and General Insurance Co. and the British General Insurance Co. Recently the General Accident has issued a "Horse Endowment" policy.

15. "Household" Policies are issued by several companies, comprising "Fire," "Burglary," and "Domestic Servants" Insurance.

16. **Landlords' and Factors' Indemnity Insurance.** Policies are issued for these risks by the Northern Equitable, Ocean Accident, the Royal Exchange Assurance, and the General Accident to indemnify such persons for compensation which they may be compelled to pay in respect of personal accidents.

17. **Licence Insurance.** The Licenses Insurance Corporation insure licence-holders and other interested persons against loss or deprivation in the value of property incurred by the forfeiture or non-renewal of licences.

18. **Lifts, Hoists, and Cranes.** Several of the leading accident companies assure the owners or tenants of passenger and other lifts against liability for damages for personal injuries to individuals from accidents by or in connection with such lifts.

19. **Loss or Damage of Passengers' and Mariners' Luggage at Sea.** The Marine and General Mutual Life Assurance Society and the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation undertake these risks.

20. **Loss of Profits and standing charges** following a fire are now covered by all the principal Fire offices.

21. **Medical Attendance during Sickness** is insured by the National Medical Aid Co., the Commercial Union, the Central, and several other assurance companies.

22. **Mortgages, Debentures, and other Securities.** The insurance of the holders of these valuables against loss of principal and interest, and other business of a kindred character, is effected by the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Co. and the Ocean Accident.

23. **Motor-Car Indemnity and Horseless Carriage Insurance** is carried on by practically all the offices transacting accident insurance.

24. **Patents.** The Letters Patent Insurance Co. insures patentees against infringements of patent rights, etc.

25. **Pictures and other Valuable Objects of Art.** The owners of these are indemnified against loss from damage or destruction of such by the Fine Art and General Insurance Co.

26. **Plate-glass Insurance** was first commenced

in 1852 by the Plate-glass Insurance Co. Many companies transact this business.

27. **Property Owners' Indemnity** guarantees the insurer against third-party claims owing to defects in his property. The London Guarantee and Accident, and the London and Lancashire Life and General, and other offices transact this class of insurance.

28. **Registered Post Insurance** is transacted by the Fine Art and General Insurance Co., the General Accident of Perth, and the Royal Exchange Assurance on bonds, jewellery, notes, and other valuable articles sent by registered post.

29. **Indemnity against the payment of rent, mortgage interest, etc., if the house is rendered uninhabitable through fire,** is granted by certain companies.

30. **Sinking Funds or Capital Redemption in connection with Leasehold Property.** Several life offices, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, and the General Accident Fire and Life Assurance Corporation issue policies for this purpose.

31. **Special Casual Labour.** A policy insuring against liability or law costs, at a nominal premium, is issued by the British Crown.

32. **Third Party Risks** are taken by most Accident Insurance companies.

33. **Transit Risks.** The Fine Art and General Insurance Co. and the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co. insure against loss of property in transit other than such as is sent by registered parcel post, as mentioned in No. 28. The Car and General Corporation covers motors against transit risks.

34. **Trusteeship and Executorship.** In consideration of certain premiums, the Alliance, the Ocean Accident and Guarantee Corporation, the Trustees, Executors, and Securities Insurance Corporation, the Century Insurance Co., the Liverpool Mortgage Insurance Co., the Royal Exchange, the Phoenix, and the Yorkshire arrange to act as trustees or executors.

35. **Vehicular Risks** are also taken by all Accident Insurance companies. The Ocean Accident and Guarantee issues a public liability policy for horse drivers. The Horse, Carriage, and General Insurance Co. also makes a speciality of this line. The Car and General Insurance Corporation has a special prospectus for motor cars, lorries, and vans, and most of the other offices issue such policies.

36. **Wagon Owners' Liability** is likely to prove another source of revenue to accident offices. Owners of wagons running on the lines of railway companies are to be held responsible for damage caused through defect in such wagons. The rate for insurance varies from 1s. to 2s. 6d. per wagon. The British Crown issues such a policy.

FIRE LOSSES.

United Kingdom.			United States.		
1913	£3,630,400		1913	\$44,944,670	
1912	2,703,450		1912	45,064,120	
1911	3,188,500		1911	46,867,450	

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

Threadneedle Street, E.C.

The Bank was established in 1694 with a capital of £1,200,000, which has been increased from time to time until it reached £14,553,000 in 1816, at which amount it now stands. It has also a rest, or reserve, of about £3,000,000. Under the Bank Charter Act of '44, the Bank is divided into the Issue and Banking Departments. From the former the Bank is permitted to issue £14,000,000 of notes of its own upon certain securities, of which the debt owing to it by the Government, amounting to £11,015,100, formed part. It is also provided that, if any of the note-issuing banks discontinue issuing their own notes, His Majesty in Council may authorise the Bank of England to increase its securities in the Issue Department by an amount not exceeding two-thirds of these lapsed issues. The fiduciary issue of the Bank has so risen at different periods from '44 that it now stands at £18,450,000. Every note issued in excess of this amount must be represented by gold coin or bullion. The annual sum payable by the Bank for its exclusive privileges has been increased from £120,000, as settled in '33, to £180,000 (of which £60,000 represents composition in lieu of stamp duty), and all profit from the increase of the issue of their notes against securities beyond £14,000,000 is directed to go to the public. As regards what are called *dead bank notes* it is enacted that, when Bank of England notes issued more than forty years have not been presented for payment, the Bank may write off the amount, or any portion of the amount, of these notes from the amount of such issued from the Issue Department, and the Bank Charter Act of '44 is to apply as if the amount of notes thus written off had not been issued. The Bank will, however, be liable to pay any note so written off if it is presented for payment. The purchase and sale of foreign gold coin and gold bullion affords another source of profit to the Department. The Bank is required by the Act of '44 to buy at £3 17s. 9d. per oz. standard (being 15 $\frac{1}{4}$ per oz. under Mint price) all bar gold offered, subject to the fulfilment by the seller of certain conditions specified in the Act.

In the Banking Department the Bank of England, in addition to transacting business as other large English banks do, acts as the *banker of the Government* in the management and payment of dividends on the National Debt, the issue and withdrawal of Exchequer bills and bonds, the issue of Government loans, and the banking operations connected with the Government offices, the Indian Government, and much of the financial business of Colonial Governments. By the Bank Act of '92 and the Revenue Act of 1906 the remuneration to be paid to the Bank of England for the *management of the National Debt* is to be a yearly sum at the rate of £325 per million pounds of such debt up to £500,000,000, and at the rate of £100 for every million above this amount up to and including the year ending March 31st, 1912, and thereafter from year to year until Parliament otherwise directs. During such period this annual sum is not to be less than £160,000. For the *management of Exchequer bonds and Exchequer bills* the Bank is to receive £100 per million, and for the *management of Treasury bills* £200 for every million pounds of the maximum amount of

bills outstanding at any one time during the financial year.

The *management of the Bank* is in the hands of a governor, deputy-governor, and 24 directors, elected by stockholders who have held £500 worth of stock for at least six months previous to the election. A director is required to hold £2,000, a deputy-governor £3,000, and a governor £4,000 of the stock. The Court, or Board of Directors, meet every Thursday, when the weekly account is presented. The two governors have the chief administration of the institution, and attend daily at the Bank.

Governor, Lord Cunliffe; **Deputy-Governor** R. L. Newman; **Directors**, C. G. Arbuthnot, H. C. O. Bonsor; H. Brooks; W. M. Campbell; A. C. Cole; B. Cokayne; C. H. Goschen; E. C. Grenfell; Sir E. A. Hambro, K.C.V.O.; L. H. Hanbury; G. W. Henderson; W. D. Hoare; Lord Hollenden; Rt. Hon. F. H. Jackson; R. E. Johnston; C. Lubbock; M. C. Norman, D.S.O.; Sir A. Prevost, Bt.; Lord Revelstoke; A. G. Sandeman; F. C. Tiarke; H. A. Trotter; V. C. Vickers; A. F. Wallace.

Principal Officers: *Chief Accountant*, C. N. Latter; *Deputy ditto*, L. M. Horder; *Assist. ditto*, F. S. Arnold; *Chief Cashier*, Sir J. G. Nairne; *Deputy ditto*, E. M. Harvey; *Assist. ditto*, J. A. Stark; *Secretary*, H. S. Inman; *Deputy ditto*, H. Tilden; *Assist. ditto*, R. C. G. Dale; *Branch Banks*, W. H. Clegg; *Discount Office*, Catesby Paget.

Branches: *Burlington Gardens* (T. E. Boscawen, Agent); *Law Courts* (M. J. Hardcastle, Agent); *Birmingham* (H. A. N. Smith, Agent); *Bristol* (F. D. C. Strettell, Agent); *Hull* (G. T. Charleton, Agent); *Leeds* (J. H. Brand, Agent); *Liverpool* (John Lea, Agent); *Manchester* (F. W. Peel, Agent); *Newcastle* (H. A. Erskine, C.B., Agent); *Plymouth* (H. K. N. Thurston).

LONDON BANKS, BANKING COMPANIES, BANKERS, Etc.

Clearing House, Post Office Ct., Lombard St.

* *Bankers that pass the Clearing House.*

Adelaide, 11, Leadenhall Street.

African Banking Corporation, 63, London Wall.

Agricultural Bank of Egypt, 57 $\frac{1}{2}$, Old Broad Street, E.C.

Alexanders & Co., Ltd., 24, Lombard St., E.C.

Allan, T. H., & Co., 17, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

American Express Co., 84, Queen Street, E.C.

Anglo-Austrian, 31, Lombard Street.

Anglo-Egyptian Bank, 27, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street.

Anglo-Levantine, 13 & 12, Walbrook, E.C.

Anglo-South American, Ltd., Old Broad Street.

Anglo-Japanese, Ltd., 70, Cornhill.

Armstrong & Co., Palmerston House, Bishopsgate.

Australasia, 4, Threadneedle Street.

Australian Bank of Commerce, 2, King William Street.

Banca Commerciale Italiana, 1, Old Broad St.

Banco de Chile, 94, Gracechurch Street.

Banco Espanol del Rio de la Plata, 7, Fenchurch Street.

Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, 2, Bishopsgate.

* Barclay & Co., Ltd., 54, Lombard Street.

Baring Bros. & Co., Ltd., 8, Bishopsgate.

Benson, Fredk. J., & Co., 11-12, Blomfield Street, E.C.

LONDON BANKS.

Biggerstaff, William & John, 59, West Smithfield, E.C.
 Blydenstein, B. W., & Co., 55-6, Threadneedle Street.
 Blyth, Greene, Jourdain & Co., Ltd., 41, Eastcheap, E.C.
 Boulton Brothers & Co., 39, Old Broad St., E.C.
 British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd., 41 & 43, Bishopsgate.
 British Bank for Foreign Trade, 11, King William Street.
 British of South America, 4, Moorgate Street.
 British, Foreign & Colonial Corporation, Ltd., 57, Bishopsgate, E.C.
 British International, Ltd., 3, Lombard St., E.C.
 British Linen Bank, Threadneedle Street.
 British-Mutual, Bank Bldgs., Ludgate Circus.
 British Oriental, Ltd., 25, Bucklersbury, E.C.
 British West Africa, 17, Leadenhall Street.
 Brown, Shiply & Co., Founder's Court, Lothbury, E.C.
 Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2, Lombard St.
 *Capital & Counties Bank, 39, Threadneedle St.
 Chartered of India, Australia & China, 38, Bishopsgate.
 Child & Co., 1, Fleet Street.
 Civil Service, Ltd., 8-10, Charing Cross Road, W.C.
 Clare (George) & Co., 79, Cornhill, E.C.
 Clydesdale Bank, 30, Lombard Street.
 Cocks, Biddulph & Co., 43, Charing Cross.
 Colonial, 16, Bishopsgate.
 Colonial of Australasia, 33, Bishopsgate.
 Commercial of Australia, Bishopsgate.
 Commercial of Spanish America, Ltd., 9, Bishopsgate.
 Commercial of Scotland, 62, Lombard Street.
 Commercial of Sydney, Ltd., 18, Birchin Lane, E.C.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, 52, Threadneedle Street.
 Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 36, New Broad Street.
 Cook, T., & Son, Ludgate Circus.
 Coutts & Co., 440, Strand.
 Cox & Co., 16, Charing Cross.
 Credito Italiano, 22, Abchurch Street, E.C.
 Crédit Lyonnais, 40, Lombard Street.
 Cunliffe, Roger, Sons & Co., 28, Clement's Lane, E.C.
 David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., 12, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
 Delhi & London, Royal Bank Buildings, 5, Bishopsgate.
 Deutsche Bank, 4, George Yard, Lombard St.
 Direction der Discounts-Gesellschaft, 53, Cornhill.
 Dobree, Samuel, & Sons, Basildon House, Moorgate Street, E.C.
 Dominion Bank (of Canada), 73, Cornhill.
 Dresdner Bank, 65, Old Broad Street.
 Drummonds, 49, Charing Cross.
 Eastern Bank, Ltd., 4, Crosby Square, E.C.
 *England, Threadneedle Street; 1, Burlington Gardens; and Law Courts.
 English, Scottish & Australian Bank, Ltd., 38, Lombard Street.
 Equitable Trust Co. of New York, 95, Gresham Street, E.C.
 Erlanger, Emile, & Co., 8, Crosby Square, E.C.
 Farrow's Bank, Ltd., 1, Cheapside.
 German of London, 34, Old Broad Street.
 Gillett Brothers & Co., 53, Lombard St., E.C.
 *Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., 67, Lombard St.
 Grindlay & Co., 54, Parliament Street.

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, 33-5, Lombard Street.
 Guinness, Mahon & Co., 81, Lombard Street.
 Haarblicher & Schumann, 144, Leadenhall Street.
 Harris, Winthrop & Co., 24, Throgmorton St.
 Higginson & Co., Bank Buildings, Princes St.
 Hoares, 37, Fleet Street.
 Holt & Co., 3, Whitehall Place, S.W.
 Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31, Lombard Street.
 Huth, Fredk., & Co., 12, Tokenhouse Yard.
 Imperial Ottoman, 26, Throgmorton Street.
 Imperial of Persia, 25, Abchurch Lane.
 International Banking Corporation (New York), 36, Bishopsgate.
 Ionian, 25, Abchurch Lane.
 Japhet, S., & Co., 20, Copthall Avenue, E.C.
 Kais. Koen. Privilegirte Oester. Laenderbank, 9, Bishopsgate.
 Keizer, N., & Co., 31, Threadneedle Street.
 Keyser, A., & Co., 21, Cornhill, S.E.
 King, H. S., & Co., 9, Pall Mall; 65, Cornhill.
 Kleinwort, Sons & Co., 20, Fenchurch Street.
 Konig Brothers, 1, St. Michael's Alley, E.C.
 Ladenburg, W. & Co., 10, Angel Court, E.C.
 Lazard Brothers & Co., 40, Threadneedle St.
 *Lloyds, 71, Lombard Street.
 London & Brazilian, 7, Tokenhouse Yard.
 London of Australia, Ltd., 71, Old Broad Street.
 *London County & Westminster, 41, Lothbury.
 London of Central America, 9, Bishopsgate.
 London & Hanseatic, 38, Lombard Street.
 *London Joint Stock, 5, Princes Street.
 *London City & Midland, 5, Threadneedle St.
 London & Provincial, 3, Bank Bldgs., Lothbury.
 London & River Plate, 7, Princes Street.
 London, Singapore, and Java Bank, Ltd., 23, Suffolk St., Pall Mall.
 *London & South-Western, 170, Fenchurch St.
 Manchester & Liverpool District Banking Co., 75, Cornhill.
 *Martin's Bank, 68, Lombard Street.
 Mauritius, George Yard, Lombard Street.
 McGrigor, Sir Charles R., Bart., & Co., 25, Charles Street, St. James's Square.
 Mercantile of India, 15, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
 Mercantile of London, 42, North Audley Street.
 Middlesex Banking Co., Ltd., 89-90, Leadenhall Street.
 Miller Brothers & Co., 5, Lloyd's Avenue.
 Montague, Samuel & Co., 60, Old Broad St., E.C.
 Montreal, 47, Threadneedle Street.
 Morgan, Grenfell & Co., 22, Old Broad Street.
 Natal, 18, St. Swithin's Lane.
 *National, 13, Old Broad Street.
 National Discount Co., Ltd., 35, Cornhill.
 National of Australasia, 5, Bishopsgate.
 National of Egypt, 4 & 5, King William Street.
 National of India, 26, Bishopsgate.
 National of New Zealand, 17, Moorgate Street.
 *National Provincial of England, 15, Bishopsgate.
 National of Scotland, 37, Nicholas Lane.
 National of South Africa, Circus Place, London Wall.
 Netherlands Bank of South Africa, 2, Great Winchester Street.
 Neumann, Luebeck & Co., Salisbury House, E.C.
 New South Wales, 29, Threadneedle Street.
 New Zealand, 1, Queen Victoria Street.
 North Queensland, Mansion House Buildings, 4, Queen Victoria Street.
 *Parr's Bank, Ltd., 4, Bartholomew Lane.
 Parry & Co., 70, Gracechurch Street.

Pinto, Leite & Nephews, 45, Moorgate Street.
 Provincial of Ireland, 8, Throgmorton Avenue.
 Queensland National, 8, Princes Street.
 Quin (Gerald), Cope & Co., 20, Royal Exchange.
 Raymond, Pyncheon & Co., 1, Draper's Gardens, E.C.
 Reeves, Whitburn & Co., 27, Clement's Lane, E.C.
 Richardson & Co., 25, Suffolk St., Pall Mall.
 Rodocanachi, Sons & Co., Palmerston House, Old Broad Street.
 Rosenberg, O. A., & Co., 55, Old Broad Street.
 Rothschild, N. M., & Sons, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane.
 Royal of Canada, 2, Bank Bldgs., Princes St.
 Royal of Queensland, Ltd., 31, Budge Row, Cannon Street.
 Royal of Scotland, 3, Bishopsgate.
 Ruffer, A., & Sons, 39, Lombard Street.
 Rumania, 7, Great Winchester Street.
 Russian, 61, Gracechurch Street.
 Russo-Asiatique, 64, Old Broad Street.
 Sale & Co., 4-6, Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
 Salmon & Co., 2, Austin Friars.
 Schroeder, J. Henry & Co., 145, Leadenhall St. Scotland, 30, Bishopsgate.
 Seligman Brothers, 18, Austin Friars, E.C.
 Seyd & Co., Ltd., 38, Lombard Street.
 Sino-Belge Banque, 62½, Old Broad Street.
 Société Générale, 53, Old Broad Street.
 Spain, 37, New Broad Street.
 Speyer Brothers, 7, Lothbury, E.C.
 Standard of South Africa, 10, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street.
 Stilwell & Sons, 42, Pall Mall, S.W.
 Swiss Bankverein, 43, Lothbury.
 Union of Australia, 71, Cornhill.
 Union of Canada, 51, Threadneedle Street.
 • Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd., 2, Princes Street.
 Union of Scotland, 62, Cornhill.
 Union Deposit Bank, Ltd., 17, King William Street, Charing Cross.
 United States Express Co., 67, Haymarket, S.W.
 Victoria, Ltd. (Australia), 10, King William St.
 White & Shaxson, 33, Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street.
 Whiteley, William, Ltd., Queen's Road, Bayswater.
 Woodhead & Co., 44, Charing Cross, S.W.
 • Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd., 20, Birchin Lane.
 Yokohama Specie, 7, Bishopsgate.
 Yorkshire Penny Bank, Ltd., 26, King Street, E.C.

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

The London Stock Exchange was established in Capel Court in 1801, and has since been enlarged and extended until it reaches as far as Broad Street, and occupies nearly the whole of one side of Throgmorton Street. The interior is not divided in any way, but the dealers in the different classes of stocks are found grouped in their own particular place on the floor of the House, "House" being the colloquial name for the Stock Exchange itself. The building belongs to proprietors, under a deed of settlement, and is managed by 9 elected trustees and managers. The capital is now £260,000 in 20,000 shares of £13 each, unlimited, but no call may exceed £2 in one year. Holders must be members of the Stock Exchange, and no person can hold more than 200 shares. The dividends for the past three

years have averaged £10 per share, and a bonus of 10s. was paid in 1912. There is also an issue of 3-per-cent. debentures amounting to £396,500.

The members of the Stock Exchange are quite distinct from the proprietors, and are governed by the "Committee for General Purposes," consisting of a chairman, deputy-chairman and 28 members, who make rules guiding the conduct of business and of the members themselves, and decide what stocks and shares shall be recognised and officially quoted. To become a member the applicant must be of British birth, or, if a foreigner, he must have been naturalised for at least 2 years and have resided in this country for 7 years. He has to be recommended by three members of standing, who will become surety for him to the extent of £500 each for 4 years after his election, the entrance fee being 500 guineas. Gentlemen who have served as "clerks in the House" for 4 years are admitted on a reduced fee of 250 guineas, and require only two sureties for £300 each. Members elected since Nov. 23rd, 1904, have to become proprietors by acquiring one share if admitted with two sureties, or three shares if admitted with three sureties. A member employing a clerk in the House "authorised to deal" has to pay for him an entrance fee of 50 guineas, and for an "unauthorised" clerk 10 guineas. The annual subscription for members (except those admitted before '99) is 40 guineas, for authorised clerks 30 guineas, and for unauthorised 12 guineas. Members have to go through the form of re-election every year, in March, without further fee beyond the annual subscription, which is due and payable on March 25th. At the present time the number of members is about 4,981, and of clerks 2,500, the numbers always varying. The whole of the money paid for entrance fees and subscriptions goes to the proprietors, who maintain the building in proper condition. The "Trustees and Managers" and the "Committee for General Purposes" are two distinct and separate bodies, one being, in fact, the landlords of the building, and the others the tenants.

All bargains are settled according to the Rules and Regulations, which are very voluminous, and all transactions must be closed bi-monthly, either by the delivery of the stock bought or sold, or by "carrying-over"—that is, the postponement of the delivery until the next settling day. Bargains in Consols "for money" are settled the same day, but "for the account" monthly. All stock or shares bought must be paid for on the settling day, and in the case of no stock passing, any "difference" must be paid (on either side) on that day. In the case of a sale or purchase of registered stock 10 days are allowed for the preparation and execution of the necessary transfer deeds.

Secretary of Committee for General Purposes, Edward Satterthwaite, C.B.; Office, New Court, Throgmorton Street, E.C.

COMPANIES.

It appears from the returns of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies that the number of new companies registered in England and Wales during the year ending Dec. 31st, 1913, was 6,871. The number of companies which went into liquidation was 1,938, and 1,035 companies were removed from the register on the ground

CLEARING HOUSE—BANKRUPTCY.

that they were no longer carrying on business. The net increase in the number of companies during the year was therefore 3,898. The number of companies on the register in England and Wales on Dec. 31st, 1913, excluding companies which were in course of liquidation or removal from the register, was about 63,000.

The total number of companies registered in the United Kingdom during 1913—viz. 7,425—exceeds the number for 1912 by 58, and was the largest number registered during any one year since the Companies Act, 1862. The separate numbers for England and Wales were also larger than in any preceding year, while the 409 registered in Scotland and the 145 registered in Ireland have only once been exceeded. The total nominal capital of companies registered in the United Kingdom in 1913 was £157,186,653, being £16,818,184 less than in 1912, while the average amount of each company decreased from £23,619 in 1912 to £21,169 in 1913.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE.

A clearing house is an establishment in which the business of banks with other banks is adjusted. Each bank which deals with the London Clearing House (Post Office Court, Lombard St.) sends clerks daily, who take with them the various bills and cheques in possession of their bank drawn on other bankers. This adjustment establishment, and the bankers connected with it, have accounts at the Bank of England, and the balances, which were formerly settled by cash or Bank of England notes, are now settled by transfers from one account to another. The arrangements for clearing are directed by a committee appointed by the banks. There are two paid managers or inspectors to carry out these arrangements. Accounts are closed at four o'clock. Three-quarters of an hour is allowed for the banks to consider drafts upon them, and to determine whether they are to be honoured. In the meantime the bills and cheques have been classified at the Clearing House, and by 5 accounts are adjusted, each bank paying or receiving the balance due to it. The notification of the total amount of bills, cheques and drafts passing through the Clearing House, taken in conjunction with the Board of Trade returns, may be an indication of the state of trade, and as the Metropolis is the main cosmopolitan centre of commerce, this record has a world-wide range. The sums passed through the London Clearing House for 1913 (the record year) amounted to £16,436,404,000, an increase of £474,631,000 as compared with the year 1912. On Stock Exchange account days the payments were £2,082,031,000, a decrease of £280,181,000 on the year 1912. On Consols settling days the payments were £781,892,000, an increase of £56,599,000, as compared with 1912, and on the 4ths of the months the payments for 1913 amounted to £662,288,000, an increase of

£19,132,000 as compared with 1912. The Town Clearing for 1913 totalled £14,191,275,000, the Metropolitan Clearing for 1913 £855,648,000, and the Country Cheque Clearing for 1913 £1,389,481,000. In the provincial clearing houses cheques are drawn not only on the members' banks actually presenting, but also on their branches within a specified distance of the centre. There are clearing houses at Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leicester; and in Scotland at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, and Inverness. In Ireland the only clearing house is in Dublin.

Chairman, Sir Felix Schuster, Bt.; Deputy do., Viscount Goschen.

Chief Inspector, Philip W. Matthews; Deputy-Inspector, A. E. Salt, Lombard Street; Hon. Sec., R. Martin Holland, C.B.

BANKRUPTCY.

This is mainly regulated in England and Wales by the Bankruptcy Acts, '83 and '90, and the rules made thereunder, the Bankruptcy (Discharge and Closure) Act, '87, and the Preferential Payments in Bankruptcy Act, '88. In all its branches this system is subject to the control of the Board of Trade (*q.v.*). For the proper administration of the system there is the Bankruptcy Division of the High Court of Justice, which has jurisdiction in the City of London and its liberties, and also within the districts of the Metropolitan County Courts. Outside these boundaries the County Courts have bankruptcy jurisdiction. In order to be made a bankrupt, it is essential that the debtor shall have committed one or more of the recognised acts of bankruptcy. The act of bankruptcy on which the petition against the debtor is founded must have occurred within three months. An infant, though engaged in trade, cannot be made bankrupt, but a married woman can be, if she carries on a trade or business, whether separately from her husband or not, or when he is a convict or in exile. (See the Bankruptcy Act of 1914, which consolidated the law of bankruptcy.)

According to the report of the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy for the year ended Dec. 31st, 1913, there were in England and Wales 3,358 cases of bankruptcy with liabilities £5,091,265 and assets £1,790,463; there were 2,411 deeds of arrangement with liabilities £2,765,929 and assets £1,512,019. As compared with 1912 there was a decrease of 223 bankruptcies and 359 deeds of arrangement. In Scotland there were 262 cases during 1913, with liabilities £438,873 and assets £92,055. Irish insolvencies were: bankruptcies 142, liabilities £143,598, assets £35,034; deeds of arrangement 145, liabilities £187,449, assets £109,991.

For Inspector-General in Bankruptcy, see Board of Trade, p. 23.

BUILDING SOCIETIES.

Building Societies are established primarily for the purpose of obtaining funds by subscription for enabling members to purchase their own houses by regular and convenient instalments. Generally, they are based on the

co-operative system, all profits being at the disposal of the members. A properly constituted building society should never prove a loss to its supporters. The sums advanced for the purchase of property are always less than the

BUILDING SOCIETIES—BANK RATE.

value of their security, and by the repayment of principal and interest the monies so lent become more covered still.

The first building society on record was the Greenwich, founded 1839. The oldest existing building society is the Chelmsford and Essex, which began in 1846. Its membership is 224, with a share capital of £13,848, and deposits totalling £7,662: the undivided profit is £3,094. The old Greenwich had many imitators, and in 1836 an Act of Parliament was passed to encourage and protect building societies. Much wider legislation was enacted in 1874 and 1894.

Present-day building societies can be divided into (a) Permanent and (b) Terminating, including Bowkett and Starr-Bowkett, Institutions. The Permanent Building Societies have two classes of members: (i) borrowers, (ii) investors. The former are lent money on the security of property repayable by fixed instalments. The latter take up shares or deposit money, receiving therefor a fixed rate of interest and sometimes bonus out of profits. Members may be both borrowers and investors. They can cease membership at any time after reasonable notice. The Terminating Building Societies consist of supporters making regular subscriptions throughout the existence of the society, the object being to continue the building societies until every member possess his or her house. When the accumulated subscriptions are large enough to buy one house, this sum is loaned to one member, chosen by ballot, in order that the property may be purchased. He continues his payments, plus an additional subscription varying to the amount borrowed. As funds increase more houses are bought, the society coming to a natural end when every member has a fully paid-for residence. It is impossible to say definitely upon initiation the proposed existence of the society, and when once joined a member must so remain until the winding up. In the Bowkett and Starr-Bowkett Building Societies a weekly subscription is payable, houses being bought for members as the funds accrue. There is no additional subscription as the member takes up his house. It is understood that each member lends his weekly subscriptions without receiving interest on the condition that the building society lends him a large sum on the same terms when he requires it. At its termination, the funds are divisible amongst the supporters.

The last available statistics were issued by the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies on April 14th, 1914, and refer to the year ended December 31st, 1912. He gave the following details:

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
No. of B.S.	1,464	126	78
Membership	573,212	27,814	7,711
Mortgages granted during 1912	£7,835,089	£149,081	£100,597
Total mortgages	55,228,422	1,837,209	806,754
Share capital	43,073,924	1,429,763	581,575
Deposits	15,404,309	3,303,183	212,254
Profits	3,642,148	133,223	91,850

(167 Societies were being dissolved).

In the report a classification is not made between the permanent and terminating build-

ing societies in Scotland and Ireland. For England and Wales the particulars were:

	Permanent.	Terminating.
No. of B.S.	831	633
Membership	476,108	62,922
Amount advanced in 1912	£7,364,437	£470,652
Total mortgages	52,817,013	3,111,409

A steady and consistent decrease took place in the membership of building societies from 1896 to 1901, since when a continual increase is recorded, except in 1911, probably owing to the failure of the Birkbeck Building Society. Yorkshire has been the dominating feature in building society statistics. In 1902 the membership of Yorkshire Building Societies was 67,105; ten years later the total was 98,784, a net increase of 47 per cent.

The largest building societies with the amounts outstanding on mortgage are:

Halifax Permanent Benefit, £2,762,948; Bradford Third Equitable Benefit, £2,089,288; Temperance Permanent, £2,055,468; Leeds Permanent Benefit, £1,841,577; Burnley, £1,324,889; Woolwich Equitable, £1,271,571; National Freehold Land and Building Society, £1,171,630. There are no others with over £1,000,000.

Altogether twenty-four building societies (one more than 1911) have loans outstanding of £500,000, or more. Of these amounts, 67 per cent. is loaned on sums under £1,000 each. The London Building Societies are the chief exponents of the small mortgage policy, eight out of the twenty-four leading ones having percentages from 73 to 98. The Co-operative Permanent Building Society, which tops the percentages, has also 90.9 per cent. of its mortgages (£511,943) in sums of £500 or less. At the other end of the scale, the Burnley Building Society has 19.1 per cent. of its total mortgages scheduled as over £5,000 each.

From abroad the following statistics are available:

	Number of B.S.	Members	Lia-bilities.	Assets.
Australia (1912)	191	50,000	£5,247,549	£5,334,915
Canada (1912)	—	—	38,000,000 (about)	—
Ontario only	—	—	—	—
U.S.A. (1910)	5,937	2,216,912	—	189,113,781

New Zealand.—The Official Year Book of the Dominion states that there were 113 registered building societies in operation on March 31st, 1913. Of these, 75 were terminable and 38 permanent building societies. The advances on mortgage for the year 1912-13 reached £2,614,849 as compared with £2,187,444 in 1908-9. The shareholders' paid-up capital, deposits, and reserves had increased in the four years from £2,235,247 to £2,646,605.

BANK RATE, 1913.

Average for each Month.

Jan.	5	per cent.	July	4½	per cent.
Feb.	5	"	Aug.	4½	"
March	5	"	Sept.	4½	"
April	4½	"	Oct.	4½	"
May	4½	"	Nov.	5	"
June	4½	"	Dec.	5	"

EMIGRANTS AND IMMIGRANTS.

THE ALIEN QUESTION.

In 1913 the net balance outward of passengers of British nationality—which roughly represents the number of emigrants—was 241,997, a decline of 26,488 as compared with 1912, in which year the figures were the highest ever recorded in any one year for which particulars are available, the information having been first obtained in 1876. The balance outward to British North America was 127,656; to Australia and New Zealand 57,263; to the United States 52,155; to British South Africa 377; and to other destinations 4,546. The net balance outward to all British possessions was 188,635, or 77 per cent. of the total. There was a decline in the figures to British North America, as compared with those of 1911 (134,765), which were the highest ever recorded; a striking drop in those to South Africa and a decrease in the figures to Australia and New Zealand, as compared with the 1912 figures (79,726), which in themselves were remarkable. There had been no approach to these Australia and New Zealand figures since the early eighties.

Alien Immigration.

According to the 1901 census the total alien population of the United Kingdom was 286,925 in 1901, as compared with 210,523 in 1891, which represents an average annual increase of 6,740. The percentage of aliens to the total population was only '69 per cent., as compared with 1'38 per cent. in Germany, and 2'66 in France.

The 8th annual report of H. M. Inspector under the Aliens Act, 1905, gives full returns as to the alien passenger traffic for the year 1913. The total number who landed in the United Kingdom was:

From Europe and the Mediterranean	546,454
„ Outside „ „ „	144,975
	691,429

The number who embarked was:

To Europe and the Mediterranean	423,393
„ Outside „ „ „	232,051
	655,444

The arrivals therefore exceeded the departures by 35,985

The traffic inwards included 14,238 seamen, of whom 9,832 were under contract to join ships in British waters. These, therefore, would not be included in the returns, etc.

There were 1,822 persons to whom leave to land was finally refused, to 1,552 on the ground of want of means, and to 269 on medical grounds.

The alien prison population in England and Wales has never exceeded 2'25 per cent. of the total prison population. In 1913 it numbered 1,971, or 1'41 per cent. of the whole prison population.

During the year 1913 expulsion orders were made against criminal aliens in 311 cases, considerably less than in any year since 1907. Of these 216 belonged to the Metropolis; 72 came from the rest of England and Wales; 22 from Scotland; and 1 from Ireland. In addition to these, expulsion orders were made against

26 aliens on the ground that they were in receipt of poor relief.

The Emigrants' Information Office was established in '86 to supply intending emigrants with information respecting emigration, chiefly to the British Dominions Oversea, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office. The classes most required in the Dominions are generally farm labourers and lads connected with the land, female domestic servants, farmers with some capital, and, to a less extent, competent mechanics. New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa gave free, assisted, nominated, or reduced passages to certain classes of emigrants in 1914, but after the declaration of war some of these passages have stopped. Printed particulars, which are revised quarterly, are exhibited at every post-office, and at about 1,500 labour exchanges, public libraries, urban district councils, and institutions; and free circulars, and handbooks costing from 1d. to 6d. each, on all the principal Dominions and Colonies and some foreign countries, with maps and full details, can be obtained post free, or on personal application, from the Chief Clerk, at 34, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. A monthly supplement also as to the demand for labour in the Dominions is issued free. A professional handbook, price 3d., is issued for barristers, solicitors, medical men, police, chemists, surveyors, teachers, nurses, etc. Expenditure, 1913, £1,931. Editor of Publications, Walter B. Paton, M.A.; Chief Clerk, Malcolm Jones.

Church Emigration Society. Founded 1886. The Society collects information for the use of emigrants, arranges for their passages, in certain cases assists them with money, and, through its representatives abroad, promotes the welfare of emigrant members of the Church of England at their destination. Number emigrated, 1913, 534. Hon. Secs., Miss Mary K. Grimes and the Rev. E. de M. Rudolf, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

British Dominions Emigration Society (hitherto, **The East End Emigration Fund**). Founded to benefit the unemployed and underpaid in Great Britain, by assisting applicants whose character and fitness are assured to emigrate. Introductions are furnished to the Society's correspondents, who are men of position resident in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Africa, and work is usually provided for the emigrants on their arrival. A proportion of the cost of emigration is provided by the emigrants and their friends. Number emigrated, 1913, 1,569. Sec., R. Culver; Office, 34, Newark Street, Stepney, E.

Self-Help Emigration Society. Number emigrated, 1913, 346. Sec., E. C. Gates. Office, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

In addition to the above societies, Dr. Barnardo's Homes emigrated 828 in 1913; the British Women's Emigration Association, 1,194; the South African Colonisation Society, 480; the Central Emigration Board, 570; the Church Army, 559; and the Salvation Army, 8,615.

NEWSPAPERS.

According to *The Newspaper Press Directory* there are now published in the United Kingdom 2,398 newspapers, distributed as follows:—England: London, 465, Provinces, 1,342; Wales, 126; Scotland, 254; Ireland, 195; Isles, 16. Of these there are—148 daily papers published in England, 8 in Wales, 18 in Scotland, 17 in Ireland, and 3 in the Isles. In 1846 there were published in the United Kingdom 550 journals; of these 14 were issued daily—viz., 12 in England and 2 in Ireland.

London Morning Dailies.

Daily Chronicle, *½d.*, Liberal and Free Trade. Managing Editor, Robert Donald; 31, Whitefriars Street, E.C.

Daily Citizen, *½d.*, Labour. 27, Tudor Street, E.C.

Daily Express, *½d.*, Unionist and Fiscal Reform. St. Bride Street, E.C.

Daily Graphic, *1d.*, Illustrated. Tallis Street, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

Daily Mail, *½d.*, Independent Unionist. Ed., Thomas Marlowe; Camelite House, E.C.

Daily Mirror, *½d.*, Illustrated and Independent. Ed., Alex. Kenealy; 23-29, Bouverie Street, E.C.

Daily News and Leader, *½d.*, Liberal and Free Trade. Ed., A. G. Gardiner; 19, Bouverie Street, E.C., and 53, Dale Street, Manchester.

Daily Telegraph, *1d.*, Unionist and Fiscal Reform. Managing Ed., J. M. Le Sage; 135, Fleet Street, E.C.

Financial News, *1d.* In English in London and in French in Paris. Managing Ed., Ellis T. Powell; 111, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Financial Times, *1d.* 72, Coleman Street, E.C.

Morning Advertiser, *1d.*, Unionist. Ed., H. C. Byshe; 127, Fleet Street, E.C.

Morning Post, *1d.*, Conservative and Tariff Reform. 346, Strand, W.C.

Sporting Life, *1d.* 27, St. Bride Street, E.C., and 148, Fleet Street, E.C.

Sportsman, *The*, *1d.* 139-40, Fleet Street, E.C.

Standard, *1d.*, Conservative Imperial and Tariff Reform. Ed., Herbert A. White; Shoe Lane, E.C.

The Times, *1d.*, National, Imperial, Independent. Chairman, John Walter. Ed., Geoffrey Robinson; Printing House Square, E.C.

London Evening Papers.

Evening News, *½d.*, Ind. Unionist. Carmelite Street, E.C.

Evening Standard and St. James's Gazette, *1d.*, Unionist. Ed., D. M. Sutherland; Shoe Lane, E.C.

Globe, *1d.*, Unionist. Ed., Charles Palmer; 367, Strand, W.C.

Pall Mall Gazette, *1d.*, Unionist. Ed., J. L. Garvin; Newton Street, High Holborn, W.C.

Star, *½d.*, Liberal. Bouverie Street, E.C.

Westminster Gazette, *1d.*, Liberal and Free Trade. Ed., J. A. Spender; Assistant Ed., Sir F. Carruthers Gould; Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, E.C.

Principal London Weekly Papers.

Academy, *Fri.*, *3d.* Ed., Cecil Cowper; Rolls House, Breams Buildings, E.C.

Agricultural Gazette, *1d.*; 8, Bream's Buildings, W.C.

Amateur Photographer, *Mon.*, *2d.* Ed., F. J. Mortimer; 52, Long Acre, W.C.

Architect, *4d.*; Imperial Buildings, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

Army and Navy Gazette, *6d.*; 22, Essex Street, Strand.

Athenæum, *6d.*; 11, Bream's Buildings, E.C.

Autocar, *Sat.*, *1d.*; 20, Tudor Street, E.C.

Baptist Times (Baptist Union), *1d.* weekly. Ed., Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A., 4, Southampton Row, W.C.

Bazaar, Exchange and Mart, *Wed., Fri., Sat.*, *2d.*; Bazaar Buildings, Drury Lane, W.C.

British Congregationalist, *1d.* Ed., Chas. J. Hankinson, 41, Memorial Hall, E.C.

British Medical Journal (the journal of the British Medical Association), *6d.*; 429, Strand, W.C.

British Weekly, *1d.* Ed., Sir W. Robertson Nicoll; St. Paul's House, Warwick Square, E.C.

Broad Arrow, *Fri.*, *6d.*, Naval and Military; Temple House, E.C.

Builder, *4d.*; 4, Catherine Street, W.C.

Building News, *4d.*; 1, Arundel Street, Strand, W.C.

Bystander, *6d.* Ed., Vivian Carter; Tallis Street, E.C.

Canada, *6d.*; Kingsway House, Kingsway, W.C.

Car Illustrated, *The*, *Wed.*, *6d.*; 62, Pall Mall, S.W.

Catholic Times, *Fri.*, *1d.*; 8, Bouverie St., E.C.

Christian World, *1d.* Ed., Herbert Clarke, 13 and 14, Fleet Street, E.C.

Church Family Newspaper, *1d.*; 17, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Church Times, *1d.*; Portugal Street, Kingsway, W.C.

Clarion, *1d.* Ed., Robert Blatchford; 44, Worship Street, E.C.

Commercial Motor, *1d.*; 7-15, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.

Country Life, *6d.* Ed., P. Anderson Graham; 20, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Economist, *8d.*; 3, Arundel Street, W.C.

Education, *1d.*; 28, Victoria Street, S.W.

Electrical Review, *4d.*; 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Electrician, *6d.*; 1, 2 and 3, Salisbury Court, E.C.

Engineer, *6d.*; 33, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Engineering, *6d.*; 35 and 36, Bedford Street, Strand, W.C.

Era, every *Wed. 1d.*; 5, Tavistock Street, W.C.

Field, *6d.* Ed., Theodore A. Cook; Bream's Buildings, E.C.

Fruit-Grower, Fruiterer, Florist and Market Gardener, *1d.*; 1, 2 and 3, Salisbury Court, E.C.

Gas Lighting, *Journal of*, *6d.*; 11, Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Gentlewoman, *Wed.*, *6d.* Ed., J. S. Wood; 70-77, Long Acre, W.C.

Graphic, *6d.* Ed., J. M. Bulloch; Tallis Street, E.C.

Guardian, *1d.*; 29, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.

Illustrated London News, *6d.* Ed., Bruce S. Ingram; Milford Lane, Strand.

Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News, *6d.* 172, Strand.

Indianian, *The*, *6d.*; Devonshire Square, E.C.

Jewish Chronicle, *Ed.*, L. J. Greenberg, 2, Finsbury Square, E.C.

Labour Leader, *1d.*, 30, Blackfriars Street, Salford, Manchester, and St. Bride's House, Salisbury Square, London, E.C.

Ladies' Field, *6d.* Ed., Mrs. Arnold; 8, Southampton Street, W.C.

Lady's Pictorial, 6d. Ed., Mark E. Perugini; 172, Strand.
 Lancet, 6d.; 423, Strand, W.C.
 Law Journal, 6d.; 37 and 39, Essex Street, W.C.
 Law Times, 1s.; Bream's Buildings, E.C.
 Lloyd's Weekly News, 1d. Ed., Robert Donald; 12, Salisbury Square, E.C.
 London Gazette, Tues. and Fri., 1s.; Fetter Lane, E.C.
 Mark Lane Express, 3d.; 3, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.
 Methodist Recorder, Thurs. 1d.; 161, Fleet Street.
 Methodist Times, 1d. Ed., Rev. Dr. J. Scott Lidgett; 125, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Motor, 1d.; 7-15, Rosebery Avenue, E.C.
 Nation (Saturday), 6d. Ed., H. W. Massingham; 10, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.
 Nature, 6d.; St. Martin's Street, W.C.
 Near East, The, 6d.; Devonshire Square, E.C.
 New Age, 6d.; 38, Cursitor Street, Chancery Lane, E.C.
 News of the World, 1d.; 6, 8, 30 and 31, Bouverie Street, E.C.
 New Statesman, 6d.; 10, Great Queen Street, W.C.
 New Weekly, 2d. Ed. R. A. Scott-James; 29, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.
 Observer, 1d. Ed., J. L. Garvin; 12-14, Newton Street, Holborn, W.C.
 Onlooker and Throne, 6d., illustrated; 16, Bedford Street, W.C.
 Outlook, 6d.; 167, Strand.
 People, Sunday, 1d.; Milford Lane, Strand.
 Public Opinion, 2d. (est. 1861). Ed., Percy L. Parker, 32 and 33, Temple House, Tallis Street, E.C.
 Publishers' Circular, 2d.; 19, Adam St., W.C.
 Punch, 3d. Ed., Sir Owen Seaman; 10, Bouverie Street.
 Queen, 6d.; Bream's Buildings, E.C.
 Railway Times, 6d.; 12, Norfolk Street, W.C.
 Record, 1d. Ed., H. C. Hogan; 2, Red Lion Court, E.C.
 Referee, 1d. Ed., Richard Butler; Victoria House, Tudor Street.
 Reynolds's, 1d. 8, Temple Avenue, E.C.
 Saturday Review, 6d. Eds., Hon. Gervase Beckitt, M.P., and G. A. B. Dewar; 10, King Street, Covent Garden, W.C.
 Shipping Gazette, 6d.; 5, New Street Square, E.C.
 Shipping World, 6d.; Effingham House 5 Arundel Street, W.C.
 Sketch, 6d. Ed., Bruce S. Ingram; Milford Lane, Strand.
 Spectator, 6d. Editor and Proprietor, J. St. Loe Strachey; 1, Wellington Street, W.C.
 Sphere, 6d. Ed., Clement Shorter; Great New Street, E.C.
 Sporting Times, 2d. Ed., West F. de Wend-Fenton; 97, Fleet Street.
 Statist, 6d.; 51, Cannon Street, E.C.
 Syren and Shipping, 6d.; 93, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
 Tablet, 5d.; 19, Henrietta Street, W.C.
 Tatler, 6d. Ed., Edward Huskinson; Great New Street, E.C.
 Times Weekly Edition, 2d. Ed., F. A. McKenzie.
 T.P.'s Weekly (T. P. O'Connor, M.P.), 1d.; 29, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C.
 Truth, 6d. Ed., R. A. Bennett; Carteret Street, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

Weekly Dispatch, 1d. Ed., M. A. F. Cotton, Carmelite House, E.C.
 Weekly Telegraph, 1d.; 180, Fleet Street, E.C.
 World, 6d.; 1, York Street, Covent Garden.

Provincial Morning Dailies.

London Offices in brackets.

Aberdeen Daily Journal (estab. 1748), 1d., Unionist. Ed., Wm. Maxwell. (5, New Bridge Street, E.C.)
 Aberdeen Free Press, 1d., Liberal. (149, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Belfast News-Letter, estab. 1737, 1d., Conservative. Ed., W. G. Anderson. (167, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Birmingham Daily Post, 1d., Unionist. Ed., G. W. Hubbard. (88, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Birmingham Gazette. Founded 1741; ½d., Liberal. Managing Ed., T. Taylor Stanley. (23, St. Bride Street, E.C.)
 Bristol Times and Mirror, 1d., Unionist; Sat. (24 pp.) 2d. (185, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Courier (The), Dundee, ½d. (170, Fleet St., E.C.)
 Daily Dispatch (Manchester), ½d., Independent. (46 and 47, Shoe Lane, E.C.)
 Daily Express (Dublin), 1d. (151, Fleet St., E.C.)
 Daily Record and Mail (Glasgow), ½d., Liberal. (65, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Daily Sketch, ½d., Illus. Manchester and London. (46-47, Shoe Lane, E.C.)
 Dundee Advertiser, 1d., Liberal. Ed., Alexander Urquhart.
 East Anglian Daily Times (Ipswich), 1d., Independent. Ed., Sir F. Wilson, D.L. (149, Fleet St., E.C.)
 Eastern Daily Press (Norwich), 1d., Liberal. Ed., A. Cozens-Hardy. (151, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Eastern Morning News (Hull), ½d., Liberal.
 Freeman's Journal, 1d., Irish Nationalist. Ed., W. H. Brayden. (211, Strand, W.C.)
 Glasgow Herald, 1d., Independent. Ed., F. Harcourt Kitchin. (112, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Irish Times, 1d., Unionist. Ed., John E. Healy. (59, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Leeds Mercury, 1d., Liberal. (65, Fleet St., E.C.)
 Liverpool Courier, 1d., Managing Ed., A. Burchill, Unionist. (87, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Liverpool Daily Post and Mercury, 1d., Liberal. Ed., Sir E. Russell. (138, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Manchester Courier, ½d., Unionist. Ed., Edward Foster. (69, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Manchester Guardian, 1d., Liberal. Editor and Governing Director, C. P. Scott. (43, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Newcastle Daily Chronicle, 1d., Independent. Ed., T. Bambridge. (84, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Nottingham Daily Express, ½d., Liberal. Managing Director, D. Edwards.
 Nottingham Guardian, 1d., Conservative. (59, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Scotsman, 1d., Unionist, Edinburgh. Ed., John P. Croal. (45, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Sheffield Daily Independent, ½d., Liberal. Ed., W. W. Chisholm. (17, Bouverie St., E.C.)
 Sheffield Daily Telegraph, 1d., Conservative. Ed., John Oakley. (181, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 South Wales Daily News, Cardiff, 1d., Liberal. (190, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Western Daily Mercury, 1d., Liberal. Ed., R. A. J. Walling; Plymouth. (88, Fleet St., E.C.)
 Western Daily Press, 1d., Independent Liberal; Bristol. (59, Fleet Street, E.C.)

Western Mail, *1d.*, Unionist; Cardiff. (176, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Western Morning News, *1d.*, Unionist. Ed., T. Canning Baily; Plymouth. (47, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Yorkshire Observer, The, Bradford and Leeds, *1d.*, Liberal. Ed., A. M. Drysdale. (172, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Yorkshire Post, Leeds, *1d.*, Conservative. Ed., J. S. R. Phillips. (171, Fleet Street, E.C.)

Provincial Evening Dailies.

Aberdeen Evening Express, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, Neutral. (5, New Bridge Street, E.C.)
 Birmingham Daily Mail, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, Unionist. Ed., H. F. Harvey. (88, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Bolton Evening News, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, Liberal.
 Bristol Evening News, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, Independent Liberal. (59, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Bristol Evening Times and Echo, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* (185, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Dublin Evening Mail. London Office, 151, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Edinburgh Evening Dispatch, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, Unionist. (45, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Edinburgh Evening News, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, Independent Liberal. Ed., Robert Wilson.
 Evening Express, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, Independent. Cardiff
 Evening Telegraph and Post, Dundee, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, Independent. (170, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Evening Times and Echo, Bristol, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, Unionist.
 Express and Star, Wolverhampton, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, Liberal.
 Glasgow News, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, Independent. (47, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Lancashire Daily Post, Preston, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* Liberal. (174, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Manchester Evening Mail, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, Unionist. (69, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Manchester Evening News, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, Liberal. (54, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 North-Eastern Daily Gazette, Middlesbrough, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, Liberal. Ed., W. Robertson.
 Northern Daily Telegraph, Blackburn, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, Liberal. Ed., Mr. R. S. Mackie.
 Nottingham Evening Post, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, Neutral. (59, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Staffordshire Sentinel, Hanley, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, Independent.
 Western Evening Herald, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, Independent. Plymouth. (88, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Yorkshire Evening Post, Leeds, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*, Conservative. (171, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Yorkshire Telegraph and Star, Sheffield, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* (180, Fleet Street, E.C.)

Provincial Weeklies.

Banffshire Journal, Banff, Tues., *1d.*, Unionist.
 Birmingham Weekly Post, *1d.*, Unionist. (88, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Blackburn Weekly Telegraph, *1d.*, Liberal. Ed., R. S. Mackie.
 Bristol Observer, *1d.*, Neutral. (59, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Derbyshire Times, twice a week. Chief issue: Fri. for Sat. (85, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Dunfermline Journal, Sat. *1d.*, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.* issues Tues., Wed., Thur. Ed., J. B. Mackie.
 Glasgow Weekly Herald, *1d.*, Independent. (112, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 Nottinghamshire Guardian, Nottingham, *1d.*, Neutral. (59, Fleet Street, E.C.)
 People's Journal, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Belfast, and London; eleven editions weekly, *1d.*

Preston Guardian, *1d.*, Liberal.
 Sheffield Weekly News, *1d.* (181, Fleet St., E.C.)
 Somerset County Gazette, *1d.*, Independent. Taunton.
 Southport Visiter, *1d.*, Conservative. (Tues., Thurs., and Sat.)
 Week and Sports Special, The, Sheffield, $\frac{1}{2}$ *d.*
 Weekly Mail, *1d.* Family, Cardiff.
 Weekly News, Dundee, Glasgow, and London. *1d.*
 Western Gazette, Yeovil, *1d.*, Independent.
 Western News, Taunton, *1d.*, Independent.
 Western Weekly Mercury, Plymouth, *1d.*, Independent.
 Yorkshire Weekly Post, *1d.*, Saturday. Established 1754. Conservative. (171, Fleet St., E.C.)

Colonial Newspaper Offices in London.

Adelaide Advertiser, 160, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Adelaide Observer, 80, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Advocate of India (Bombay), 17-18, Basinghall Street, E.C.
 Auckland Weekly News, 130, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Australasian (Melbourne), 80, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Bloemfontein Post, 82-85, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Bombay Gazette, 80, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
 Brisbane Daily Mail, 6, Great St. Helen's, E.C.
 Canterbury Times, 134, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Cape Times, 14, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
 Ceylon Observer, 38, Shoe Lane, E.C.
 Civil and Military Gazette (Lahore), 14, Cockspur Street, S.W.
 Egyptian Gazette, 36, New Broad Street, E.C.
 Englishman (Calcutta), 199, Temple Chambers, E.C.
 Hong Kong Daily Press, 131, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Indian Daily News (Calcutta), 119, Temple Chambers, E.C.
 Indian Daily Telegraph (Lucknow), 1, Whitefriars Street, E.C.
 Johannesburg Star, 82-85, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Madras Times, 17-18, Basinghall Street, E.C.
 Malay Mail, Craven House, Kingsway, W.C.
 Melbourne Age, 160, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Melbourne Argus, 80, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Montreal Star, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.
 New Zealand Herald (Auckland), 130, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Ottawa Free Press, 17, Cockspur Street, S.W.
 Perth Journal, 37, Walbrook, E.C.
 Pioneer (Allahabad), 14, Cockspur Street, S.W.
 Rangoon Times, 80, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
 Rhodesia Herald, 82-85, Fleet Street, E.C.
 Statesman (Calcutta), 232, Strand, W.C.
 Sydney Mail; Sydney Morning Herald, 40, King Street, Cheapside, E.C.
 Times of Ceylon, 27, Mincing Lane, E.C.
 Times of India, 99, Shoe Lane, E.C.
 Toronto Daily Star, 88, Chancery Lane, W.C.
 Toronto Mail, 29, Ludgate Hill, E.C.
 Toronto News, 4, Budge Row, E.C.

Associated Press of America, Robert M. Collins (Chief European Editor) and Geo. Denny, 24, Old Jewry, E.C.
 American Newspaper Syndicate, 11, Haymarket, S.W.
 American Associated Newspapers, 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W.

FREEMASONRY.

United Grand Lodge of England, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.—Principal Officers for the year 1914-15: **Grand Master**, H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; **Pro Grand Master**, Lord Amphil, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; **Deputy Grand Master**, Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey, P.C.; **Grand Wardens**, Hon. A. Dudley Ryder, Rt. Hon. Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bt.; **Grand Chaplains**, Rev. Canon E. H. Pearce, Rev. Honyel G. Rosedale, D.D.; **Assist. ditto**, Rev. D. L. Scott, Rev. F. J. C. Gillmor; **Grand Treasurer**, John Briggs; **Grand Registrar**, T. Lean Wilkinson; **Deputy ditto**, W. F. Hamilton, K.C.; **President Board Gen. Purposes**, Alfred F. Robbins; **Grand Secretary**, Sir Edward Letchworth; **Pres. Board Benevolence**, James Stephens; **Senior Grand Deacons**, A. F. Whinney, Col. M. J. G. Scobie, C.B., Wilson Crowdsen, E. B. Merriman, P. Still, E. P. Debenham; **Junior Grand Deacons**, T. Kitwood, G. Burt, Louis H. Hornby, Jas. Smart, T. Rule Owen, J. Sharpe; **G. Supt. of Works**, A. Burnett Brown; **Assist. ditto**, F. R. Farrow, W. H. Meyrick; **G. Director of Ceremonies**, J. S. Granville Grenfell; **Deputy ditto**, G. E. J. H. Barlow; **Assist. ditto**, H. Cumberland, G. J. V. Rankin, Col. J. Andrew, H. O. Budd, W. S. Gilman, L. Ferguson; **G. Sword Bearer**, Col. R. W. Dalgety, C.B.; **Deputy ditto**, Lt.-Col. G. Edyvean; **Assist. ditto**, W. Scott

Miller, W. A. Stimson; **G. Standard Bearers**, S. Barlet, B. Hunn; **Assist. ditto**, W. Newby, R. J. Godson; **G. Organist**, P. Michael Faraday; **Deputy ditto**, F. Harold Hankins; **G. Pursuivant**, W. C. Wise; **Assist. ditto**, W. Adams, L. Fopoli, W. A. Latham; **Assist. G. Sec.**, W. Resbury Few.

The Grand Lodge of England meets on the first Wednesday in March, June, September, and December. The Annual Festival takes place on the last Wednesday in April. The Board of General Purposes meets on the third Tuesday in every month, and the Board of Benevolence on the last Wednesday but one of every month, except in December, when the meeting is on the third Wednesday. Both Boards meet at 5 p.m.

Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen St., W.C. **Grand Scribe E.**, Sir E. Letchworth. The Grand Chapter meets at Freemasons' Hall on the first Wednesday in February, May, August, and November.

Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons, Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen St., W.C. **Grand Sec.**, Arthur D. Hansell.

Grand Council of Allied Masonic Degrees, Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen St., W.C. **Grand Sec.**, Arthur D. Hansell.

ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

The majority of civilised States have made the protection and preservation of ancient monuments a matter of public utility. The United Kingdom, however, until 1913 had been singularly backward in this respect, and although Royal Commissions have been sitting since 1903 for England, Wales, and Scotland, making inventories of the ancient and historical monuments and constructions connected with or illustrative of the contemporary culture, civilisation, and conditions of life of the peoples of the three countries, there has been no definite central authority or official body. Such Acts as dealt with ancient monuments were entirely permissive. The **Ancient Monuments Act, 1913**, marks a distinct step forward. It consolidates and amends the law, and is in part permissive and in part compulsory. It authorises the purchase of monuments either by the Commissioners of Works or by a local authority, but such a purchase can be carried out only by agreement with the owner. The gift or devise of a monument to the same bodies is also authorised. The Commissioners of Works or a local authority may also by deed be constituted the guardians of an ancient monument, the owner not being divested of any of his rights of property, except that of destruction, active or passive; the guardians at the same time may, concurrently with the owner, do any work necessary to maintain and protect it. The compulsory part of the Act is comprised in the establishment of an **Ancient Monuments Board**, representative of the three

Royal Commissions, the Societies of Antiquaries of London and Scotland, the Royal Academy of Arts, the Royal Institute of British Architects, the Trustees of the British Museum, and the Board of Education. Upon the report of the Board that any monument is in danger of destruction, removal, or damage, and that the preservation of the monument is of national importance, the Commissioners may make a preservation order, placing the monument under their protection, and while such an order is in force the monument cannot be demolished, removed, added to, or altered without the consent of the Commissioners. Moreover, if pending a preservation order, it appears that owing to the neglect of the owner of the monument it is liable to fall into decay the Commissioners may, with the consent of the Treasury, make an order constituting themselves guardians of the monument, and may then execute preservative works. The Ancient Monuments Board are authorised to inspect any monument which they believe to be in danger; and in a case of urgency the Commissioners of Works may make a preservation order on their own initiative, without waiting for the Board's advice. **Royal Commissions on Ancient Monuments:** England, Scotland House, Victoria Embankment, S.W.; **Chairman**, Lord Burghclere, **Sec.**, George H. Duckworth. Wales, 3, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.; **Chairman**, Sir John Rhys, **Sec.**, Edward Owen, F.S.A. Scotland, 29, St. Andrew Sq., Edinburgh; **Sec.** Alex. O. Curle, W.S., F.S.A.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS.

GENERAL ELECTIONS SINCE 1886.

In Aug. '86 a new Parliament met, consisting of—

Conservatives	316
Liberal Unionists	77
Liberals	102
Nationalists	85

The General Election of '92 resulted:—

Liberals	275
Nationalists	81

Conservatives	268
Liberal Unionist	46

314

The General Election of '95 resulted in giving the Unionist coalition a majority of 152. There were—

Conservatives	340
Liberal Unionists	71
Liberals	177
Nationalists and Parnellites	82

The result of the General Election of Oct. 1900 was—

Conservatives	334
Liberal Unionists	68
Liberals	186
Nationalists	82

giving the Government a majority of 134, as against their majority of 152 in '95.

The General Election, Jan. 1906.

With the exception of Birmingham, and to some extent of Liverpool and Sheffield, the Liberals swept all the great towns of the country. Manchester, Salford, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Nottingham, Oldham, Preston, Wolverhampton, Sunderland, Stockport, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leicester, amongst others, were won entirely by Liberal and Labour members. In Glasgow 5 seats were won. Wales returned a solid phalanx of 26 Liberals and 4 Labour members. Scotland returned 58 Liberals, 2 Labour men,

7 Conservatives, and 5 Liberal Unionists. The number of Liberals returned for both boroughs and counties, and for London, very largely exceeded any recent records, and for any parallel to the electoral revolution of January 1906 it is necessary to go back as far as 1832. The parties were returned as follows:

Liberals	378
Labour Members	53
Nationalists	83
Unionists	156

Ministerial majority 358

The General Election, which began on Jan. 14th, 1910, resulted in the return of a Liberal Government, but with a majority reduced from 334 to 124, the position of parties being as follows:

Liberals	275
Labour Members	40
Nationalists	82
Unionists	273

Majority 124

The General Election, which began on Dec. 2nd of the same year, produced no appreciable alteration in the position of Parties, the numbers being:

Liberals	272
Labour Members	42
Nationalists	84
Unionists	272

Ministerial Majority 126

Thirteen petitions resulted in a net gain of 2 seats to the Unionists and a reduction of the Ministerial majority to 122.

Position of Parties, Nov. 1914:—

Liberals	260	Labour	37
Unionists	288	Independent	
Nationalists	74	Nationalists	8

(vacancies 3).

THE PARLIAMENTARY SESSION OF 1914.

The Parliamentary Session of 1914 was the most momentous in modern times. It marked the passage into law—though their coming into operation was suspended—of the first two Acts carried over the heads of the dissentient House of Lords by means of the Parliament Act; it sanctioned the first Budget of over £200,000,000; it approved the heaviest naval estimates on record; and, finally, in the eventful weeks of August and September, it completely closed its ranks to pass through both Houses with the greatest celerity a series of emergency measures, which in the face of the war peril placed almost unlimited power in the hands of the Government. These measures and the Home Rule debates, which dominated the earlier part of the session, are described on other pages.

When the Houses assembled on Feb. 10th public opinion was greatly agitated over the action of the South African Union Government in proclaiming martial law to defeat a general strike in the colony, and deporting, untried, to England nine labour and trade union leaders. An amendment to the Address calling for the withholding of the Governor-General's assent to a bill of indemnity introduced into the South

African Parliament was defeated on Feb. 12th by 214 to 50 votes, but a resolution amounting to an expression of opinion that the rights of British subjects under Magna Charta are implicit in the colonial constitution was carried on April 2nd. The widening breach—apart from agreement on the Parliament Act Bills—between the Labour Party and the Government was further emphasised in an amendment to the Address, censuring the Government in connection with the action of the police in Dublin during the big strike of the transport workers. This was defeated on Feb. 19th.

The Government Bill to Disestablish and Disendow the Anglican Church in Wales was re-introduced for the third time under the Parliament Act. It came up for second reading in the Commons on April 20th, and next day passed this stage by 349 to 265. The money resolutions to enable the Treasury to guarantee the loans—estimated at more than £2,000,000—required by the Welsh Commissioners to acquire the Church property, were passed on May 14th, and on May 18th it was announced that the three Commissioners would be Sir Henry Primrose, Sir William Plender (unpaid), and Sir Herbert Roberts. On the same day

the Bill passed through Committee, and was reported by a majority of 94. On May 19th the third reading was passed by 328 to 257. On the second reading debate in the House of Lords on June 25th, Viscount St. Aldwyn moved for a Select Committee to inquire "whether the constitution of the Convocations of the Church of England has ever been altered by Act of Parliament without the assent and against the protest of Convocation, and whether the memorials alleged to have been signed by Nonconformists in Wales against the disendowment of the Church represent a real and increasing objection on the part of Welsh Nonconformists to disendowment." This was agreed to, and on July 2nd the committee was appointed, to consist of Lords Halsbury, St. Aldwyn, Bath, Barnard, Crawford, Sheffield, and Courtney. The Bill had made no further progress in the Lords when the session ended, but under the Parliament Act it received the Royal Assent on Sept. 18th, subject to the provisions of the Suspensory Act, by which its coming into operation is postponed until the end of the war.

The third of the Parliament Act measures—the **Plural Voting Bill**—passed its third reading in the House of Commons on June 15th by 320 to 242. It was rejected on second reading in the Lords by 119 to 49, and it has still to be introduced and passed once again by the Commons before it can claim the Royal Assent. An electoral measure brought in, as a private member's Bill, by Sir H. Verney, to provide for pollings at general elections to be taken on one of two days, was talked out on June 26th, after having come back to the House from Select Committee.

The Budget statement by Mr. Lloyd George, on May 4th (for analysis, see p. 68), endeavoured to fulfil the recommendation of the Departmental Committee on Local Taxation in their Report presented on March 29th. This was to the effect that increased grants should be given from the Treasury to local authorities to the extent of £2,385,000 for education, £1,800,000 for main roads, and £600,000 for country roads. The new grants, proposed by the Chancellor and estimated by him as an equivalent to a relief of 9d. in the £ on local rates, were welcomed in principle by the Opposition, who, however, protested that they were conditional on the passing during the session of several highly controversial and technical Bills affecting rating, valuation, education, and housing. A more formidable difficulty arose in the ranks of the Ministerialists themselves, where a "cave," led by Mr. R. D. Holt, raised objection to the Budget resolutions on the ground that money was sought to be raised for purposes not yet sanctioned by the passing of the necessary Bills. To meet these criticisms, and a subsequent ruling by the Speaker, remissions of 2d. in the £ on unearned incomes up to £500, and of 1d. in the £ on higher incomes, were made, and on second reading the Finance Bill was divided into two parts, of which only the first was subsequently passed, and the prospective relief to local authorities provided for in a Revenue Bill was postponed. In consequence of this postponement the Government—who narrowly escaped defeat on a snap division on May 14th, on a motion to suspend standing orders to report the Budget—had to face on June 25th a motion by Mr. Hayes Fisher regretting "that no provision had been made for

additional grants to local authorities, and that any future provision is to be conditional on a new system of valuation under central control and subject to conditions destructive of local autonomy." This was defeated by 303 to 265. On going into Committee an Instruction was accepted on July 1st to make provision for an amendment to the law relating to income tax, super-tax, death duties, and the National Debt. An amendment to reduce the tea duty was rejected in Committee by 93 votes. On July 16th the Committee stage was concluded and schedules 1 and 5 were passed, while 2, 3, and 4 were omitted on the Chancellor's motion. In its modified form the Finance Bill received the Royal Assent on July 31st.

A notable speech was delivered in the course of the debate on the **Naval Estimates**, on May 18th, by Mr. Philip Snowden, who accused members on both sides of the House of being financially interested in the great armament firms. The estimates were not otherwise seriously challenged, while a motion by Mr. Morrell, which had for its object the surrender of the right of capture at sea, was talked out on May 7th. On June 17th Mr. Churchill moved to authorise a vote out of the Consolidated Fund up to £2,200,000 for the acquisition of share or loan capital in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company. The purpose, he explained, was to secure an additional and independent source of supply of oil fuel for the Navy, in order to prevent the "squeezing" of the Admiralty by oil trusts. Strong opposition was raised on the ground that the Persian wells are in the midst of unsettled territory, but the motion was carried by 254 to 13 votes. A Bill to carry it into effect subsequently passed through all its stages in the Commons, and was introduced into the Lords. In the national emergency it passed all stages without debate on Aug. 7th, and received the Royal Assent on Aug. 10th.

In his annual statement on the **Post Office**, on April 30th, Mr. Hobhouse foreshadowed large and rapid development of the telephone system. While the telegraphs showed a loss of £350,000, the telephones gave a net profit of £300,000. Mr. Hobhouse also announced the fixing of a minimum wage for employees of the department of 22s. for all over 23 years. Occasion was taken on the Post Office vote, on June 10th, to criticise afresh the findings of the Select Committee, presided over by Mr. Holt, on the conditions of service and wages of the staff. Mr. Hobhouse agreed to the appointment of a new committee of five, to include two representatives of the staff, to examine the findings of the **Holt Committee** and inquire generally into the relations of the staff to the Government.

Woman's Suffrage was debated in the Lords on Lord Selborne's Bill, brought up for second reading on May 5th, to confer the Parliamentary franchise on women who at present possess the municipal vote. It was defeated after two days' debate by 104 votes to 60. A Scottish Home Rule Bill, introduced by a private member in the Commons, also included a woman suffrage clause, but the Bill was talked out on second reading on May 16th. In the discussion on the Home Office vote on June 11th, Mr. McKenna was subjected to severe criticism in respect to the measures taken against the militant suffragist agitation. He claimed a success for the "Cat and Mouse" (Temporary Release of Prisoners Act), and stated that he was con-

sidering the advisability of proceeding against subscribers to the funds of the militant societies. Arising out of an incident on April 8th, when members put down motions, blocking virtually every possible subject for discussion, Mr. Asquith introduced on May 5th a new standing order: "That in determining whether a discussion is out of order on the ground of anticipation, regard shall be had by Mr. Speaker to the probability of the matter anticipated being brought before the House within a reasonable time." This was carried by consent.

There was an echo in the House of Lords of the Marconi debate in the Commons of the previous year. A censure vote on Lord Murray was introduced by Lord Amphilil on Feb. 17th, and resulted in the appointment of a select committee, which reported on April 3rd that Lord Murray had "acted unwisely and without sufficient thought, but did nothing to reflect on his personal honour." They expressed the opinion that no man holding public office should enter upon any speculative transactions in stocks and shares.

After strong objection by Lord Curzon, the House of Lords rejected by a large majority the Council of India Bill, by which it was proposed to vary the composition of the Council and its powers.

In both Houses discussion took place on the sale of titles. Lord Selborne carried a motion in the Upper House, and in the Commons a Bill introduced by Mr. Locker Lampson to prohibit the traffic in recommendations in honours and titles obtained a first reading on May 19th by 207 votes to 42, but got no further. Mr. Ponsonby also secured first reading for a Bill for the gradual extinction of hereditary titles.

Two Bills promoted by railway companies were held up by the Labour Party in order to ventilate grievances. The rejection was secured of the Great Eastern Company's Bill as a protest against the dismissal of a trade unionist constable, while the Great Northern Company's Bill was twice postponed pending the consent of the directors to meet representatives of the men on the subject of the management of their superannuation scheme.

ACTS OF THE SESSION, 1914.

The following are the "Public Acts" passed during the Session. The Royal Assent was given to No. 1 on Mar. 31st, No. 2 on Apr. 30th, No. 3 on July 8th, Nos. 4-10 on July 31st, No. 11 on Aug. 3rd, Nos. 12-13 on Aug. 5th, No. 14 on Aug. 6th, Nos. 15-28 on Aug. 7th, No. 29 on Aug. 8th, Nos. 30-59 on Aug. 10th, Nos. 60-74 on Aug. 28th, Nos. 75-78 on Aug. 31st, and Nos. 79-91 on Sept. 18th. Copies of the Acts can be obtained through any bookseller at the price indicated after each.

1. Consolidated Fund (No. 1) Act empowers the Treasury to issue £70,437,553 for the service of the years 1913-15, and to borrow on credit of that sum. (1d.)

2. Army (Annual) Act, on the usual lines, but also lays down prices in respect to billeting, and amends the Army Act relating to the impressment of carriages and horses. (1d.)

3. Grey Seals (Protection) Act establishes a close time for grey seals. (1d.)

4. Sheffield University Act extends the privileges of the graduates of the University of Sheffield. (1d.)

5. Superannuation (Ecclesiastical Commissioners and Queen Anne's Bounty) Act. (1d.)

6. Affiliation Orders Act amends the law relating to the collection and recovery of moneys due under affiliation orders. (1d.)

7. Agricultural Holdings' Act extends the

The Housing Bill introduced by Unionist members was again withdrawn, after reaching Grand Committee, on the ground that the Government would not facilitate the grant of £1,000,000, which is the central feature of the Bill. On July 24th a Government Housing Bill secured a second reading, and was committed to a Committee of the whole House by 214 to 87. The main Bill was postponed on the outbreak of war, but a Second Emergency Housing Bill was introduced, with the main purpose of permitting the expenditure of £4,000,000 on housing as relief work. The Bill passed the Commons, and the money resolution was sanctioned. The Lords introduced amendments which the Commons would not accept, and the Bill itself was not passed.

One of the last Acts of the session was to secure the inclusion among the emergency war measures of the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, which extends the powers in regard to the feeding of necessitous school children. This passed rapidly through its later stages, and received the Royal Assent.

Three Bills discussed in the House of Lords need brief mention. A Sunday Closing Bill passed a second reading on April 1st, and was referred to Committee of the whole House. On May 19th this decision was varied, and the consideration of the Bill referred to a Select Committee. A Criminal Law Amendment Bill, whose purpose is to raise the "age of consent" as a defence against a prosecution, was withdrawn by its mover, the Bishop of London, after it had been considerably amended in Committee on technical grounds. Lord Willoughby de Broke introduced a Bill to make all men with an income of £400 a year or over liable for service in the imperial forces. Its principle received general approval in the Lords, but its provisions were defeated on second reading by 53 votes to 34.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain died on July 3rd, and on July 6th tributes to the dead leader were paid in both Houses. Mr. Austen Chamberlain resigned his seat for East Worcestershire in order to fill unopposed his father's seat for West Birmingham.

provisions of the Act of 1908 (s. 11) to the termination of tenancies in connection with the sale of holdings. (1d.)

8. Police (Weekly Rest-Day) (Scotland) Act extends to Scottish police the one day's rest in seven. (1d.)

9. Government of the Sudan Loan Act, amending No. 10 of 1913. (1d.)

10. Finance Act continues the duty of customs on tea, re-imposes income-tax and super-tax, with amendments and modifications, and amends the law relating to death duties and the national debt. (2d.)

11. Postponement of Payments Act suspends temporarily the payment of bills of exchange and payments in pursuance of other obligations. (1d.)

12. Aliens Restriction Act enables His Majesty in time of war or imminent national danger or

great emergency by Order in Council to impose restrictions on aliens. (*3d.*)

13. **Prize Court (Procedure) Act** amends the law relating to procedure in Prize Courts. (*3d.*)

14. **Currency and Bank Notes Act** authorises the issue of currency notes. (*1d.*)

15. **Exportation of Horses Act** amends the Diseases of Animals Act, 1910. (*3d.*)

16. **Trade Marks Act** amends s. 64 of the Trade Marks Act, 1905. (*3d.*)

17. **British Nationality and Status of Aliens Act** consolidates and amends the enactments relating to British nationality and the status of aliens. (*2d.*)

18. **Patents and Designs Act** amends s. 91 of the Patents and Designs Act, 1907. (*3d.*)

19. **Isle of Man (Customs) Act** continues the customs duties. (*3d.*)

20. **Education (Provision of Meals) Act** extends the powers as to feeding of school children. (*3d.*)

21. **County and Borough Councils (Qualification) Act** extends to either sex the qualification to be elected on county or borough councils. (*3d.*)

22. **Coal Mines Act** amends the Act of 1911. (*3d.*)

23. **Expiring Laws Continuance Act**, of the usual type. (*1d.*)

24. **Appropriation Act**, of the usual type, empowers the issue of £204,642,055 and appropriates to various services, as voted by Parliament, £273,079,608. (*3d.*)

25. **Electoral Disabilities (Naval and Military Service) Removal Act** removes electoral disabilities which may arise in case of members of the Reserve and Territorial Forces, and in the case of Volunteers by reason of absence on the naval or military service of the Crown. (*3d.*)

26. **Army (Supply of Food, Forage, and Stores) Act** enables food, forage, and stores to be requisitioned in cases of emergency. (*3d.*)

27. **Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act** extends the powers of the Board of Trade during the continuance of hostilities to make rules under the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, and the Trade Marks Act, 1905. (*3d.*)

28. **Mall Approach (Improvement) Act** enables the London County Council to acquire lands and execute improvements, etc. (*13d.*)

29. **Defence of the Realm Act** confers on His Majesty in Council powers to make regulations during the war for the defence of the realm. (*3d.*)

30. **Injuries in War (Compensation) Act** provides for the grant of pensions and other allowances to certain persons if injured while employed in connection with warlike operations, and to their dependants. (*3d.*)

31. **Housing Act** makes provision with respect to the housing of persons employed by or on behalf of Government Departments where sufficient dwelling accommodation is not available. (*1d.*)

32. **Labourers (Ireland) Act** amends the law relating to labourers in Ireland. (*3d.*)

33. **Public Works Loans Act**, of the usual type, grants money for the purpose of certain local loans out of the Local Loans Fund. (*1d.*)

34. **Police Reservists (Allowances) Act** authorises the grant out of police funds of allowances and gratuities in respect of police who are called out upon permanent service. (*3d.*)

35. **Education (Provision of Meals) (Ireland) Act** enables local authorities in Ireland to provide meals for school children. (*1d.*)

36. **Osborne Estate Act**, extending the classes of persons for whose benefit part of Osborne House is to be used. (*3d.*)

37. **Anglo-Persian Oil Company (Acquisition of Capital) Act**, see p. 246. (*3d.*)

38. **East Africa Protectorate (Loans) Act** authorising certain loans. (*3d.*)

39. **County, Town, and Parish Councils (Qualification) (Scotland) Act**, as No. 21, *ante*. (*3d.*)

40. **Diseases of Animals (Ireland) Act** amends s. 71, subsection 5 of the Act of 1894. (*3d.*)

41. **Intermediate Education (Ireland) Act** amends the law relating to intermediate education in Ireland. (*3d.*)

42. **Merchant Shipping (Certificate) Act** amends the law relating to examination for certificates of competency. (*3d.*)

43. **Entail (Scotland) Act** amends the law of entail in Scotland. (*1d.*)

44. **Metropolitan Police (Employment in Scotland) Act** extends the Metropolitan Police Act, 1860, to Scotland. (*3d.*)

45. **Elementary Education (Defective and Epileptic) (Children) Act** amends the law relating to the education of same. (*1d.*)

46. **Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act**, to ensure the purity of milk supplies and to regulate dairies in Scotland. (*23d.*)

47. **Deeds of Arrangement Act** consolidates the law relating thereto. (*2d.*)

48. **Feudal Casualties (Scotland) Act** provides for the redemption and extinction of casualties incident to feus in Scotland. (*23d.*)

49. **Milk and Dairies Act** makes better provision with respect to the sale of milk and the regulation of dairies. (*23d.*)

50. **Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act**, see p. 293. (*93d.*)

51. **Unreasonable Withholding of Food Supplies Act** enables the Board of Trade during the war to take possession of foodstuffs unreasonably withheld. (*3d.*)

52. **Housing (No. 2) Act** gives the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries in agricultural districts and the Local Government Board elsewhere powers with respect to housing. (*3d.*)

53. **Special Constables (Scotland) Act** amends and extends the law. (*3d.*)

54. **Constabulary and Police (Ireland) Act** amends the law relating thereto. (*12d.*)

55. **River Navigation Improvement (Ireland) Act**, the title of which is self-explanatory. (*1d.*)

56. **Charitable Trusts Act** authorises the extension of the area for the benefit of which charities in a town may be applied. (*3d.*)

57. **National Insurance (Part II. Amendment) Act**, see special article. (*2d.*)

58. **Criminal Justice Administration Act** diminishes the number of cases committed to prison, amends the law with respect to the treatment and punishment of young offenders, etc. (*4d.*)

59. **Bankruptcy Act** consolidates the law. An important Act of 109 sections. (*11d.*)

60. **War Loan Act** provides for raising money for the war. (*3d.*)

61. **Special Constables Act** enables His Majesty, by Order in Council, to make regulations with respect to special constables appointed during the war. (*3d.*)

62. **Isle of Man (War Legislation) Act** extends to the Isle of Man the Acts passed in connection with the war. (*3d.*)

63. Defence of the Realm (No. 2) Act amends No. 20, ante. (*3d.*)
64. Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act extends the articles which may be prohibited from exportation. (*3d.*)
65. Articles of Commerce (Returns, etc.) Act gives powers in connection with the war to obtain information as to stocks of articles of commerce, and enables possession to be taken of any such articles unreasonably withheld. (*3d.*)
66. Elementary School Teachers (War Service Superannuation) Act, reckoning service in connection with the war as service for the purpose of superannuation. (*3d.*)
67. Education (Scotland) (War Service Superannuation) Act, as No. 66. (*3d.*)
68. Education (Scotland) (Provision of Meals) Act amplifies the Act of 1908. (*3d.*)
69. Police (Scotland) (Limit of Age) Act amends during the continuation of the war the Acts with respect to age at date of appointment. (*3d.*)
70. Naval Billleting, etc., Act extends to the naval forces the provision of the Army Act as to military. (*3d.*)
71. Housing (No. 2) (Amendment) Act extends No. 52 to Ireland. (*3d.*)
72. Currency and Bank Notes (Amendment) Act gives power to call in notes for the purpose of exchanging them for the new design. (*3d.*)
73. Patents, Agencies, and Trade Marks Temporary Rules (Amendment) Act extends the powers to make temporary rules. (*3d.*)
74. Local Government (Adjustments) (Scotland) Act, to adjust financial relations on alterations of boundaries. (*3d.*)
75. Slaughter of Animals Act authorises the regulation and restriction of the slaughter of animals used for food. (*3d.*)
76. Death Duties (Killed in War) Act extends and varies as respects the war the relief from death duties. (*3d.*)
77. Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act enables orders to be made for restricting sale of liquor during the war. (*3d.*)
78. Courts (Emergency Powers) Act gives in connection with the war further powers to Courts in relation to the remedies for the recovery of money. (*3d.*)
79. Prize Courts (Egypt, Zanzibar, and Cyprus) Act, establishing prize courts. (*3d.*)
80. Police Constables (Naval and Military Service) Act amends No. 34. (*3d.*)
81. National Insurance (Army and Navy) Act amends the Insurance Act (s. 46) as respects certain soldiers and sailors during the war. (*3d.*)
82. Bills of Exchange Act makes provision in connection with the war with respect to bills of exchange payable outside the British Isles. (*3d.*)
83. Army Pensions Act enables the Army Council to fix the mode of payment of military pensions. (*3d.*)
84. Irish Police Constables (Naval and Military Service) Act, similar to No. 34. (*3d.*)
85. Rates (Proceedings for Recovery) Act extends the time for taking proceedings for recovery. (*3d.*)
86. Superannuation Act amends the Superannuation Acts 1834-1909. (*1d.*)
87. Trading with the Enemy Act makes provision with respect to penalties for trading with the enemy. (*1d.*)
88. Suspensory Act suspends the operation of the Government of Ireland Act and the Welsh Church Act. (*3d.*)
89. Navy (Pledging of Certificates, etc.) Act prevents the disposal or pledging of certificates, naval uniforms, or other property. (*3d.*)
90. Government of Ireland Act (see p. 351). (*6d.*)
91. Welsh Church Act (see p. 359). (*4d.*)

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

I—THE PRESENT POSITION.

The Royal Assent was given on Sept. 18th, 1914, under the Parliament Act, to the Government of Ireland Bill—more usually known as the Home Rule Bill—which had passed the House of Commons in three successive sessions, and had twice been rejected by the House of Lords.

By a Suspensory Act, introduced into the House of Commons on Sept. 17th, and passed through all its stages by both Houses on the following day, the operation of the Home Rule Act is suspended until 12 months from the date of its passing, or, if the European War is not then terminated, until such further date, not later than the date of the termination of the war, as may be fixed by Order in Council.

A Bill to Amend the Home Rule Act, and to make provision for the exclusion for six years of such Ulster counties as so decide by ballot, was introduced into the House of Lords on behalf of the Government, on June 23rd. It was passed by the Lords on July 14th, after considerable amendments had been introduced, including the removal of the definite time limit. The Amending Bill had not been introduced into the House of Commons when the European crisis developed. Mr. Asquith pledged himself on Sept. 15th that an Amending Bill shall be introduced into the House of Commons next session, and further that the Government would never countenance or consider the coercion of Ulster.

Addressing the Ulster Unionist Council on the second anniversary of the signing of the Covenant on Sept. 28th, Sir Edward Carson said the Home Rule Act had been put on the Statute Book in a manner and under conditions which would form a disgraceful page in history. He announced that at the conclusion of the war he proposed to summon the Ulster Provisional Government together. If necessary it would be the duty of the Volunteers to see that no Home Rule Act or no attempt at a Home Rule Act should ever have effect in Ulster. The Covenant was unforgotten.

Meanwhile Irish Nationalists and Unionists are co-operating in support of the Government's appeal for recruits for the war.

II.—HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT.

Although a demand for a repeal of the Act of Union has been continuous on the part of Irish Nationalists since 1801, when the two Parliaments were merged, the Irish question became an issue of first-class importance in English politics in 1885, when, after the General Elections, which left the Liberals in a small minority, if faced with a combination of Conservatives and Nationalists, Mr. Gladstone allowed it to become known that, if returned to office, he was prepared to "deal in a liberal spirit" with the demand for Home Rule. The chief subsequent events have been:

1886. Feb.—Mr. Gladstone, Prime Minister,

with support of Mr. Parnell and 86 Nationalists. Lord Hartington (afterwards Duke of Devonshire) declined office, and, with other seceders, formed the Liberal Unionist Party. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Local Government Board.

Mar.—Mr. Chamberlain joined the Liberal Unionists.

April.—First Home Rule Bill introduced.

June 8th.—Bill defeated by 30 votes. Mr. Gladstone appealed to country.

Aug.—New Parliament assembled with 316 Conservatives, 77 Liberal Unionists, 192 Gladstonians and 85 Nationalists. Mr. Gladstone resigned. Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister.

Round Table Conference between Unionists and Gladstonians failed.

1889.—Divorce proceedings against Mr. Parnell.

1890.—Irish Party split into 30 Parnellites and 54 Anti-Parnellites.

1891. Oct. 6th.—Death of Mr. Parnell. Mr. John Redmond succeeded as leader of his section.

1892.—General Election. Home Rule majority (Liberal, Labour, and Irish) of 40. Mr. Gladstone, Prime Minister.

1893. Feb.—Second Home Rule Bill introduced.

Sept.—Lords rejected the Bill on Second Reading. Bill dropped.

1894. Mar.—Mr. Gladstone retired from Parliament. Lord Rosebery, Premier.

1895. June.—Liberal Government defeated. General Election gave Unionist majority of 152. Lord Salisbury, Premier.

1895.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman elected Leader of the Liberal Party in Commons.

1900. Jan. 30th.—Irish Party reunited under Mr. Redmond.

1901. Dec.—Lord Rosebery declared at Chesterfield that the Liberal Party must "clean its slate" of Home Rule. Liberal Imperialist League formed.

1902. July.—Lord Salisbury retired. Mr. Balfour, Premier, with support of Mr. Chamberlain.

1903. Sept.—Mr. Chamberlain resigned from Ministry to devote himself to Tariff Reform campaign.

1905. Dec.—Mr. Balfour resigned. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman formed Ministry, and appealed to country.

1906. Jan.—General Election. Home Rule not an issue. Liberal and Labour majority of 358.

1908.—Retirement and death of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. Mr. Asquith, Premier. Campaign against the House of Lords' Veto.

1910. Jan.—General Election. Liberal, Labour, and Irish majority of 124.

April.—Parliament Act introduced.

May.—Death of King Edward.

Dec.—Second General Election. Liberal, 272; Labour, 42; Nationalists, 24. Unionists, 272. Ministerial majority of 126, based on Irish and Labour support.

1911. Feb.—Parliament Act reintroduced.

Aug 6th.—Parliament Act passed by Lords under threat of creation of peers.

Nov.—Mr. Bonar Law elected Unionist Leader.

1912. April.—Mr. Asquith reintroduced Home Rule Bill.

Sept. 28th.—Ulster Covenant signed as follows:

Being convinced in our consciences that Home Rule would be disastrous to the material well-being of Ulster as well as of the whole of Ireland, subversive of our civil and religious freedom, destructive of our citizenship, and perilous to the unity of the Empire, we, whose names are underwritten, men of Ulster, loyal subjects of his Gracious Majesty King George V., humbly relying on the God Whom our fathers in days of stress and trial confidently trusted, hereby pledge ourselves in Solemn Covenant throughout this our time of threatened calamity to stand by one another in defending, for ourselves and our children, our cherished position of equal citizenship in the United Kingdom, and in using all means which may be found necessary to defeat the present conspiracy to set up a Home Rule Parliament in Ireland; and, in the event of such a Parliament being forced upon us, we further solemnly and mutually pledge ourselves to refuse to recognise its authority. In sure confidence that God will defend the right, we hereto subscribe our names, and, further, we individually declare that we have not already signed this Covenant.

1913. Jan.—Sir E. Carson's motion for the exclusion of Ulster rejected by Commons by 294 to 197.

Jan. 16th.—Bill passed by Commons by 367 to 251 votes.

Jan. 30th.—Lords rejected Bill on Second Reading by 326 to 69.

May 7th.—Bill reintroduced into Commons.

May 16th.—Sir E. Carson at Belfast said Ulster would in the last resort resist by force.

July 7th.—Bill again passed Third Reading by Commons by 352 to 243.

July 12th.—Formal inauguration of Ulster Volunteers, previously a "secret" force.

July 15th.—Lords again rejected Bill by 302 to 64 votes, after passing a resolution declining to proceed with the Bill "until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country."

Sept.—Training camps formed in connection with the Ulster Volunteers. Sir E. Carson announced the establishment of a Provisional Government committee.

SESSION OF 1914.

On the reassembling of Parliament on Feb. 13th, immediately after the reading of the King's Speech, Mr. Walter Long moved a resolution calling for a General Election before any further step was taken with a Home Rule measure. This was defeated, as was an Amendment to the Address.

On March 9th the Bill was introduced for the third time into the House of Commons, but four days later, Mr. Asquith, to meet the growing tension, made an offer to secure a settlement by consent of an exclusion for a period of six years of Ulster, after a poll by counties of those Ulster counties which so decided. The terms of the offer were repeated on Mar. 17th, when Mr. Asquith stated that, if the general principle were accepted, the Bill must be supplemented by financial and administrative provisions, which would not be developed until then. On March 19th Mr. Bonar Law moved a vote of censure on the Government for refusing to give complete details of their exclusion proposals before proceeding with the general Bill. This was rejected by a majority of 93.

On March 20th it was announced that a grave crisis had arisen in connection with the troops in Ireland; that in consequence of orders to move

troops into Ulster, and the sending of a warship to Belfast, many officers of the Curragh garrison had tendered their resignations. Mr. Asquith issued on Mar. 22nd, through the *Times*, an official statement that the movement of the troops in Ireland was purely precautionary, that no further movement was contemplated, that there was no truth in the supposition that warrants had been issued for the Ulster leaders, and that no inquisition had been made into the intention of officers in the event of their being asked to take up arms against Ulster. There had, however, been an "honest misunderstanding." On Mar. 24th it became known that Col. Seely (Minister for War), Sir John French (Inspector-General), and Sir J. S. Ewart (Quartermaster-General) had initialled a memorandum, given to Brig.-General H. P. Gough, commanding the cavalry on the Curragh, pointing out that it was the duty of all soldiers to obey lawful commands, but concluding: "But they (the Cabinet) have no intention whatever of taking advantage of this right to crush political opposition to the policy or principles of the Home Rule Bill." The publication of this last clause caused a political sensation. On March 25th Col. Seely apologised in the House of Commons for having amplified the memorandum to Gen. Gough, after the text had been approved by the Cabinet. He tendered his resignation, which was not then accepted. A *White Paper* was issued, showing that on Mar. 14th the War Office had warned Gen. Sir A. Paget, commanding in Ireland, to ensure protection to stores in Ulster, and that Gen. Paget reported on Mar. 20th that Gen. Gough and 57 officers of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade preferred dismissal from the Army to going north. These officers were suspended, but afterwards reinstated.

On March 26th Sir John French and Sir J. S. Ewart tendered their resignations in consequence of the Government disavowal of the final clause of the memorandum they had initialled, and although great pressure was put on them to remain, their decision, in which they were finally joined by Col. Seely, could not be shaken. Mr. Asquith faced the crisis by himself undertaking the office of War Minister, though it necessitated his seeking re-election for E. Fife, and withdrawal from the House meanwhile. Sir Chas. Douglas was appointed Inspector-General of the Forces. During Mr. Asquith's absence the Home Rule Bill came up for Second Reading on April 6th, and was carried by 356 to 273 votes. In the debate Mr. Redmond declared he had full sympathy with the idea of "Home Rule All Round," if Ireland had priority and Ulster were not made a separate entity. Sir E. Carson was willing to consider a scheme for the exclusion of Ulster, until such time as her consent to come in had been won. Mr. Asquith was re-elected unopposed on April 8th.

A new crisis arose in consequence of a gun-running exploit of the Ulster Volunteers on April 24th. Between 35,000 and 40,000 rifles and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition were landed at Larne, Bangor, and Donaghadee. The incident enabled the Government to parry a vote of censure implied in a motion by Mr. A. Chamberlain calling for an inquiry into the military movements contemplated by the Government against Ulster. Mr. Churchill, however, concluded a vigorous defence of the measures taken by a direct appeal to Sir E.

Carson to say boldly: "Give me the amendments to the Home Rule Bill which I ask for to safeguard the dignity and the interests of Protestant Ulster, and in return I will use all my influence and goodwill to make Ireland an integral unit in a federal system." The response was a declaration by Mr. Balfour that he would regard the exclusion of Ulster as a negation of his life work, and the expression of a hope by Sir E. Carson that if Home Rule was to be, it would prove such a success in the south and west that Ulster herself might move towards it. The vote of censure was rejected by 344 to 264.

On May 12th, in moving to dispense with the committee stage of the three Parliament Act Bills, Mr. Asquith announced that an *Amending Bill* would be introduced to provide for the exclusion of Ulster, and to come into force simultaneously with the Home Rule Bill. The financial resolutions of the Home Rule Bill were carried by a majority of 83 on May 20th, and next day the Committee stage was passed and the Bill reported by 316 to 227. Mr. Asquith then stated that the Amending Bill would be introduced in the House of Lords, but he could not yet name a date for it nor detail its exact provisions. The Home Rule Bill passed its *Third Reading* on May 25th by 351 to 274, and was sent up to the Lords, by whom it was given a First Reading the same day without a division. Parliament then adjourned until June 9th.

Mr. Redmond, on the day of reassembly, extended his formal recognition to the *Nationalist Volunteer Force*, which had been growing rapidly as an offset to the Ulster Volunteers. On June 16th Lord Lansdowne, in the Lords, called attention to the gravity of the situation in Ireland, and the delay of the Government in producing its Amending Bill; while Lord Robert Cecil in the Commons moved the adjournment to discuss the Volunteer Forces, and to move a vote of censure, which was rejected by 288 to 223.

The Amending Bill was introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Crewe on June 23rd. On July 3rd it was given a Second Reading by 273 to 10, after Lord Lansdowne had appealed to his Unionist colleagues to accept it as a "makeshift." In Committee a series of amendments were passed by large majorities. These completely altered the character of the Bill, chiefly by excluding the whole of Ulster—including the counties predominantly Nationalist—without a ballot and indefinitely; and by giving the Crown power to suspend the operation of the Home Rule Bill until a Commission had reported on the Constitutional relation of Ireland to the other parts of the United Kingdom. Lord Morley summed up the situation by declaring that "clearly the whole debate and the amendments had only been an over-elaborate way of resisting the Home Rule Bill."

To break the deadlock while the Government hesitated to bring the amended Amending Bill before the Commons, the King intervened on July 20th by summoning a conference at Buckingham Palace of two leaders from each of the parties directly interested. The Speaker was to preside, and the leaders chosen were: Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George; Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Bonar Law; Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dillon; Sir E. Carson and Capt. Craig. In his speech at the opening, the King referred

to the "cry of civil war on the lips of the most responsible and sober-minded of my people," a phrase which was seized upon by Home Rulers in the country as an expression of partisanship in favour of the Unionists. The Conference sat for four days, and being unable to agree either in principle or in detail upon the defining of an area to be excluded from the Home Rule Bill, brought its meetings to a close.

The situation, now critical, was seriously aggravated by occurrences in connection with a further gun-running feat, this time by the Nationalist Volunteers at Dublin. Some 3,000 rifles had been successfully landed on July 26th, when the police, who had intercepted the volunteers on their march back to Dublin, came into conflict with a mob of sympathisers with the volunteers. Stones were thrown. The King's Own Scottish Borderers in garrison were called out; a volley was fired, with the result that four persons were killed, and many injured. Mr. Harrel, the Assistant Commissioner of Police, who was held directly responsible for calling in the military, was immediately suspended; but Mr. Redmond demanded in the Commons that his superior officer, Sir John Ross, should also be suspended and put on trial; that there should be an immediate inquiry into the whole circumstances, and that the King's Own Scottish Borderers should be moved from Ireland. An Inquiry was ordered, two constables were suspended, and the Second Reading of the Amending Bill was again postponed.

It was at this moment, when a way out of the impasse seemed undiscoverable, that the European situation reached its crisis. Immediately there was a demand and a desire from all sides to close the ranks and postpone the domestic controversy in face of the graver danger. On July 30th Mr. Asquith announced that, after consultation with Mr. Bonar Law, the Government had decided to defer the Amending Bill indefinitely without prejudice to the interests of any

of the parties. On August 3rd Mr. Redmond made a memorable declaration that the Government might withdraw all their troops from Ireland, and leave it to be defended by the Nationalist and Ulster Volunteers working loyally together.

There remained, however, one last phase of difference. In September the question arose as to what course exactly would enable the parties to resume presently, if they chose, the discussion from the vantage point each already occupied. The Government held that the Home Rule Act, having complied with the requirements of the Parliament Act, should receive the formal Royal Assent, to which it had become entitled. The Unionists maintained that this was carrying the Bill a stage further, and was a breach of the truce. They suggested that the Assent be withheld, but that this should not destroy the Bill's position under the Parliament Act. With this aim Lord Lansdowne introduced a Bill into the House of Lords "to suspend proceedings upon certain controversial legislation during the continuance of the war." Lord Crewe explained that the Government could not adopt this course, and brought in the Home Rule Bill for First and Second Readings. The Lords passed Lord Lansdowne's Bill through all stages on Sept. 15th, and adjourned the debate on the Home Rule Bill. Meantime a Government Bill to suspend the coming into force of the Home Rule and other Parliament Act Bills for a year, or later if the war continued, was passing rapidly through all its stages in the Commons. It reached the Lords on Sept. 15th, and was eventually passed by them, as by the Commons, in the absence of the Unionists, who abstained by way of protest.

Thus the last obstacle was overcome, and amid cheers from the Liberals and Nationalists who crowded to the bar of the House of Lords for the occasion, the Home Rule Bill received the Royal Assent, and became an Act on Sept. 18th, 1914.

HOME RULE AND THE AMENDING BILLS.

The following is a summary of the provisions of the Home Rule Bill as passed, and of the Amending Bill (1) as introduced by the Government in the House of Lords; (2) as altered by the amendments before it left the Lords.

The Lords also passed the amendment to the Home Rule Bill providing for the adoption of proportional representation in the Dublin Parliament; and have added a clause to the Amending Bill, to suspend the operation of the Home Rule Act until a commission shall have reported on the constitutional relations of Ireland to the other parts of the United Kingdom.

HOME RULE BILL.

1. Irish Parliament, with Executive responsible to it, to be set up. Senate to consist of 40 members, nominated for the first term, and elected afterwards by proportional representation. House of Commons to consist of 164 members.

2. Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament to be reduced to 42.

3. Besides the sum to be determined by the Joint Exchequer Board to represent the net cost of Irish Services, a sum of £500,000, diminishing in each year after the third by £50,000 until it is reduced to £200,000, to be paid to the Irish Exchequer.

4. The Irish Parliament to have power to vary any Customs and Excise duties levied as Imperial taxes only by way of addition, but not to levy new duties.

5. Judges of the Supreme Court, County Courts, etc., to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. The appeal from Courts in Ireland to the House of Lords to cease, and to lie instead to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

6. The Irish Parliament to have power to make laws as to postal communication between places in Ireland.

7. Management and control of the Royal Irish Constabulary to be transferred to the Irish Government six years from the appointed day.

8. Old Age Pensions, National Insurance, Labour Exchanges, and other reserved services to be transferred to the Irish Government if a resolution providing for such transfer is passed by both Houses of the Irish Parliament.

9. Civil Service Committee to be established to deal with existing officers.

10. The Bill to come into operation on the first Tuesday in the eighth month after the month in which it is passed, and the Irish Parliament to be summoned to meet not later than four months after the said Tuesday.

GOVERNMENT AMENDING BILL.

1. Poll to be taken, within three months of the passing of the Home Rule Bill, of Ulster counties for or against exclusion for six years.
2. If a majority of the votes recorded in a county are in favour of exclusion, the Home Rule Bill not to apply to that county for six years after the first meeting of the Irish Parliament.
3. The excluded area to be administered by the Lord Lieutenant through such officers and departments as may be directed by Order in Council.
4. The number of nominated members of the Irish Senate not to be altered, and the term of office of the first Senators to be six years instead of five.
5. Members not to be elected to the Irish House of Commons for the excluded area, which shall continue to return members to the Imperial Parliament.
6. The Joint Exchequer Board to determine the cost of Irish Services, and divide the sum between the excluded area and the rest of Ireland in proportion to population, subject to adjustments in cases of the ascertainment of the actual cost of any Service in one area or the other.
7. The judicial provisions of the Home Rule Bill to apply to the excluded area, subject to a provision that, where a cause is tried in the excluded area or a party to a cause is resident in it, the Judge shall be either an existing Judge of the Supreme Court or one appointed by the King. Judges of the Supreme Court, County Courts, etc., to be appointed by the King.
8. The Civil Service Committee to allot to the excluded area such number of officers as they think proper.

AMENDING BILL AS ALTERED BY THE LORDS.

1. The Home Rule Bill not to apply to the province of Ulster.
2. The excluded area to be administered by a Secretary of State through such officers and departments (not those exercising executive authority under the Home Rule Bill) as may be directed by Order in Council. Orders in Council to be disallowed if either House of the Imperial Parliament presents an address to the King against the draft within 21 days of its being laid.
3. The excluded area to continue to return members to the Imperial Parliament. Irish representation in the United Kingdom House of Commons to be 27 instead of 42.
4. All Judges of the Supreme Court, County Courts, etc., to be appointed in the same manner and to hold office by the same tenure as that by which the office is held at the date of the passing of the Home Rule Bill, and the existing appeal from Courts in Ireland to the House of Lords to continue.
5. The general subject-matter of the Acts relating to land purchase to be included among the reserved matters.
6. Control and management of the Royal Irish Constabulary not to be transferred to the Irish Government. The Lord Lieutenant to be responsible for the control and management of the Dublin Metropolitan Police.
7. Nothing in the Bill or in the Home Rule Bill to affect prejudicially the powers, rights, privileges, or immunities of any person in the excluded area.
8. Provisions as to finance and as to the allotment of Civil servants to the excluded area to remain the same as in the Government Amending Bill.

HOME RULE ALL ROUND.

In introducing the Irish Home Rule Bill on April 11th, Mr. Asquith insisted that it was to be regarded "as the first step, and only the first step, in a larger and more comprehensive policy"—the policy of "the emancipation from local cares and local burdens of the Imperial Parliament." The idea was no novelty, for Mr. Asquith had himself propounded it nearly twenty years previously in a speech on the second reading of the second Home Rule Bill. In 1910 it was taken up by some of the younger members of the Unionist party, and was canvassed in some of the Unionist papers as affording the basis of a compromise between Unionists and Liberals on the Constitutional question. It was urged that Federal Home Rule, "by delegating to subordinate Legislatures in the several countries of the United Kingdom purely national affairs, would relieve the congestion of business in the House of Commons, and would remove from the control of the House of Lords such questions as licensing and education, which, apart from finance, have been in recent years the main causes of difference between the two Houses."

A Unionist Protest.

The idea failed, however, to command the sympathy of the Unionist party in general, and evoked a protest, signed by a large number of Unionist members of both Houses, who denounced it as "opposed to the most vital

interests of the Kingdom and the Empire." "It entails," they said, "the application to England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales of the experimental policy which the electorate has refused to sanction in the case of Ireland alone. It involves the setting up of four new Parliaments, and the establishment of a completely new order of relationships between the four divisions of the United Kingdom.

"Under this scheme there would be five Parliaments in the United Kingdom instead of one. There would be two distinct Parliaments in London—an English Parliament and a British Parliament.

"Apart from the difficulty and complexity of such a scheme—which could only be carried through both Houses of Parliament after a prolonged discussion, and would then require the assent of the people at a General Election—the heavy cost incurred would put an intolerable weight on the already over-burdened taxpayers. To cite a single important point, all the arguments employed in favour of payment of members would apply to the members of the proposed four new Parliaments."

Mr. Churchill's Scheme.

In a speech at Dundee on Sept. 12th, 1912, Mr. Churchill, declaring that he spoke for himself and not for the Government, suggested that it might be desirable to grant separate Legislatures to populous areas like Lancashire, Yorkshire, the Midlands, and Greater London,

and said that he himself would not shrink from the creation of ten or twelve such English bodies, subordinate to the Imperial Parliament. Like Mr. Asquith, he urged that Irish Home Rule was an essential preliminary to a Federal system such as he had outlined. On the other hand it was contended by Unionist leaders during the debate on the Home Rule Bill that the Bill would make federation impossible, since the essence of federation was that all the units of the Federation must have equal rights and responsibilities—a condition which it was argued could not be carried out if the State was divided into provinces of two classes, of which one class was subsidised at the expense of the other.

The Claims of Scotland and Wales.

The special claims of Scotland have been set forth in a manifesto published by the Scottish National Committee. This document, which was signed by 21 Scottish Liberal M.P.'s, called upon the northern kingdom to "pursue at once an ideal of Constitutional revision which will include, so far as she is concerned, the concentration of her legislative and adminis-

trative machinery in Scotland, and its control by her representatives, under such safeguards as may be necessary to retain the absolute supremacy of the Imperial Parliament." The scheme was embodied in a Bill laid before the House of Commons in Aug. 1911 by Sir Henry Dalziel. The Bill proposed to set up a Scottish Parliament in Edinburgh, with 144 members, two for each of the existing constituencies, and an executive responsible to that Parliament. It was not proposed to change the present representation at Westminster. The scheme being regarded as part of a Federal system, its promoters considered that until a Federal system is adopted the Scottish representatives at Westminster should have the same *status* as they have at present. Nor was any financial proposal made, the assumption being that the financial relations between England and Scotland would be based on present relations.

In the 1914 Session a Bill for the Government of Scotland (No. 12 of the Session) was introduced by Mr. Macpherson and one for the Government of Wales (No. 115 of the Session) by Mr. John, but both Bills were eventually dropped.

THE REFERENDUM.

The Referendum is a means of ascertaining the will of the electorate without subjecting the country to the turmoil of a contested election. It has attained considerable prominence in English politics owing to its adoption as a part of the Unionist programme of Constitutional Reform and to the pledges given by Mr. Balfour in Dec. 1910, and subsequently, that a Tariff Reform Bill should not be enacted without submission to Referendum. Lord Lansdowne, in speeches on Nov. 13th and Dec. 4th, 1912, stated that these pledges had been cancelled by their rejection at the General Election of December 1910, but that the Referendum would have a place in any scheme of constitutional reform which the Unionist party might have to submit to the country. A Bill to provide for the use of the Referendum in case of disputes between Lords and Commons was introduced on his own responsibility by Lord

Balfour of Burleigh in March 1911. The Bill, which was known as the "Reference to the People Bill," gave rise to some interesting debates, but was not carried to its final stages.

The Referendum has been long practised in Switzerland; it is embodied in the Constitution of the Australian Commonwealth, where it has been exercised four times, the last occasion being in June 1913; and it was employed in Natal in 1909 to ascertain the opinion of the colonists on the question of adhesion to the South African Union. Parliamentary papers [Cd. 5522 and 5778] were issued in 1911 explanatory of the working of the system in foreign countries and in Australia respectively. In Australia the cost of the Referendum, if taken on the same day as a General Election, does not exceed £5,000. If taken independently, the cost is about £50,000.

THE VOTE AND ITS VALUE.

SCHEMES OF ELECTORAL REFORM.

A Bill for the abolition of Plural Voting was introduced early in 1912 by Mr. Harold Baker, but failed to reach the Committee stage. On June 17th of the same year the Government introduced a Franchise and Registration Bill which provided that a person should not be registered or vote for more than one constituency; that an elector should be qualified by residence or occupation, and in no other way, and that the value of property as an element of qualification should cease; and that the qualifying period of residence or occupation should be limited to any continuous period of six months. A continuous registration for both Parliamentary and local government purposes was to be substituted for the existing system of annual registration, and the Bill further proposed to do away with the existing system of Revising Barristers and Revision Courts and to place upon the County Court the duty of hearing objections. The registration officers were to be in boroughs the

town clerks, and in counties the clerks of the county councils. University constituencies were to be abolished. The disability of Peers to vote was to be removed, but not the disability to sit.

When the Bill was due to be considered in Committee, notice was given of several amendments which were drafted for the purpose of including woman suffrage within the scope of the Bill. At the request of the Prime Minister the Speaker stated that if any such amendment were to be carried, it would constitute so great a change in the measure as originally introduced as to constitute it a new Bill, which would have to be withdrawn and a fresh Bill introduced. Under the circumstances, therefore, the Prime Minister announced on Jan. 27th, 1913, that the Government had determined to drop the Bill.

In April a Plural Voting Bill was introduced, which provided that during the continuance of

a general election, a person should not vote as a parliamentary elector or ask for a ballot or voting paper for the purpose of so voting, in more than one constituency. This Bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons in July by a majority of 71, but was rejected in the House of Lords by a majority of 124. (See also WOMAN SUFFRAGE, p. 358.)

Proportional Representation.

Proportional representation is provided in the Home Rule Bill for the election of members of the Irish Senate, and for these constituencies which return three or more members to the Irish House of Commons, to the extent of 31 out of 162 seats. The report of the Royal Commission appointed in 1908 to examine various schemes of election was summarised in the 1911 and 1912 ANNUALS.

The advocates of Proportional Representation assert boldly that if representative government is to be a reality, this principle must ultimately occupy the whole area of representative institutions. Proportional representation, in one form or another, has already been introduced in Belgium, Switzerland, Denmark, Finland, Japan, Sweden, Wurtemberg, Tasmania, and in senatorial, provincial, and municipal elections in the South African Union. It is a leading question of the day in France. Bills for the application of proportional representation in the election of the Legislative Council of New Zealand, and in political elections generally in Western Australia, have been introduced by the Governments of these States.

The essential feature of all schemes of proportional representation is the formation of constituencies returning several members—the number might vary from 3 to as many as 13 or more. For it is only if several members are returned that the representation can be divided between the different parties existing in the constituency in proportion to their strength. This object can be attained by several methods, which, however, fall generally into two groups—being either systems of “lists,” such as the Belgian system, or systems in which the elector votes independently of any list, as in the system of the “single transferable vote.”

“List” Systems.

All “list” systems of proportional representation have this in common, that each party puts forward a list of candidates for which the elector votes either as a whole or with modifications of his own devising. At the close of the poll the returning officer counts the votes given to each list and allots to it a number of seats proportionate to its strength, the candidates who were nominated at the top of the list being generally elected. Thus, if there be Liberal, Conservative, and Socialist lists in a nine-member constituency, and each list gets an equal number of votes, each list will be entitled to three members, who will nearly always be those three candidates whose names appeared at the head of the list. But the “list” methods have not found wide favour with British advocates of proportional representation, as the British elector is not used to list voting, and all forms of list systems are thought to give too much power to party managers and allow too little independence to the elector.

The Transferable Vote.

The method most favoured in the United Kingdom is that of the “single transferable vote,” which operates thus. Form a constituency returning several members. Give each voter one vote (or if he be given as many votes as there are candidates, as in municipal elections, a bare majority of electors, or, where more than two parties exist, the largest single party, will obtain all the representation). Then, if the electors fall naturally into equal and distinct parties corresponding in number to the vacancies to be filled—e.g. five parties in a five-member constituency, the problem is solved, for each party will return a member, the champions of each party receiving each about the same number of votes and occupying the five places at the head of the poll. (It may be observed that the Japanese actually use this system.) But in practice this satisfactory result would rarely or never happen, at any rate in the United Kingdom. It is more likely that with us there would be three parties of unequal size—Liberal, Unionist, and Labour; and in such a case, if each elector has one vote, it may happen that the most numerous party will not obtain the majority of the seats because it may waste its votes in giving its most popular candidate a large majority. Thus a poll in a five-member constituency, in which there are 6,000 Unionists, 2,000 Liberals, and 2,000 Labour men, might result as follows:

First Unionist . . .	5,500	} Elected.
First Liberal . . .	1,002	
First Labour man . . .	1,001	
Second Labour man . . .	999	
Second Liberal . . .	998	} Not elected.
Second Unionist . . .	450	
Third Unionist . . .	50	

—a plainly unjust result, in which the great popularity of the first Unionist candidate has actually lost his party two seats. It is in order to avoid this evil that the vote is made transferable—i.e. the elector is allowed to indicate to whom he wishes his vote transferred if the candidate whom he most favours does not need his vote. This the elector does by marking the candidate he likes best by the figure 1, and indicating his second, third, and further choices by the figures 2, 3 and so on, placed opposite the names of other candidates.

The task of the returning officer involves more care than the present system. He has, in the first instance, to ascertain what is the least number of votes sufficient to render certain the election of a candidate, a number usually called “the quota.” [For it must always be borne in mind, in considering a proportional system, that a candidate, to ensure election, does not need to poll a majority of the votes cast—i.e. to have a majority of the electors as his own personal supporters—but only to poll a number of votes enough to make it certain that he will be one of the candidates high enough on the poll to secure a seat—e.g. where five are to be elected that he will be one of the first five.] This quota is determined as follows: just as in a single-member constituency a candidate who polls one more than half the votes must be elected, and the quota there would therefore be one more than half, so in a two-member constituency the quota is one more than a third—for not more than two candidates can poll so much—and in a three-member constituency one more than a fourth, and so on, and the general rule for

arriving at the quota is to divide the total of all the votes by one more than the number of seats to be filled and add one to the result. Thus, in the above illustration, the quota would be 10,000 divided by six, or (neglecting fractions) 1,666 + 1 = 1,667.

Having ascertained the quota, the returning officer declares elected the candidates who have received that number of votes, and then transfers in strict proportion the surplus votes of those candidates who have received more than the quota, and credits them to the unelected candidates indicated as next preferences by the voters whose votes are transferred. He then declares elected those candidates who, as a result of these transfers, have received the quota. Thus, this operation would result in the election of more Unionist candidates in the illustration given above, for the first Unionist candidate would be left with 1,667 votes (one quota) only, and the balance would be transferred—if the electors had so marked their papers—to the second and third Unionist candidates, who thus would have received the quota and been elected.

If these transfers of surplus votes do not result in filling all the vacancies, the candidates lowest on the poll are eliminated by the returning officer one after the other and their votes, instead of being wasted, are transferred, in accordance with the wishes of their supporters, to the candidates indicated as next preferences. Their supporters are treated as being asked and (where further preferences are marked) as answering the question, "Since

your vote cannot benefit the candidate of your first choice, to whom of the other candidates do you wish to give it?" The returning officer continues this process of elimination until the required number of candidates, having each obtained the quota, have been declared elected, or the number of candidates not eliminated is reduced to the number of seats still vacant, in which event the candidates not eliminated are declared elected.

The Alternative Vote.

The **Alternative Vote** is a form of Second Ballot which has grown in favour in late years. It possesses the advantage of saving the time, trouble, and expense of a second poll, but it suffers from the same defects as the Second Ballot and in almost equal degree. By this system the elector in a single-member constituency, where three or more candidates stand, can mark with a 2 the name of his second choice. Then, if the leading candidate has not a clear majority, the candidate lowest on the poll is eliminated, and his votes are transferred, as in the system of the **transferable vote**. The **Alternative Vote** is used in Australia, but various of the States, notably South and Western Australia, are inclined towards the **Transferable Vote** (with proportional representation), already adopted by Tasmania in 1907.

Further information as to all matters connected with electoral reform may be obtained from the **Hon. Sec. of the Proportional Representation Society**, Mr. John H. Humphreys, 179, St. Stephen's House, Westminster.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Since the abortive Reform Bill of 1913—which was withdrawn by the Government as soon as it was announced by the Speaker that if in Committee a Woman's Suffrage Amendment were carried he would probably rule the Bill out of order in the Third Reading stage—no important step has been taken in the House of Commons. In the House of Lords, on May 5th, Lord Selborne's Bill to confer the Parliamentary franchise upon women who already possess the municipal vote was defeated, after a two days' debate, by 104 votes to 60. The Bill was powerfully supported, e.g. by the Archbishop of Canterbury, five bishops (Bangor, Hereford, Llandaff, London, and St. Asaph), by the Duke of Bedford, Lord Haldane, Lord Morley, Lord Brassey, Lord Lytton, Lord Nelson, Lord Selbourne, Lord Courtney, Lord Emmott, Lord Rayleigh, and Lord Willoughby de Broke. Opponents included Lord Crewe, the Duke of Norfolk, Lord Salisbury, Lord Curzon, Lord Halsbury, Lord Loreburn, Lord Goschen, Lord Brodrick, Lord Rothschild, Lord Swaythling, and Lord Weardale. As usual the division cut across party lines, but it was generally admitted that the attitude of the House as a whole was more satisfactory from the suffragist point of view than had been expected—not least as regards the Lords Spiritual.

The Scottish Home Rule Bill as originally drafted contained no provision to enfranchise women, but many Liberals made it clear that this omission must be rectified, and the Bill ultimately included women's enfranchisement: it was talked out on May 16th. The Home Secretary had to reply to many criticisms in connection with the so-called "Cat-and-

Mouse" Act, which gave powers to the authorities to let out and re-arrest without further trial prisoners who became ill through refusing food and drink. In spite of the Act many prisoners served but a small portion of their sentences, and the contest between the militant women and the Home Office remained undecided.

Towards the end of 1913 the list of Suffrage societies was reinforced from within the ranks of official Liberalism by the simultaneous formation in Manchester and London of societies of Liberal men, as such, with the object of securing the inclusion of a democratic measure in the next Liberal programme. These two societies amalgamated in the summer of 1914, the office holders including Lord Courtney, the Rt. Hon. W. H. Dickinson, M.P., Lord Aberconway, F.D. Acland, M.P., Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, and many other representative Liberals.

The declaration of war on Aug. 5th caused an immediate and unanimous abandonment of direct propaganda, every society devoting itself to work in connection with the war. Offices were placed at the disposal of Government departments, and staffs were employed on various branches of service. The London society of the constitutional body, the National Union, formed a headquarters for the registration and distribution, in concert with the metropolitan mayors, of voluntary women workers. Relief work was organised in connection with municipal and other relief bodies. A fully equipped motor-ambulance was accepted by the War Office for immediate use at the front. The provision of employment for

distressed women was undertaken by the Women's Freedom League; the International Women's Franchise Club in Grafton Street supplemented these efforts. Other suffragists worked in connection with the Belgian Relief organisations, and provided women police to deal with special problems arising out of war conditions.

At an early stage the Government granted amnesty to all suffragist prisoners who were undergoing or liable to undergo imprisonment. Miss Pankhurst returned from Paris and made several speeches with the object of stimulating recruiting. Miss Sylvia Pankhurst organised in the East End of London a scheme for provision of meals at nominal cost for the distressed.

National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. Pres., Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.; Hon. Sec., Miss K. D. Courtney. Offices, Parliament Chambers, 14, Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. London Society: Hon. Sec., Miss P. Strachey, 58, Victoria Street.

The Women's Social and Political Union was formed in 1906. Committee: Mrs. Pankhurst (Founder and Hon. Sec.), Mrs. Tuke (Joint Hon. Sec.), Miss Christabel Pankhurst (Organising Sec.). Address, Kingsway, W.C.

Men's League for Women's Suffrage, founded 1907. A constitutional, non-party society. Instrumental in founding Men's International Alliance for Woman Suffrage, with leagues in all the civilised countries. Chairman, Herbert Jacobs; Hon. Sec., F. N. Sargeant. Offices, 136, St. Stephen's House, S.W.

International Women's Franchise Club, founded 1909. A club for men and women. Entrance, 1 guinea; subscription, 1 guinea. Pres., Earl of Lytton. Address, 9, Grafton Street, W.

Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Gilbert Samuel. Head Office, 48, Dover Street, London, W.

Liberal Women's Suffrage Union. Hon. Secs., Mrs. Francis Acland, Mrs. Heron Maxwell. Office, 29, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

Liberal Men's National Association for Women's Suffrage. Presidents, Lord Courtney and Rt. Hon. W. H. Dickinson, M.P.; Hon. Secs., J. Malcolm Mitchell (London); Oscar M. Wihl (Manchester). Offices, 31, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W., and 33, Brazen-nose St., Manchester.

Women's Local Government Society. Hon. Sec., Miss Leigh Browne; Sec., Miss Berry. Office, 19, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

Women's Freedom League. Pres., Mrs. Despard. Head of Political and Militant Dept., Miss C. Nina Boyle; Sec., Miss F. A. Underwood. Office, 1, Robert Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

The Lancashire and Cheshire Women Textile and other Workers' Representation Committee has Woman Suffrage as its sole object. Secs., Miss Eva Gore-Booth and Miss E. Roper, B.A., 5, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Jeyes; Assist. Sec., Miss Helen Page. Office, Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster.

International Woman Suffrage Alliance, 7, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Women Writers' Suffrage League, Goschen Buildings, Henrietta Street, W.C.

Artists' Suffrage League, 259, King's Road, S.W.

Actresses' Franchise League, 2, Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Church League for Woman Suffrage, Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

Catholic Suffrage Soc., 55, Berners Street, W.

Forward Cymric Suffrage Union, 53, Wandsworth Bridge Road, S.W.

Free Church League for Woman Suffrage, 2, Holmby View, Springfield, Clapton, N.E.

Friends League, Millfield Street, Somerset.

Jewish League, 32, Hyde Park Gardens, W.

Scottish Churches League for Woman Suffrage, 11, Home Street, Edinburgh.

London Graduates' Union for Woman Suffrage, University College, W.C.

New Constitutional Society, Park Mansions Arcade, W.

Women's Tax-Resistance League, 93, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Men's Political Union, 13, Buckingham Street.

Men's Federation for Woman Suffrage, 35, Ludgate Chambers, E.C.

Suffrage Club, 3, York Street, St. James's, S.W. Sub., £1 11s. 6d.

National Industrial and Professional Woman Suffrage Society, 5, John Dalton Street, Manchester.

United Suffragette, 3, Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.

Gymnastic Teachers' Suffrage Society, 2, York Place, Oxford Road, Manchester.

Cymric Suffrage Union, 53, Wandsworth Bridge Road, S.W.

Civil Service Women's Suffrage Society, 19, Sotheby Road, Highbury Road, N.

Women Teachers' Federal Union, 27, Murillo Road, Lee, S.E.

Federated Council of Woman Suffrage Societies, 14, St. James's Street, S.W.

Irish Women's Franchise League, Brunswick Street, Dublin.

Irish League for Woman Suffrage, 16, John Street, Adelphi.

Irish Women's Reform League, 29, South Anne Street, Dublin.

Irish Women's Suffrage and Local Government Association, 163, Rathgar Road, Dublin.

Irish Women's Suffrage Society, 27, Donegal Place, Belfast.

Munster Women's Federal League, 83, Grand Parade, Cork.

Northern Men's Federation, 6, Wellington Road, St. John's Wood.

People's Suffrage Federation, 31, Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.

WELSH CHURCH ACT, 1914.

On Sept. 18th, 1914, the Welsh Disestablishment Bill, "by and with the advice and consent of the Commons, and in accordance with the provisions of the Parliament Act, 1911, and by authority of the same," became law. The Suspensory Act, which became law on the same day, postponed the date of disestablishment (which was fixed in the Bill itself as the

day after the expiration of six months or such extended period as His Majesty might fix by Order in Council, not being more than twelve months after the passing of the Act) until at least twelve months after the passing of the Act, or if the war be not over by that date, until such date not later than the end of the war as may be fixed by Order in Council.

On Sept. 24th a Royal Warrant was issued appointing, under His Majesty's sign-manual, the Right Hon. Sir Henry Primrose, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.S.O. (Chairman), Sir J. Herbert Roberts, Bart., M.P., and Sir William Plender as the Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Wales under the Act, and it has since been announced that the Commissioners have taken offices at 110, Victoria Street, S.W., and have appointed Mr. T. Huws Davies as their secretary.

The main provisions of the Act can best be treated under two separate headings:

I. Disestablishment provisions.

II. Disendowment provisions.

I. Section 1 of the Act provides that after the date of disestablishment the Church of England in Wales shall cease to be established by law, and, further, that the Crown shall no longer make any appointment to any ecclesiastical office in the Church in Wales. The right of bishops and private patrons of livings is also abolished by the same section, and by Section 13 the disestablished Church itself is given the power of making its own arrangements as to patronage and the governance of the Church generally. Lay patrons can, if application is made by them to the Welsh Commissioners within six months of the passing of the Act, be compensated for the extinction of their rights of patronage up to a maximum of one year's emoluments of the benefice.

Under Section 2 of the Act, on the date of disestablishment, every cathedral or ecclesiastical corporation in the Church in Wales will be dissolved, and on the dissolution of these corporations the disendowment provisions of the Act, which make the necessary arrangements for the disposal of their property, become operative. Under the same section, the Welsh Bishops, as such, will cease to be summoned to, or to be qualified to sit or vote in, the House of Lords, but they and all other Welsh ecclesiastical dignitaries at the date of the passing of the Act will retain for their lives their titles and precedence. The bishops and clergy of the disestablished Church will, however, be eligible to be elected as members of the House of Commons.

Under Section 3 of the Act it is provided that from the date of disestablishment ecclesiastical courts and persons in Wales will cease to exercise any jurisdiction, and ecclesiastical law will cease to exist as law. To provide for the period which must necessarily elapse between the date of disestablishment and the establishment of a new constitution for the disestablished Church, it is enacted that the ecclesiastical law, the articles, doctrines, rites, and ritual of the Established Church shall continue to exist as a sort of trust deed, in accordance with which the members of the Church had mutually agreed to be bound, but any synods of the disestablished Church when formed will at any time be able to make any alteration in Church law or doctrine as they think fit. They will have power to set up any voluntary Church Courts they may desire. There may also be appeals from these courts to the Provincial Court of the Metropolitan, if the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the consent of the Privy Council, assents to it, but the further right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is finally abolished. After the date of disestablishment, the Act further provides that the bishops and clergy of the Church in Wales

shall cease to be members of, or to be represented in, the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury.

II. Disendowment Provisions.—In order to deal with the provisions of the Act in respect of the endowments of the Church it will be necessary to enter in some detail into the character and the amounts of the different classes of Church Endowments in Wales. That property can for the sake of convenience be divided into two classes:

(A.) Property which does not produce any income.

(B.) Income-producing property.

A. The former of these two classes consists of:

(1) Churches, including cathedrals, etc.

(2) Parsonage houses.

(3) Burial-grounds.

Under the Act all cathedrals, churches, chapels of ease, mission rooms, etc., and all parsonage houses, will be transferred by the Welsh Commissioners to a representative body of the Church. Similarly all burial-grounds which have been provided out of private benefactions or voluntary subscriptions since 1662, and any closed burial-grounds which it may desire, will be retained by the Church, but all other burial-grounds will, on the determination of the interest of the existing incumbent in them, be transferred to the burial authorities. There are also in existence a small number of Fabric Funds, the income from which has to be applied to the maintenance and repair of certain cathedrals and churches, and under the provisions of the Act all these special funds have also to be transferred to the representative body of the Church.

B. The parochial income-producing property of the Church can be divided into four definite classes:

(i.) Ancient endowments in existence before 1662.

(ii.) Endowments derived from benefactions made by private persons since 1662.

(iii.) Grants made by the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty out of their two funds—viz. (a) the Royal Bounty Fund; (b) the Parliamentary Grants Fund.

(iv.) Grants made by Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Each of these classes must be treated separately.

(i.) The ancient endowments in existence before 1662 produced in 1906 an income of £115,835 made up as follows: (a) from tithe, £91,883; (b) from glebe, £16,385; (c) from other sources, £7,567, the whole of which under the provisions of the Act will, on the date of disestablishment, be vested in the Welsh Commissioners and by them transferred to the County Councils or County Borough Councils, subject, of course, to the existing interests of the incumbents.

(ii.) The endowments derived from gifts made by private persons since 1662, including grants from the Lord Chancellor's Augmentation Fund, produced in 1906 an income of £18,900, made up as follows: (a) from tithe, £3,281; (b) from glebe, £2,618; (c) from other sources, £13,001. All these endowments will be transferred by the Welsh Commissioners in whom they become vested to the disestablished Church.

(iii.) The Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty have made grants to the Church in Wales from

two separate funds which are treated somewhat differently under the Act.

Their grants out of the Royal Bounty Fund produced in 1906 an income of £27,907, made up (a) from tithe, £870; (b) from glebe, £14,607; and (c) from other sources, £12,430. It was estimated that the Governors had received in first-fruits and tenths from Wales the equivalent of approximately one-third of these grants (£163,000 out of £487,350), and, consequently, under the Act one-third of the income which on the date of Disestablishment becomes vested in the Welsh Commissioners has to be transferred directly to the disestablished Church. The other two-thirds will revert in the Governors of the Bounty, who, however, are given powers to hand it over to the Church if they so desire.

They have also made grants out of their Parliamentary Grants Fund, which produced in 1906 an income of £5,809 (tithe, £248; glebe, £1,591; other sources, £3,970). The whole of these grants are transferred to the disestablished Church by the Welsh Commissioners.

(iv.) The Ecclesiastical Commissioners have made grants to the Welsh Church which produced in 1906 an income of £46,966 (tithe, £14,362; glebe, £771; other sources, £31,833). Of this total, £14,803 is derived from portions of the old diocesan and caputular estates, which passed into the hands of the Commissioners at the time of their constitution. These endowments, which are of the nature of ancient endowments, will be alienated from the Church and transferred to the County Councils; the remainder will revert in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who, however, if they so desire, may transfer them to the disestablished Church. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners also make grants (in 1906 amounting to £14,770) towards Curates' Stipends in certain Welsh benefices, and under the Act they may continue to make these grants. It is understood that both the Ecclesiastical Commissioners and the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty intend to exercise to the full their powers in this respect.

So far we have not dealt at all with the property of the episcopal and caputular corporations. At present, the income of the bishops and the chapters is secured by a charge on the Common Fund of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. It is estimated that they pay £29,760 in respect of these stipends, but to meet the charge the Ecclesiastical Commissioners hold ancient estates which originally belonged to the Welsh episcopal and caputular corporations of the approximate value of £26,700.

These estates on the date of disestablishment will become vested in the Welsh Commis-

sioners, who will transfer them ultimately to the University of Wales, to be appropriated by them for the benefit of the three University Colleges and the National Library, so, however, that the ultimate share of each college shall be one-fourth and the National Library one-eighth of the total amount distributable. The expenses of carrying the Act into operation will, however, first of all be paid out of these particular estates.

From the foregoing figures it will be seen that eventually the County Councils and the Welsh University will receive property producing in 1906 an income of £157,338, but this property will pass into their hands heavily incumbered. It will be subject to:

- (i.) The existing interests of the incumbents.
- (ii.) A charge for a sum spent in compensating lay patrons and lay holders of freehold offices.

It is impossible to make any estimate as to the second of these items. As to the first, however, a scheme of commutation is provided in the Act under which, if the representative body of the Church adopts it within one month of the date of disestablishment, the Church will take over all liability in respect of the life interests, but the property alienated from it will be charged with a capital sum equal to the value of the life interests, and also in addition a sum equal to 2½ per cent. towards the cost of administration.

In determining the value of the life interests for the purposes of this scheme, proper allowance has to be made on account of the greater longevity of the clergy as compared with other classes of the community, and on account of any prospective decrease in the death rate. It has been estimated that the capital sum which will have to be paid in lieu of life interests will amount, if the commutation scheme is adopted by the Church, to approximately £2,000,000.

All the property transferred to the County Councils under the Act has to be applied in accordance with schemes drawn up by the County Councils either singly or jointly, "to any charitable or eleemosynary purpose of local or general utility including the aiding of poor scholars," and in framing such schemes, due regard must be had to the wants and need of the parish from which the property is derived or in which the property is situated, and also of the parish to which the property was originally attached. All these schemes must further be approved by the Secretary of State. The colleges are also to have regard in applying their share of the alienated property to the needs of poor scholars.

THE FISCAL QUESTION.

Tariff Reform Proposals—The Case for Tariff Reform—The Case for Free Trade—Fiscal Associations.

In the 1904-5-6 editions of the ANNUAL a full historical account is given of the movement in favour of Fiscal Reform, which the late Mr. Chamberlain initiated by his speech at Birmingham on May 15th, 1903, and by subsequent speeches in the House of Commons.

Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals.

On Oct. 6th, 1903, Mr. Chamberlain, freed from the responsibilities of office by his resignation from the Cabinet, opened his campaign at Glasgow. The proposals made by him at

Glasgow and in subsequent speeches may be thus summarised:—

On foreign corn and flour	2s. per qr.
On foreign meat and dairy produce	5%
Foreign manufactured goods	10%*

* To be applied to foreign nations enforcing high duties on British manufactures, and to average 10%, being arranged according to the amount of labour expended on the manufactured goods.

Maize and bacon, however, should be excluded from taxation, as the latter forms the food of some of the poorest of the population; while maize is a raw material to the farmers, who feed their stock with it.

The Colonies should have a preference by exemption from the above duties; and a substantial preference should also be given to them upon Colonial wines, and also perhaps upon Colonial fruits.

These new duties should be accompanied by the following remissions of duty:—

Tea	$\frac{3}{4}$ of duty*
Sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "
Coffee and Cocoa	$\frac{1}{2}$ " "

Speaking at the Albert Hall on Nov. 13th, 1912, Lord Lansdowne said the leaders of the party were ready to undertake that they would specify precisely and exactly the amount, the limits within which they proposed to resort to protective taxation, and would undertake not to exceed those limits without further authorisation from the electorate. They would undertake also that any revenue raised from taxes of this kind should not be treated as ordinary revenue, but should be used "for the purpose of alleviating other burdens falling upon the shoulders of the working classes."

At Ashton-under-Lyue, on Dec. 16th, 1912, Mr. Bonar Law said that the question whether or not food duties would be imposed would not arise until after negotiations had been completed with the Colonies. If the Colonies did not wish food duties, no such duties would be imposed in any circumstances. This speech brought into light a divergence of view in the Unionist Party, and the resignations of Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Lansdowne were at one time threatened, but a letter addressed to them by their colleagues showed that they enjoyed the complete confidence of their party.

In a speech at Edinburgh on Jan. 24th, 1913, Mr. Bonar Law said that the policy of tariff reform was now supported by the party with a unanimity which had never before existed, and that it included three things: the imposition of a moderate tariff, lower than exists now in any industrial country in the world, on foreign manufactured goods; the giving of a preference in the English market to the Dominions of the Crown, the largest preference which is possible without the imposition of new duties upon food; and the entering at once into communications with the Dominions, and if they found that an effective system of preference was not possible without a readjustment of food duties, the reference of that readjustment to the electorate.

The following is an outline of the arguments for and against Tariff Reform as presented by the pleaders on either side:—

The Case for Tariff Reform.

"The case for Tariff Reform, though complicated by intricate matters of fact, really turns upon a few simple, yet comprehensive principles. As Mr. Balfour has said, it is a policy to which all the tendencies of modern commerce, all the tendencies of domestic politics, have gradually been working up. In the days of the Corn Laws the home-grown supply of

wheat was 88 per cent. of the whole; it is now 25 per cent. only. The foreign supply was then only 12 per cent.; it is 75 per cent. now. In 1846 our manufacturing supremacy placed us beyond all rivalry: we were the 'workshop of the world,' and therefore bound to dominate every market to which we might be admitted. In other words, trade was on a co-operative basis; foreign nations provided us with raw material and food, and purchased our finished goods in return. To-day, however, the dominating factor in trade is not co-operation, but foreign competition. This may be seen, first, in the extent to which other nations—notably Germany and the United States—are becoming independent of us so far as their own wants are concerned, and are, as manufacturers, competing with us in other markets; and secondly, in the extent to which they are competing with us in our own. These are facts which emerge like rocks above the mist and foam of partisan controversy. Tariff Reform, therefore, does not involve a revival of the old policy of Protection. It is imperative owing to entirely new conditions affecting our agricultural and manufacturing interests, and also to the economic needs of Empire. Tariff Reform, moreover, suggests the only rational and practicable method of raising the revenue required for Social Reform and the administration of the realm. It would secure this by removing a large part of our present oppressive taxation on food and tobacco, and put duties instead on imported foreign manufactured goods and products, which compete with things we manufacture and produce in this country. Such taxes would be paid partly or wholly by the foreigner, who would either have to reduce his prices or lose our market. Food prices would not be increased, because competition would be set up between a taxed and an untaxed supply, and such competition has a tendency to keep down prices. Tariff Reform in its Imperial aspect is concerned with the confederation and conservation of the Empire. In view of the relative growth of rival States, it becomes a primary duty to develop the wealth and productive power of every part of the Empire to the fullest possible extent, and to encourage the maximum of commercial intercourse, thus making the various parts mutually interdependent, and the whole, as far as possible, self-sufficient. Tariff Reform, therefore, means the scientific regulation of Trade and Finance in the interests of the Empire as a whole, in place of the present policy of *laissez faire*, which is the corollary of Free Trade."

The Case against Tariff Reform.

"The main ground on which free traders resist the policy, or rather the intermixture of policies, which is popularly described by the term 'Tariff Reform,' is that that policy necessarily involves a return to Protection. They contend that the substitution of what is in effect State interference with and control of the departments of productive industry and commerce for individual initiative, enterprise, technical knowledge and adaptability to varying economic conditions would prove both wasteful and pernicious. They deprecate the introduction of a fiscal system whereby taxation of commodities would be imposed not, as now, merely for the provision of necessary revenue, but largely for the benefit of particular interests in the State. They hold that the necessity of

* Then at 6d., in 1912 at 5d., per lb.

obtaining freely from external sources a very great portion of our necessary food and the raw materials of our industries is a factor which differentiates the position of the United Kingdom from that of all other countries; and that the natural channel through which those supplies reach us could not be either dammed or diverted by the interposition of customs barriers erected *ad hoc* without grave economic wastage.

"The proposed taxation of imported food, and of commodities, whether manufactured or not, which are in effect the raw materials of our industry, would raise the cost of our own requirements, thus limiting the purchasing power of our population; while it would interfere with our powers of competing with our foreign rivals in neutral markets. It would thus lead to the restriction both of our home and foreign trade, with consequent unemployment, diminished wages, and lowering of our standard of comfort. At the same time it would draw from our consumers in taxation an amount quite out of proportion to the revenue which it would provide for purposes of the State. The imposition of a Tariff Reform tariff would be immediately followed by the cancellation of the favourable tariff treatment which we now receive from practically every foreign country in the world, and the substitution of maximum tariffs against our goods.

"Free Traders deny, as contrary to the experience of all protected countries, that the burden of import duties can be transferred to the foreigner, except perhaps in a very limited number of cases, which cannot be pre-determined, and then only to a very minute and temporary degree. They deny that the fiscal manipulations, which are necessarily involved in the proposed scheme of Imperial Reciprocity or Colonial Preference, can produce any satisfactory result in strengthening the bonds of Empire, but contend that they will rather result in straining the bonds happily now existing; and finally they anticipate with dread the possibility of the growth in this country of political corruption and the fostering of selfish interests with which, in too many instances, the growth of Protection is irrevocably linked."

Fiscal Associations and Organisations.

The Tariff Commission was established by Mr. Chamberlain at the beginning of 1904, "to examine the fiscal proposals which he has submitted to the country; and to report as to (1) their probable effect on present conditions; (2) whether any modifications are desirable, and, if so, what should be the nature of such modifications, having due regard to the general interests of the community; (3) the best way in which, where there are conflicting interests, those interests can be harmonised; (4) what duties, if any, should be recommended." *Chairman*, Sir V. Caillard; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. C. A. Pearson; *Secretary*, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, M.P.; *Assist. Sec.*, Mr. Percy A. Hurd. *Office*, 7, Victoria St., London, S.W.

The members of the Commission are as follows:

Col. Sir Charles Allen.	Sir Alex. Henderson,
Mr. F. Baynes.	Bart., M.P.
Mr. J. H. Birchenough,	Mr. Hugo Hirst.
C.M.G.	Mr. John Hunter.
Rt. Hon. C. Booth,	Mr. Arthur Keen.
F.R.S.	Mr. J. J. Keswick.
Mr. H. Bostock.	Mr. I. Levinstein.
Sir S. B. Boulton,	Mr. Robert Littlejohn.
Bart.	Mr. Charles Lyle.
Mr. Richard Burbidge.	Mr. A. W. Maconochie.
Rt. Hon. Henry Chap-	Mr. W. H. Mitchell.
lin, M.P.	Mr. A. Mosely, C.M.G.
Hon. Sir J. A. Cock-	Sir Andrew Noble,
burn, K.C.M.G.	Bart., K.C.B., F.R.S.
Mr. J. G. Colmer,	Hon. Sir Charles Par-
C.M.G.	sons, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Mr. J. Arthur Corah.	Sir Walter Peace,
Mr. J. W. Dennis.	K.C.M.G.
Lord Desborough.	Sir Westby Perceval,
Mr. Charles Eckers-	K.C.M.G.
ley.	Mr. C. J. Phillips.
Mr. Lewis Evans.	Mr. Joseph Rank.
Sir Chas. Follett, C.B.	Mr. R. H. Reade.
Mr. T. Gallaher.	Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil C.
The Hon. Vicary Gibbs.	Smith, G.C.M.G.
Mr. Alfred Gilbey.	Mr. R. Beaumont
Sir William J. Gould-	Thomas.
ing, Bart.	Sir John Turney.
Mr. F. L. Harris, M.P.	Mr. Christopher
Mr. J. M. Harris.	Turnor.
Mr. W. Harrison.	Mr. S. J. Waring.

Imperial Tariff Committee, Birmingham.—*President*, Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P.; *Treasurer*, Neville Chamberlain; *Hon. Sec.*, W. Byng Kenrick; *General Sec.*, C. A. Vince, M.A.; *Organising Sec.*, R. G. Hewins; *Office*, 39, Edmund Street, Birmingham.

Tariff Reform League, inaugurated July 21st, 1903—*President*, The Viscount Ridley; *Chairman of the League*, Viscount Duncannon, M.P.; *Chairman of Organisation Committee*, H. P. Croft, M.P.; *Sec.*, T. W. A. Bagley; *Assistant-Sec.*, J. Percy Askew; *Literary Sec.*, G. Graham Anderson. *Office*, 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Junior Imperial League.—*President*, Viscount Castlereagh, M.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, H. I. P. Hallett; *Sec.*, H. H. Cannell, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

Women's Unionist and Tariff Reform Association.—*Organising Sec.*, Miss Goring-Thomas. *Offices*, 39a, Maddox Street, W.

Against Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals.

Constitutional Free Trade Association.—*President*, Earl of Cromer; *Sec.*, E. G. Brunner. *Office*, 65, Victoria Street, S.W.

Free Trade Union.—*President*, Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley; *Hon. Treasurers*, Earl Beauchamp and Sir Alfred Mond, Bart., M.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, Capt. the Hon. C. Bigham, C.M.G.; *Sec.*, W. W. Champness. *Office*, 25, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Cobden Club.—*Chairman of Committee*, Lord Welby; *Treasurer*, Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, M.P. *Hon. Sec.*, J. A. Murray Macdonald, M.P. *Office*, Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W. Telephone, 2917 Victoria.

THE LAND QUESTION.

On behalf of both the great political parties the broad outlines were enunciated, during 1913, of policies for dealing with problems arising from the present system of land-owner-

ship. An elaborate inquiry was conducted by a Liberal Land Inquiry Committee, whose reports were published in two volumes, one dealing with rural and the other with urban

questions. Previously a Unionist agricultural policy had been stated in more general terms in a memorandum prepared by "a number of Unionists in and out of Parliament." Still earlier the Land Reform Committee of the Parliamentary Labour Party had issued a brief interim report.

The chief point of difference between the Liberal and the Unionist policies is that while both advocate the breaking up of large estates into small holdings, the Unionists urge that the assistance should enable the new holders to become peasant proprietors by purchase of their freeholds, while the Liberals would give security of tenure by making the small holders tenants of publicly-owned land, or of public-utility companies, restricted in the rate of interest they are entitled to pay.

The Labour party aim ultimately at land nationalisation.

There is also a small but very active group (chiefly composed of independent Liberals, in and out of Parliament) of **Single Taxers**. They urge the taxation of land values with the sole object of bringing land at present unused, or under-used, into cultivation. Chief among this group are Mr. Josiah Wedgwood, M.P., Mr. R. L. Outhwaite, M.P., Mr. F. Neilson, M.P., and Mr. Joseph Fels.

The Liberal Inquiry.

The Liberal Committee of Inquiry had as chairman Mr. A. H. Dyke Acland, and as secretary Mr. C. Roden Buxton. The other members were Messrs. E. Richard Cross, Ellis Davies, M.P., Baron de Forest, M.P., E. G. Hemmerde, K.C., M.P., J. Ian Macpherson, M.P., B. Seebohm Rowntree, and R. Winfrey, M.P. The inquiry was confined to England. For Scotland and Wales separate committees have been appointed, but these have not yet reported. The method adopted was not that followed by Royal Commissions of examining witnesses. Instead, schedules of questions were drawn up and placed in the hands of specially chosen investigators, who visited many parts of the country and obtained answers from a variety of informants. The actual names of the informants are not disclosed, but it is stated in the report that the schedules have been filled in by persons of all political views, including Conservative peer landlords. It is further stated that the Committee, in framing their report, rejected all schedules that gave any evidence of bias.

The Committee find that low wages are at the root of agricultural inefficiency, which, through the working of a vicious circle, is the occasion of low wages, and the deficiency of cottages. Over 60 per cent. of the ordinary agricultural labourers receive less than 18s. per week when all sources of income are considered, from 20,000 to 30,000 labourers receiving less than 16s. per week. In consequence many of the most intelligent and independent labourers emigrate to the Colonies or go into the towns. The worst feature of the present truck system is to be found in the free cottage; in 23 per cent. of the villages investigated the free cottage is part of the wages, while in the case of men in charge of animals the percentage rises to 36. The Committee see no hope of sufficiently speedy benefit to the labourers from either (a) small holdings, (b) increased agricultural prosperity, (c) trade unionism. Owing to their low wages labourers are unable to avail

themselves of small holdings; only five such holdings out of every thousand are by labourers. Trade unionism is difficult because the labourers are scattered, are very dependent on their employers, and cannot, from their low wages, afford to contribute to a Union.

The Committee's recommendations, so far as they affect labourers, are: (1) That **Wages Boards** should be set up under the Trades Boards Act; (2) that the wages should be fixed at such a sum as would enable a labourer to keep himself and an average family in physical efficiency, and also pay an economic rent for his cottage; (3) that a farmer, on giving proof that the rise in wages put upon him an increased burden, should have the right to appeal to a **Land Court** for the readjustment of rent.

In regard to **Housing**, the Committee find that at least 120,000 new cottages are required. There is special need for cottages with three bedrooms. Many of the present cottages are unfit for human habitation; there is much overcrowding, and no proper separation of the sexes, leading to a low standard of morals and life, and destroying the independence of the labourer. Even if considerable increases in wages were given, enabling labourers to pay a commercial rent, it would be advisable that further grants-in-aid should be given to rural authorities to provide cottages, and, in default of their doing so, a central authority should have power to act. Public-utility societies should be enabled to obtain loans from the State up to 80 per cent. of the value of the cottages erected at the minimum rate of interest, and the period for repayment should be extended from 40 to 60 years. To abolish the system by which a labourer on losing his work loses also his home, cottages under £10 in yearly value should be subject to six-monthly tenancy agreements.

Most of the present insufficient allotments are in the hands of town artisans. The Committee recommend that in rural districts every cottage should have not less than a quarter acre of garden. If land for more allotments cannot be obtained at a reasonable price, local authorities should have powers of compulsory purchase; they should also be enabled to acquire land for **common pasture**. The Committee estimate that if the County Councils acquire 2,000,000 acres in the next 20 years, the sinking fund would not exceed £150,000 to £160,000, and at the end of the time the land would be public property. It should be a statutory duty for every landowner to inform the County Council of any of his farms falling vacant.

Under-cultivation is found to be due to (1) insecurity of tenure; (2) inadequate means of transport for produce; (3) difficulty of obtaining credit; (4) insufficient scientific knowledge; (5) game-preserving and the letting of sporting rights apart from the farmer.

An important chapter in the Report is given to the subject of **Game**. The Committee find that considerable damage to crops is done by winged, and still more by ground, game; that the loss caused by the former is not adequately compensated under the Agricultural Holdings Act, 1908, mainly owing to the insecurity of the farmer's tenure; while the Ground Game Act, 1880, does not afford a sufficient remedy, chiefly for the same reason, but partly because of the various limitations attached to it. Land in these circumstances does not bear its fair

share of local and imperial taxation. The Committee recommend (1) that a landlord should be legally entitled to reserve sporting rights only for himself, and that if he does not do so, the right of letting to a sporting tenant should be granted to the tenant farmer; (2) that the restrictions under the Ground Game Act should be removed; (3) that the tenant farmer should be entitled to compensation for damage to crops by ground game, whether coming from land in the occupation of his landlord or of some one else; (4) that the right of search by a constable without a warrant on the highway should be withdrawn; (5) that the taxation and rating of land used for sport should be reformed.

The Committee reported that, subject to regular payments of rent and other proper conditions, absolute security of tenure could be accorded either by (1) State-aided purchase, (2) tenancy under the State or other public body, (3) Land Courts. They find, however, that it is not joy of ownership but security of tenure that is desired. Many who have acquired the actual ownership of their land have found themselves in a worse position than as tenants. Even if State-aided purchase were instituted on terms that were financially sound, the former tenant would be in a worse financial position, because (1) a portion of his capital would be sunk in land and earn only a small return; (2) if he had more than one child to provide for after death it would be necessary to sell or mortgage the property; (3) the interest on sinking fund, together with the expenses of repairs and the land taxes, would be considerably more than his present rent. Moreover, there would be nothing to prevent a re-creation of the present system, unless the owner were not permitted to sell, in which case he would be tied to one place.

Co-operation in farming has made less progress in England than on the Continent or in Ireland, because of the conservatism of the farmer, the existence of jealousy and mistrust among those who should co-operate, and the fact that small holdings are as yet comparatively few in number and widely scattered. There is, however, hope of a rapid increase in the near future, largely through the efforts of the Agricultural Organisation Society in conjunction with the Board of Agriculture and the Development Commission, and the Committee therefore make no suggestion for fresh legislation or alteration in the present administration. Neither do they offer any concrete proposal as to the exact form in which larger credit should be obtainable by small farmers by means of State aid. They recommend that the matter of railway rates should "receive the closest attention and inquiry," and they "think that a large increase in the mileage of light railways is one of the greatest needs in this country at the present time."

Baron de Forest's Memorandum.

Baron de Forest, in a Memorandum separate from, though bound up with, the general Report, pronounces for land nationalisation by purchase, as a matter of immediate practical politics. The purchases by his scheme would be spread over a period of years, and would be paid for by annuities, which might be either (1) perpetual and equal in value to the present annual value of the interests acquired—in

which case they would have to be redeemed by an ordinary sinking fund; or (2) terminable, and including in themselves provision for a sinking fund, which would recoup the landowner within the period of their currency. Baron de Forest maintains that an increment in land values is inevitable, and that purchase at a fair present valuation cannot therefore be speculative; that the increase in values will, in fact, be accelerated when, under national ownership, the land is put to more profitable uses. He estimates that the maximum amount of the sinking fund would be £10,000,000, and this would be reached only by degrees and terminate in some 72 to 78 years. He sums up: "It has never been the habit of governments to plead that ruinous wars are not practical politics because of the gigantic financial operations and the heavy financial burdens they involve. For less than the cost of a single war we can acquire for the whole people within the limits of a single lifetime the free possession and enjoyment of the land of their country."

In the volume dealing with urban conditions—"The terms of our urban reference," the committee say, "did not include the question of wages or the conditions of labour, but we have found it impossible, in dealing with housing, to ignore the very important part which low wages and casual employment play in causing unsatisfactory housing conditions and in preventing their removal. We have therefore felt constrained to include in this part of our report a recommendation as to the fixing of a minimum wage for all low-paid wage earners and to refer briefly to the importance of devising some further remedies for casual employment."

Each of the four parts into which the report is divided is followed by a summary of the committee's conclusions and recommendations. In the matter of housing, they recommend, among other things, that it shall be the statutory duty of all local authorities to see that adequate and sanitary accommodation is available for the working-class population employed, or reasonably likely to be permanently resident, within their area. Where there is a deficiency of such houses and sites suitable for their erection are not available at reasonable prices, local authorities shall be obliged to promote transit schemes to render accessible a sufficient area of suitable building land. Each local authority is to make a complete survey of housing conditions in its area and to prepare, within a stipulated period, a scheme of proposed action under the Housing Acts. Officers, to reside in different parts of the county, should, it is suggested, be appointed by the Central Authority to stimulate local action in this matter.

The principal recommendation made in Part II.—the acquisition of land—is in these terms: "That a Government Department should be empowered to make orders for the compulsory leasing of agricultural or undeveloped land, and for the compulsory acquisition of way-leaves, easements, and mining leases by private individuals, and also to make orders for the right to prospect for minerals," subject to such limitations. The terms of such an order as is here referred to should be fixed by the Judicial Land Commissioners. In the case of land required for churches, chapels, village institutes, co-operative or trade-union halls, or for similar purposes, the Government Department should

be empowered to make an order for its compulsory sale.

The Committee's recommendations in regard to tenure occupy nearly twelve pages of the report. There is an expression of opinion that the Lord Chancellor's Bill dealing with copyholds should be passed into law with certain amendments, two of which are that the lord's right of escheat on failure of heirs should be abolished and that the lord's right of hunting, shooting, fishing, fowling, or otherwise taking game, fish, or fowl on copyhold property should, on enfranchisement, be abolished. Future leases for lives should, speaking generally, be prohibited. The Committee set out in detail the provisions which they suggest should be applicable to existing and future leases for more than 21 years; to existing and future leases and tenancies of whatever length; to both existing and future leases and tenancies of whatever length; to business premises under existing and future tenancies for less than 21 years; and to property of whatever tenure. The provisions in the last-named case include the power of the Commissioners to release or vary restrictive covenants and conditions; to extinguish, on awarding compensation, easements which prevent the reasonable improvement of property and the loss of which would not cause undue detriment to the persons entitled to such easements, and the abolition of the right of primogeniture.

In their recommendations under the head of **rating** the Committee urge the imposition of a rate upon **site values** in order to meet all future increases in local expenditure that are chargeable on the rates.

In other words, every local authority should be required to raise by a rate on site values the whole amount by which its expenditure out of rates in any future year exceeds its expenditure in the year immediately preceding that in which this proposal comes into force.

Assuming that the subventions paid out of Imperial taxation in aid of rates are substantially increased, existing expenditure should be met in part by a penny rate on capital site value. On the same assumption, local authorities should be given the option of raising by a rate upon site values such further part of their expenditure from rates as they think fit. The remainder of expenditure out of rates should be raised as now, by a rate upon the composite hereditament.

The site value rate should ultimately be levied upon owners, but all existing contracts should be respected. Where an occupier has contracted before the introduction of the new system to pay all tenants' rates, no rates should be levied upon the owner until the expiry of such contract. A contract should, of course, be held for this purpose to expire at the first time when the occupier is entitled, after giving due notice, to determine it.

Provision should be made to secure that no additional burdens are imposed upon agricultural land as a whole.

The Committee suggest that further relief, amounting possibly to as much as £5,000,000, should be granted to local rates out of Imperial taxation. They also recommend that the law should require every property to be revalued at least once in every five years, and, if practicable, annually.

Unionist Policy.

The Unionist Memorandum is a slighter document than the Liberal Report. The names of those responsible for it are not given, and the prefatory announcement merely states that it has been prepared by a number of Unionists in and out of Parliament, and is an attempt to formulate a definite and comprehensive policy for the development of British agriculture.

Starting from the statement that agriculture in England affords employment only to 36 persons per 1,000 acres of cultivated area, while in Denmark 75 persons per 1,000 acres are so engaged, the authors of the Memorandum state that "if intensive methods of cultivation are more generally employed, there is no reason why the land of Great Britain should not find occupation and employment for a corresponding number of people." They estimate that the employed labouring population might be at least half a million, who would increase the produce of home-grown food by upwards of £80,000,000 in value per annum. Other initial propositions laid down are (1) that the agricultural population of the country is the backbone of its physique; (2) that low wages in agriculture, conjoined with other causes, keep wages down all round, and therefore the development of agriculture is one of the best methods of social reform; (3) that an increased production of home-grown wheat is necessary to prevent a food panic in the time of war.

The authors assert that the agricultural problem is a national problem, and that it is "of the utmost importance that the Unionist party should be prepared with a policy that will afford a solution." This solution "is not to be found in any one proposal."

The authors agree that "the most practical method of raising wages is by the establishment of **Agricultural Wages Boards**, as proposed by the Agricultural Employments Boards Bill.

"The necessity of offering the labourer an opportunity of acquiring an interest in the land, and thereby increasing his earnings, is of equal importance with a direct increase in wages. It is not surprising that the villagers become embittered when they see land, which they sorely need themselves, and could make good use of, badly farmed under their very noses. . . . Land near the village must be available for every deserving inhabitant. Every cottage should have at least one **quarter of an acre of garden**; and there must be a sufficient supply of land for **allotments**; but, further, and perhaps most important of all, a sufficient amount of pasture land must be set aside as a common **cow pasture**."

Even with Wages Boards, it is "improbable that wages will be raised for some considerable time to a level which will enable the labourer to pay an economic rent for his cottage." New cottages must be provided without delay, and it is "unreasonable and useless" to expect the need to be met to any large extent by private enterprise. Therefore annual grants should be made to local authorities, as provided by the Unionist Housing Bill, which would, at the lowest estimate, provide rural districts with 125,000 cottages, if its administration were carried out effectually.

In order that the land may be developed to the best advantage by those who live upon it, the memorandum insists on the necessity of providing suitable education by efficient teach-

ing. The present system of training teachers for rural schools is unsatisfactory. Their teaching capacity should be ascertained before and not after they are trained. Elementary education must be made "more practical," and the manual method must be adopted. Any scheme for raising the school age of country children beyond the age of 12 years is impractical and undesirable, but further necessary instruction can be best given in **centralised continuation day schools**, which children would attend either two afternoons or two mornings in the week. For adults there should be **demonstration farms**. The present grants in aid of agricultural education are described as "wholly inadequate." The 235,000 destitute children now brought up at the public expense should be trained for careers on the land.

In regard to small holdings, the memorandum states that the need is urgent. Parish Councils are slow to move; voluntary efforts of land-owners are "necessarily sporadic and unequal." As the only thorough method, it recommends the direct intervention of the Board of Agriculture, who would appoint a representative in each district, assisted by a committee, who might be co-opted from the County Council, to draw up schemes for submission to Parish Councils and, if necessary, to execute them.

The small holdings created under the Act of 1908 have been chiefly uneconomic and artificially created, because the County Councils had the duty thrust on them, whether or not suitable land was available, and because of the difficulty of distinguishing between the *bona fide* small-holder and the man who merely wanted additional land. The County Councils are settling men on the land in the way least calculated to secure their success. The "one and only" system is by buying large areas of land in suitable places and settling the men in colonies. These colonies should have central depots and staffs, including a **resident agricultural instructor**. Co-operation must play an increasingly important part as the work of organising the agricultural industry proceeds. **Credit banks** should be established as the chief and first practical step in this direction. The facilities for the **transport** of agricultural produce must be improved; railway differentiation against home produce ought to be checked, and instead preference given. Questions relating to transport of agricultural produce should be transferred from the Board of Trade to the Board of Agriculture. There should be increased use of canals and waterways, and the development of light railways and motor traction. Markets might be more efficiently organised, telephonic communication set up, and **free markets**, either municipal or co-operative, established. The parcel post might do more than at present.

To enable others than small holders to acquire land, the principles of Mr. Jesse Collings's Bill should be adopted. The authors of the memorandum "think that direct State action is preferable to the establishment of land banks; and, as the sales of land will be gradual and extend over a long period of years, there will

be no necessity to raise large loans in any year. The transfer of land should be facilitated by an effective method of **land registration**."

Land should be relieved of the "unfair burden of local and Imperial taxation." The cost of public services, such as main roads, asylums, police, and a larger proportion of the cost of education, should be defrayed out of the Imperial taxes; and the increased taxation should be imposed equally upon reality and personality.

The Board of Agriculture must be greatly strengthened and developed, and its income raised from £158,000 to about £1,000,000.

Agricultural industries such as sugar, tobacco, crude alcohol, creameries, and pulping mills should receive more encouragement "by the adjustment of the existing tariff and by assistance from the Development Fund." Some re-arrangement of the fiscal system, whether internal or external, should be carried out to give agriculture reasonable security.

The Labour Party Policy.

The Parliamentary Labour Party appointed a Committee of its members to draft a rural programme in 1912. In June 1913 this Committee presented an interim report, intimating that it had to continue its investigations into the details of the working of the Irish Labour Cottages Act, and of the system of land tenure and agricultural organisation in Denmark.

The Committee state that they have kept in view the ultimate aim of public ownership, in the belief that proportionally as this is attained will national resources be utilised for national services. They advocate:

(1) A legal minimum wage for agricultural labourers, fixed under Trades Boards, also the limitations of the working week to five days of nine hours each and one of five hours, with necessary modification to meet the case of men required to tend stock.

(2) Fair Rent Courts, before which farmers could urge the necessity of reduced rents in view of the higher wage charges.

(3) The building of cottages by temporary State aid to local authorities, who should be required to furnish sufficient and suitable cottages to be let at rents within the competency of the local wage standard. (The Committee express the opinion that when wages boards, fair rents courts, and trade-unionism are in full working operation these grants will be unnecessary.)

(4) An extension of the Small Holdings and Allotments Act 1908, facilitating its operations. The institution of State credit banks.

(5) The Board of Agriculture, in conjunction with the local authorities, should aid in the foundation of agricultural co-operative societies.

Central Land and Housing Council.

An organisation formed to conduct the campaign in favour of the land and housing proposals of the Liberals. Pres., Lord Lincolnshire; Hon. Secs., Cecil Beck, M.P., and S. Arnold, M.P.; Sec., G. Wallace Carter. Office, 38, Parliament St., S.W.

THE TAXATION OF LAND VALUES.

The movement for the taxation of land values in this country first became a factor in political affairs with the formation of the English and Scottish Land Restoration Leagues in 1883.

These societies were instituted in London and Glasgow respectively as a result of the doctrines expounded by Henry George in his book "Progress and Poverty" and on his

lecturing tours through England and Scotland. The two leagues are now known as the English and Scottish Leagues for the Taxation of Land Values. Several branches of these leagues were formed as time went on in various parts of the United Kingdom, and in 1907 it was resolved to constitute the **United Committee for the Taxation of Land Values**.

A memorial was presented to the Government in 1908, signed by 250 members of Parliament, and urging the inclusion of a tax on land values in the 1909 Budget. The 1909 Budget embodied certain "land value duties" and provided for a complete valuation of all land in the United Kingdom. The supporters of land values taxation regarded these proposals as satisfactory in so far as they made provision for land valuation, the first essential to any scheme of land values taxation, but they considered that the land value duties, as such, were insignificant and partial.

The Land Values Group in Parliament, composed, it is said, of about 175 Liberal and Labour members who support the taxation of land values, drew up in 1910 a definite statement of policy which is known as the **Land and Taxation Reform Memorial**, the main features of which may be summarised as follows:

REPORT OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON LOCAL TAXATION.

The long-expected Report of the Committee on Local Taxation was published in April, 1914 [C. D. 7315, 18.].

The more important conclusions and recommendations of the Committee may be summarised as follows:—

That, having regard to the changes which have taken place since the introduction of the assigned revenues system in 1888, a considerable increase in the amount of the State subventions to local authorities is justifiable and necessary.

That the assigned revenues system, under which a large proportion of the present subventions are paid, should be abolished, and that in future all State assistance to local authorities should take the form of direct grants from the Exchequer.

That such grants should only be made in respect of "semi-national" services, *i.e.* services which, though administered locally, yet partake somewhat of the characteristics of services administered by the State.

That the more important services which we consider should be included in the category of semi-national services are education, poor relief, police, main roads, public health, criminal prosecutions, and mental deficiency.

Elementary Education.—That the whole of the present grants for elementary education, except the grants for industrial schools, be abolished and replaced by:—

(i) A single grant to each local education authority calculated on the following formula: 36s. per child in average attendance + 40 per cent. of the net expenditure—the produce of a rate of 7d. in the £ over the area of the authority (the amount in each case to be calculated on the figures for the preceding year); provided that no area shall receive, under the formula, a grant exceeding two-thirds of its net expenditure, so long as the balance of expenditure falling to be met by rates, or the small schools

(1) That the land valuation should be made public.

(2) That local authorities should be empowered to levy rates on the valuation.

(3) That a Budget tax should be levied on all land values, to be applied: (a) in providing a national fund to be allocated toward the cost of such services as education, poor relief, main roads, asylums, and police; and (b) in substitution of the existing duties on tea, sugar, cocoa, and other articles of food.

The Group prepared evidence and its witnesses were examined before the Departmental Committee on Local Taxation, who reported against the proposals (*vide infra*).

The idea of the **Single Tax** is remote from the proposals supported by Liberal parliamentarians. The term is used in America and Canada to mean any instalment of the taxation of land values, but in this country it signifies the full appropriation of economic rent by the community and the abolition of all taxation save that upon land values.

The offices of the United Committee are at Broad Sanctuary Chambers, 11, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W. Sec., John Paul; Assist. Sec., A. W. Madsen; Hon. Treasurer, W. R. Lester; Manager Press Bureau, F. C. R. Douglas.

grant below, is less than the produce of a rate of 1s. in the £. Total grant, £13,750,000.

(ii) In the case of county councils outside London, a grant in respect of small schools on such a basis as will give approximately 5s. for each unit by which the average attendance in a school falls short of 200. Total grant, £370,000.

The total assistance given by the State for elementary education under the present system (including £37,705 for industrial schools) is estimated at £11,735,000; the net increase under the proposals is therefore £2,385,000.

Higher Education.—That the grants for higher education continue as at present. Total grant, £807,000.

Poor Relief.—(i) That the present payments from the Exchequer of 4s. a head per week for pauper lunatics in asylums, licensed institutions, or registered hospitals be replaced by an Exchequer grant of one-half the average net total cost of housing in England and Wales, to be revised from time to time, and to be fixed for the first period at 6s. a head per week, of which 5s. is for maintenance and 1s. for housing. Total grant, £1,400,000.

(ii) That a new grant be made of 3s. a head per week in respect of pauper lunatics, imbeciles, and epileptics maintained under the care of Poor Law authorities. Total grant, £150,000.

(iii) That the above grants be given in respect of all pauper lunatics, imbeciles, and epileptics irrespective of the amount of the net charge falling upon the guardians in particular cases, and that they be paid to the several public authorities immediately responsible for their custody.

(iv) That the present grant in respect of union officers' salaries, which represents, as regards unions outside London, the cost of union officers in the year 1887-8, and, as regards metropolitan unions, half the cost of Poor Law officers and drugs (total amount, £1,022,000), be replaced by a grant to all unions (including

metropolitan unions) of 60 per cent. of the average annual expenditure on union officers in the three years immediately preceding legislation; the amount to be fixed for a period of seven years, or until the question of Poor Law reform is dealt with. Total grant, £1,630,000.

Police.—That the grant in respect of the police service be one-half of the total net expenditure, including the cost of police pensions, instead of the present subventions of one-half the cost of pay and clothing, and £300,000 for police pensions. Total grant proposed, £3,200,000.

Main Roads.—(i) That the roads in administrative counties be classified by the Road Board into main roads, county roads, and district roads.

(ii) That one-half of the cost of maintenance of such main roads and one-quarter of the cost of county roads be met by Exchequer grants.

(iii) That the balance of the cost of main roads and one-quarter of the cost of county roads be borne on county funds, the remaining half of the cost of county roads being charged to the highway district responsible for maintaining the roads.

(iv) That the roads in London and the county boroughs be classified by the Road Board into main roads and streets, and that an Exchequer grant be paid in respect of main roads at the average rate per mile for the main roads in the urban portions of the adjacent administrative county or counties.

(v) That the necessary Parliamentary authority be obtained as soon as possible to enable the Road Board to commence a provisional classification of roads.

The total grant for main roads is estimated at £1,800,000, and that for county roads at £600,000.

Public Health.—That the present grant for salaries of sanitary officers be withdrawn, and that a grant be made in respect of public health administration generally, at the rate of 9d. per head of population in rural districts and 6d. per head of population in urban districts; the amount to be fixed from one census until the next. Total grant, £1,000,000.

Criminal Prosecutions.—(i) That the entire cost of Crown prosecutions and the whole of the additional expenditure caused by the Criminal Appeal Act be borne by the Exchequer.

(ii) That a grant be made of one-half the net charge that would otherwise fall upon the rates in respect of criminal prosecutions.

The total additional charge to national funds is estimated at £120,000.

Total Increase proposed in Government Subventions.—The net increase of Government subventions under the foregoing proposals is estimated at £4,700,000; £2,385,000 being in respect of elementary education and £2,315,000 in respect of other services.

The Rating of Land Values.—That the proposed substitution of a system of rating wholly upon the basis of land values for the present rating system is open to objection on the following grounds, and cannot be recommended:

(i) That the benefit derived by landowners (using the term in its broadest sense) from the general activity and expenditure of the community is not sufficient to justify the charge of the whole cost of local government, present and prospective, on this class.

(ii) That a large part of this benefit is due to

other causes than the activity and expenditure of the persons living in the local government area or areas in which the land is situated.

(iii) That other classes of the community derive benefit from communal services, and that many of these would not contribute towards the cost of such services, either directly or indirectly, under the proposed basis of rating.

(iv) That the Committee are strongly of opinion that the primary criterion to be taken into account in distributing the burden of local expenditure is that of "ability to pay," and that the present rating system conforms more nearly to this principle than that proposed.

(v) That a system of rating upon land values would, the Committee believe, tend to increased congestion of buildings.

(vi) That the proposal, if adopted, to give the occupier the right of deducting the rate from his rent would dangerously reduce the number of ratepayers and would tend to deplorable results in local government.

(vii) That the defects and inequalities of the present system, e.g. its effect in discouraging the improvement of rateable premises, are unduly emphasised by those who support the change, while it is doubtful whether the alternative system proposed would give rise to fewer defects and inequalities.

That the Committee are unable on the following grounds to recommend the imposition of a rate upon land values alongside of the present rating system:

(i) That the proposal is subject to most of the objections noted in the preceding paragraph to an extent depending upon the amount of the rate.

(ii) That, while it may be the case that landowners derive a greater benefit from the activity and expenditure of the local community than is represented by their indirect contribution under the present rating system, it should not be overlooked that the situation has been greatly altered since the Royal Commission on Local Taxation issued their final report by the new taxation under the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, under which an annual impost based on site value is laid upon the owners of undeveloped land, and a specific tax is imposed on increments in site value whenever realised. These methods of taxation appear to be more equitable than the imposition of rates on site value.

(iii) That if due regard is had to the equity of the case, the amount that could be collected for local purposes from the owners of land values is small, and would not justify the introduction of a new principle into the present rating system.

(iv) That a partial introduction of the system would involve the maintenance of two systems of valuation side by side and a consequent increase in the cost of valuation.

Several members of the Committee inserted reservations. One of these seeks to reduce the amount of extra grants by half a million on education, and by the excision of the whole grant for public health services. Another, however, thinks the grants proposed totally inadequate, and Mr. E. J. Harper, Chief Valuer of the Inland Revenue Department, disagrees with views expressed in the report with reference to the grouping of areas for rating purposes; and a group of members dissent from the special grant for small schools.

PARTY ORGANISATIONS.

Chief Liberal Organisations.

The chief Liberal organisations are :—

Eighty Club, 3, Hare Court, Temple, London, E.C. Formed in 1880 to promote Liberal Education and stimulate Liberal organisation. The members lecture on political subjects and address Liberal Associations and meetings throughout the country. No fees are charged. Sec., R. C. Hawkin.

Liberal Central Association. The recognised and official headquarters of the Party, the chairman of the association always being the Chief Liberal Whip for the time being. **President**, The Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., M.P.; **Chairman**, P. H. Illingworth, M.P.; **Treasurer**, Sir Jesse Herbert; **Hon. Sec.**, Sir Robert Hudson, 21, Abingdon Street, Westminster.

Liberal Colonial Club. Formed in 1906 as a centre for Liberals interested in Colonial affairs, and to study Colonial methods of dealing with social problems. **Chairman of Committee**, Sir Ed. Cook; **Treasurer**, A. Cecil Beck, M.P.; **Sec.**, Sir Alexander W. Lawrence, Bart., 3, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.; Telephone, 10280 Central.

Liberal Publication Department. The, has offices at 42, Parliament Street, S.W., and issues monthly the *Liberal Magazine* and the *Liberal Monthly*. The *Liberal Year Book* is published annually at the end of the year, and pamphlets and leaflets on current politics are issued at frequent intervals. **Chairman**, The Rt. Hon. Russell Rea, M.P.; **Sec.**, Charles Geake.

London Liberal Federation, 41, Parliament Street, Westminster. **Chairman**, Rt. Hon. W. H. Dickinson, M.P.; **Hon. Secs.**, Sydney W. Pascall and Walter Isaac, J.P.; **Assistant Sec.**, W. G. Rattey; **Political Organiser**, F. C. Rivers.

National League of Young Liberals. Established 1903. Affiliated branches, 580. **President**, The Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P.; **Hon. Treasurer**, The Hon. Herbert Beaumont; **Chairman**, G. H. Parkin; **Sec.**, J. Aubrey Rees, Dacre House, Victoria St., S.W.

National Liberal Federation. A union for national purposes of all the Liberal Associations throughout England and Wales. The whole Federation represents and gives effect to the ascertained opinions of the rank and file of the party in the constituencies. **Head Offices**, 42, Parliament Street, S.W. **President**, the Right Hon. Sir John Brunner, Bart.; **Chairman of Committee**, Sir Edward Evans; **Sec.**, Sir Robert Hudson; **Assist. Sec.**, Frank Barter. Telegraphic address, "Liberalize," Parl., London; Telephone, 2131 Victoria.

The National Reform Union was formed in 1864 by members of the Committee of the Anti-Corn-Law League, who took up the question of Parliamentary Reform after the defeat of Protection. Has over 250 branches, and sends out lecturers and distributes political literature all over the country. **Hon. Sec.**, Samuel Gleave; **Hon. Treasurer**, R. H. Cawley, J.P.; **Chairman**, A. G. C. Harvey, M.P. **Central Office**, 50, Haworth's Buildings, 5, Cross Street, Manchester; **London Office**, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

Scottish Liberal Association. **Hon. Treasurer**, J. W. Gulland, M.P.; **General Sec.**, W. Webster, J.P.; **Offices**, 95, Princes Street, Edinburgh, and 7, West George Street, Glasgow.

Scottish Women's Liberal Federation, 7, West George Street, Glasgow. **Sec.**, Miss Mary S. Sinclair, M.A.

Women's Liberal Federation, 72, Victoria Street, S.W. Affiliated branches, 769; approximate aggregate membership, 115,097. **President**, Rosalind, Countess of Carlisle; **Hon. Secs.**, Mrs. Banister Fletcher and Mrs. Broadley Reid; **Hon. Treasurer**, Mrs. Walter Runciman; **Sec.**, Mrs. McArthur.

Women's National Liberal Association, 138, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. **President**, Mrs. Asquith; **Chairman of Executive**, Lady Byles; **Sec.**, Mrs. Weston.

Young Scots Society. Founded 1900. Its objects are to promote advanced Liberalism in Scotland chiefly by educational propaganda among young men, and in particular to advance the cause of Scottish Home Rule. **Hon. President**, C. E. Price, M.P.; **President**, Kenneth McIver, Dunfermline; **Hon. Gen. Sec.**, Thomas Lochhead, 26, Tassie Street, Shawlands, Glasgow; **Hon. Gen. Treas.**, J. S. Saunders, 22, St. John Street, Perth.

Chief Unionist Organisations.

The chief Unionist organisations are :—

Association of Conservative Clubs, St. Stephen's House, S.W. **Sec.**, Frank Solbé.

The National Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal-Unionist Organisations. **President**, Rt. Hon. Sir Ailwyn E. Fellowes, K.C.V.O.; **Chairman of Council**, Sir H. S. Samuel, M.P.; **Chairman of the Party Organisation and Executive Committee**, A. D. Steel-Maitland, M.P.; **Vice-Chairmen of the Executive Committee**, The Rt. Hon. Sir Savile Crossley, Bart., K.C.V.O., Sir William J. Crump, J.P., and Sir H. S. Samuel, M.P.; **Hon. Secs.** (Principal Agent), John Boraston; (Deputy Principal Agent), William Jenkins; **Sec.**, Thomas Cox. **Offices**, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. **Telegrams**, "Constitute, Phone, London"; **Telephone**, 5720 Gerrard.

National Conservative League. **Grand Sec.**, F. H. Rulton, 8, Lansdowne Road, East Croydon.

Scottish Unionist Association, 2, Frederick St., Edinburgh. **President**, Sir Matthew Arthur, Bart. **Secs.**, Eastern Div., G. Brown, S. F. Sutherland; Western Div., Lewis Shedden.

The United Club, which has been established for more than 20 years, sends out voluntary speakers on behalf of the Unionist cause to all parts of the country without charge. **Joint Presidents**, the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., and the Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P.; **Chairman of Committee**, J. F. P. Rawlinson, M.P.; **Hon. Sec.**, Park Goff; **Clerk of Committee**, S. E. Berry. **Office**, Mitre Court Chambers, Temple, E.C. **Telegrams**, "Tenacity," Fleet, London; **Telephone**, 2619 Central.

Primrose League. A league founded in 1883, which supports three principles—the maintenance of Religion, the Estates of the Realm, and the Imperial Ascendancy of the British Empire. Supplies a large number of workers at election times, and during the interval between elections carries on a campaign of educational work in the constituencies. **Grand Master**, Earl Curzon of Kedleston; **Chancellor and Chairman of Grand Council**, Earl of Crawford. **President Ladies' Grand Council**, Miss Balfour. **Vice-Chancellor**, Gerald Arbuthnot; **Registrar**, F. Willis; **Clerk of the Council**, R. Bennett; **Head Offices**, 64, Victoria Street, S.W.

SOCIALISM AT HOME AND ABROAD.

In Great Britain.

Apart from the effects of the war in modifying its programme and prospects in directions which cannot yet be foreseen, the Socialist movement in Great Britain had reached in 1914 an important new point in its history. Its largest section—the Independent Labour Party—celebrated at Bradford in April the 21st anniversary of its foundation; while, with the two other chief Socialist organisations—the British Socialist Party and the Fabian Society—it adopted proposals for a reunion of forces on a basis of common affiliation with the political Labour Party. The three bodies were, temporarily at all events, to maintain their separate identities, but in political action they were to be consistent allies; while their leaders arranged a series of joint demonstrations in the principal towns of the country.

Politically, therefore, the **Labour Party**—which must be distinguished from the smaller but more active Independent Labour Party—became the central Socialist body for Great Britain. The Labour Party had been pledged to Socialism as its ultimate aim since the Hull conference of 1908, in which year it was admitted to affiliation with the International Socialist Bureau. In its general policy, however, the Labour Party was, and is, necessarily, dominated by the trade unions which make the bulk of its membership; and a large, though somewhat passive, section of its nominal strength has been rather Radical than Socialist in its aim. The effect of the Socialist reunion and the reaffiliation of the British Socialist Party, which had yet to be consummated, were opening interesting possibilities when the war broke out.

As an outcome of the legal decisions known as the Osborne Judgments, the trade unions had been deprived in 1910 of the power to levy their membership in support of political action. By the **Trade Union Act, 1913**, this power was partially restored; but each union was compelled to take a fresh ballot on the subject, and to maintain a distinct political fund from payments to which those of its members who wished could become exempt. These ballots were being taken in 1914. In most cases they resulted in majorities in favour of continued political action, but generally a comparatively small proportion of the membership voted, and of these there were considerable minorities. The largest body to vote definitely in the negative was the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, who (after a first ballot in favour) voted for the levy, 15,277; against, 17,268. On the other hand the Miners Federation of Great Britain, the largest trade union organisation, voted for political action by 261,000 to 104,000, and the Weavers Amalgamation by 98,157 to 75,893. As a consequence of these ballots not being yet completed it is impossible to arrive at the exact strength of the Labour Party, but it may be approximately put at 1,300,000. Its officers are: **Chairman**, W. C. Anderson; **Treasurer**, J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.; **Secretary**, Arthur Henderson, M.P. **Offices**, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster. The Labour Party is officially represented in the press by the *Daily Citizen*, printed and published simultaneously in London and Manchester.

In Parliament the Labour Party has 37 members, of whom seven are directly supported by the Independent Labour Party, and the re-

mainder by trade unions, though more than half of the total number are professed Socialists. The party forms an independent group, which had, until the beginning of the war, the following officials: **Chairman**, Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.; **Vice-Chairman**, W. Brace, M.P.; **Whips**, Arthur Henderson, M.P. and F. W. Goldstone, M.P. On the decision of the Party to support the Government policy in the war without equivocation, Mr. MacDonald resigned the chairmanship. It was decided that Mr. Henderson should temporarily lead the Party, and the question of the chairmanship was left open till next session.

The modern Socialist movement in Great Britain dates from the foundation of the **Social Democratic Federation** in London in 1884. William Morris was one of the founders; H. M. Hyndman has been a member from the beginning, and most of the senior leaders of the movement passed through its ranks. In 1900 it assisted to form the first Labour Representation Committee, but withdrew on grounds of policy in the following year. Afterwards as the Social Democratic Party it supported its own Parliamentary candidatures, but with no direct success, though one of its members, Will Thorne, M.P., obtained a seat as a member of the Labour Party. In 1911 the Party merged with some smaller bodies into the **British Socialist Party**, which has a membership approximately of 20,000. Its headquarters are at Chandos Hall, 21, Maiden Lane, Strand, W.C. **Secretary**, Albert Inkpin. There is a small but active women's section, which has a separate national organisation, though the members are for the most part included also in the parent society. The *Twentieth Century Press* (37A, Clerkenwell Green) is the property of the Party, and publishes, besides books and pamphlets, its weekly organ, *Justice*.

The **Fabian Society**, founded almost simultaneously with the S.D.F., sought to propagate Socialist ideas, more especially among the middle and upper classes, by totally different processes. Its work has been educational, and its plan to "permeate" with Socialist principles existing political and other organisations, and to influence local authorities to make use of their powers. The **Fabian Tracts**, written with great persuasive power, have commanded widespread attention. The society has persistently advocated municipal trading and enterprise as a step towards Socialism. It early established branches at Oxford and Cambridge, and now has groups in many provincial towns. But its main work is done from London. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Webb, Mr. George Bernard Shaw, and Mr. Chiozza Money are prominent Fabians. A Research Department was established in 1912 for the systematic investigation of social and industrial problems. **Secretary**: R. Page Arnott. **Offices** as below. A Women's Group formed for discussing problems relating to women has an office on the same premises. The Society has a permanent Joint Committee with the Independent Labour Party, for carrying on propaganda on behalf of the two bodies. An **Inter-University Socialist Federation** was formed by the younger Fabians in 1911. **Secretaries**, Edward R. Pease and W. Stephen Sanders. **Offices**, 25, Tothill Street, Westminster. The *New Statesman*, a weekly organ, was founded in 1914 largely to promote Fabian principles.

The Independent Labour Party was established at Bradford in 1893, with the object of securing the collective ownership of the means of production and exchange by means of direct Labour representation in Parliament and on local authorities. Its first President was Mr. J. Keir Hardie, M.P. The National Executive issued a manifesto dissociating itself from the Government and Labour Party policy in regard to the war, and declining to assist in the non-party recruiting campaign. Some of the branches repudiated this manifesto. The present strength of the party is about 60,000. President, F. W. Jowett, M.P.; Secretary, Francis Johnson; Offices, St Bride's House, Salisbury Square, E.C. The National Labour Press (30, Blackfriars Street, Manchester) is the printing and publication department of the Party. It publishes the *Labour Leader* weekly, the *Socialist Review* quarterly, and many books and pamphlets, and prints several local weekly Labour and Socialist organs.

The Women's Labour League, now nine years old, is a vigorous society affiliated to the Labour Party. Its General Secretary is Dr. Marion Phillips, 3, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C. It has several organisers, and publishes a monthly paper, the *Labour Woman*.

Although Socialism is associated in the minds of many detractors with irreligion, it is exercising some influence through all the Churches. The Guild of St. Matthew and the Christian Social Union sowed the early seed, but it is since the founding, in 1906, of the Church Socialist League that the propaganda has prospered substantially. The joint Secretaries of the League are the Rev. Conrad Noel and the Rev. J. H. Hastings. Organising Sec., Rev. C. Stuart Smith, Red Row, Mellor, Stockport. Membership about 1,200. The Rev. F. Lewis Donaldson is President. There is a smaller Socialist organisation among English Roman Catholics. Many Nonconformist leaders have shown strong sympathy with the movement. Prominent among these is the Rev. R. J. Campbell, under whose presidency the League of Liberal Christian Thought and Social Service was established in 1908. This has had a phenomenal growth. The League has a monthly organ called the *Liberal Christian Monthly*; and the *Christian Commonwealth*, its weekly, has a very large circulation. Hon. General Sec., A. H. Alleyne; Headquarters, King's Weigh House, Thomas Street, Grosvenor Square, W.

The Clarion Fellowship, with organisations in all the larger towns and abroad, exists to promulgate Socialism. It supports five traveling vans, with lecturers, who have done successful pioneering work, especially in the country districts and villages. It is a child of the *Clarion*, edited by Robert Blatchford.

A younger school of Socialist intellectuals has developed a theory of Guild Socialism as opposed to State Socialism. Its leading exponents are R. Orage and G. D. H. Cole, and its views are expressed through the *New Age* weekly.

Other Socialistic associations, independent of the above, are: National Council of British Socialist Sunday School Unions, Sec., Miss Clarice McNah, 43, Dudley Crescent, Leith; the Young Socialist League, Secretary, J. Bloomfield, 280, Brick Lane, Bethnal Green, London, E.

At the District Council Elections in April the

Socialist parties recorded a joint net gain of 115 seats. Municipal Elections in 1914 were affected by the war.

Anti-Socialist Union.

The Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain was established in 1908 to combat the Socialist movement. Its propaganda is carried on by means of lectures and debates, and by the circulation of pamphlets and leaflets dealing with the various phases of Socialism. It has schools for the training of men and women as speakers both in London and the country. Chairman, Claude Lowther, M.P.; Sec., James W. Urwin. Offices, 53 and 60, Victoria Street, Westminster.

In the British Colonies.

In Australasia, in June 1907, the local groups of Socialists formed themselves into the Socialists' Federation of Australasia, including New Zealand. The weekly organ of the Australian Socialists is the *Socialist*; they have also an *International Socialist Review*. On the continent of Australia the nominal Socialist Party is relatively insignificant; but the Labour Party is Socialist in all but name, and has applied for affiliation to the International Socialist Bureau. At the general election for the Commonwealth Parliament in September 1914, the Labour Party was returned to power, and Mr. Fisher, its leader, became Premier for the third time. The Labour majority is 7 in the House of Representatives and 26 in the Senate. There are also Labour Governments in New South Wales, West Australia, and Tasmania, and powerful Labour minorities forming the recognised Opposition in Queensland and Victoria. In Tasmania the Labour and Liberal parties are numerically equal. A national daily paper is to be published by the party from Sydney. There are already Labour daily papers at Brisbane, Broken Hill (N.S.W.), and Perth.

In New Zealand the Socialist Party has active branches at Wellington, Christchurch, Auckland, Dunedin, and Nelson. The party's organ, the *Commonwealth*, is issued weekly, and two additional weeklies have been started. There are four Labour members of Parliament.

Although there have been isolated Socialist groups in Canada for some years, their extreme doctrinaire opinions and refusal to ally themselves with the trade unions, or even with the Socialist International have prevented the movement making headway. There has been a tendency in recent years to a somewhat broader policy. There is one Socialist and one Labour member in the Dominion Parliament.

In South Africa the Labour Party, which has grown rapidly since 1910, is the chief Socialistic body, though there are smaller organisations professing more rigid theories. The movement received a great impetus in 1914 as a sequel to the general strike, originating with the railwaymen, and the subsequent proclamation of Martial Law and the deportation to England of nine prominent leaders. At the election in April of the Transvaal Assembly the Labour representation was increased from 2 to 23, which constituted a majority. At a by-election in Cape Colony for the Union Parliament the Labour candidate won a seat by an overwhelming majority, bringing the party under F. H. P. Cresswell up to 7, including one Senator.

In Foreign Countries.

For 25 years Socialism has had an international organisation, with conferences at intervals, usually of three years. The tenth of these conferences should have been held in August at Vienna. On the approach of war an attempt was made to convene it hurriedly at Paris, but it had to be abandoned. The members of the Bureau, however, met and endeavoured to formulate a united policy against war. The President of the Bureau is Émile Vandervelde (Belgium), and the Secretary, Camille Huysman.

In Argentina at the biennial election in April 1914 of half the Legislature the Socialists increased their representation from 2 to 9, and their voting strength from 18,844 to 43,000, the most recorded for any party.

In Austria Socialist propaganda has been hampered by racial differences, necessitating separate organisations for the Bohemians (the largest section), the Germans, Poles, Czechs, Italians, and Southern Slavs. In the period of acute depression following the Balkan War, the membership declined somewhat. It had to contend also with fierce opposition from the Government. There were 80 Socialists in the Reichstag, but this was suspended at the time of the outbreak of war. The Party owned six daily papers, besides reviews and organs for women and juveniles.

In Hungary no political organisation is permitted, but practically all trade unionists, of whom there are 107,000 organised, are Socialists. To secure franchise reform the party have been co-operating with the Radicals.

In Belgium the Socialist Party has doubled its membership since 1905 and in 1912 had 223,000 members in 415 branches. At the General Election the number of Socialists elected was increased from 35 to 39. Its leader, Émile Vandervelde, joined the Government at the outbreak of war, and carried the support of the Party in defending Belgium against invasion.

Bulgarian Socialists have been seriously handicapped by their division into two parties—the "narrow," with a membership of 8,000, and the "broad" with about 4,000. Attempts have been made to heal the differences, which have kept many out of the movement. At the General Election in 1914 the Socialists retained 21 only of the 37 seats previously held by the two wings of the Party.

Chile has three Socialists in its Chamber of 94 Deputies, and a definite Socialist Party has been established. A newspaper is issued three times a week.

In Denmark the Social Democrats are the largest of the political parties.

In France Socialists won a great triumph at the General Election in May 1914, when they returned 101 deputies to the Chamber. In the last Chamber they numbered 67. The Party has been unified since 1905, but a small secessionist movement began again in 1914. Two of its members, Jules Guesde and M. Sembat, joined the reconstructed Cabinet of M. Viviani, himself a Radical Socialist, at the opening of the war. The official organ of the Party is the weekly *La Socialiste*, but there are also two daily papers and many weekly organs besides *L'Humanité*, the daily founded by Jaurès.

In Germany the Socialists were placed in a position of peculiar difficulty by the war. Numerically they have been, since 1912, the largest

party in the Reichstag, where they had 110 members. During 1914 they had conducted a Red Week, which added 132,179 to their membership, which thus reached 1,115,020. They also added 78,842 subscribers to their 91 newspapers, of which 85 are dailies. There had been a counter movement of stronger oppression by the authorities. On the death of August Bebel, Herr Haase was chosen to lead the party, in which the Revisionist movement was gaining ground. When war came the Socialist members of the Reichstag agreed to vote for the necessary financial credits, at the same time intimating that their action was dictated by national needs in face of danger from the Russian autocracy. Overtures were made by the authorities; but later, for criticising certain aspects of the war policy, *Vorwärts*, the chief Socialist daily, was suspended, and only allowed to reappear under condition of restricting its criticism.

In Holland the Socialist Democratic Workers Party, by co-operating closely with the trade unions, has made rapid growth in recent years, and now has about 80,000 members.

In Italy, where since the war with Turkey, there have been two sections of Parliamentary Socialists, both increased their strength materially at the General Election of November 1913. The Reformists, who supported that war, now number 23 and the Socialists proper 51. The Trade Union Federation at their Annual Conference in 1914 confirmed their decision to co-operate more closely with the political Socialists.

In Norway a Socialist Labour movement was born in 1899, and now has 67,000 organised members and publishes 8 daily papers. At the General Election in October-November 1912, 20 Socialists were elected. The Chief Judge, Mr. Thinn, is a Socialist.

In Portugal the Socialists commenced the publication of a daily newspaper in 1912, and are supporting the Republican Government.

In Russia Socialism has always had to face the severest repression. It has expressed itself chiefly in the form of political strikes of 24 or 48 hours' duration. During the early months of 1914 these were very numerous. The Government was correspondingly active. One Socialist newspaper had 13 successive editors in producing 100 issues, 12 having gone to prison; 25 of the 100 issues were suppressed. The 16 Socialists in the Duma were suspended and their leader, M. Tcheidze, prosecuted.

In Spain there are one Socialist member of the Cortes, two provincial deputies and 100 municipal councillors. The Social Democratic Party has 200 branches and co-operates politically with the Republicans.

In Sweden, at the General Election in Oct. 1914, the Socialists by winning 85 seats became the largest party in the Parliament.

In Switzerland seven Socialists have seats on the National Council.

In the United States of America Socialists are now virtually embraced in one organisation, which fights on Reformist lines. The Party membership is over 100,000, and the Party candidate for President polled 900,000 votes in 1912. The headquarters of the organisation are at Chicago. There are now 50 Socialist mayors, 300 councilmen and aldermen, and 1,100 other municipal officers. In 12 large towns there have been or are complete Socialist administrations.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

The Board of Education.

Since April 1st, 1900, the central educational authority for England and Wales has been the Board of Education, established by the Board of Education Act, '99. This Board took the place of the Education Department and of the Department of Science and Art, and is charged with the superintendence of matters relating to education in England and Wales. The Board also exercises certain educational powers formerly exercised by the Charity Commissioners. The Board consists of a President, Parliamentary Secretary, etc. The President is appointed by His Majesty, and holds office during his pleasure.

The Board.

The Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, M.P. (President) (£2,000). The Lord President of the Council; the Principal Secretaries of State; the First Lord of the Treasury; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Permanent Sec., Sir L. Amherst Selby-Bigge, K.C.B. (£1,800).

Parliamentary Sec., C. Addison, M.D., M.P. (£1,200).

Welsh Dept., Permanent Sec., A. T. Davies (£1,200).

Welsh Dept., Chief Inspector, O. Edwards (£1,200).

Private Secs. to the President, G. M. Young (Junior Examiner) (£250-£600 + £300 additional) and F. H. Oates (Inspector) (£400-£800 + £100 additional).

Private Sec. to the Permanent Sec., A. H. Sidgwick (Junior Examiner) (£250-£600 + £150 additional).

Private Sec. to the Parliamentary Sec., J. A. N. Barlow (Junior Examiner) (£250-£600 + £150 additional).

Account.-Gen., H. W. Orange, C.B., C.I.E. (£1,000-£1,200).

Chief Clerk and Deputy Account.-Gen., R. H. Carr (£650-£800).

Junior Examiner, Account.-Gen. Dept., H. N. E. West (£250-£600).

Medical Department.

Principal Assist.-Sec. and Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Newman, M.D. (£1,500).

Medical Staff.

Senior Assist. Med. Officers, Miss J. M. Campbell, M.D. (£600-£800); R. H. Crowley, M.D. (£700-£800); A. Eichholz, M.D. (£400-£850); R. P. Williams, M.D. (£600-£800).

Junior Med. Officers, Miss M. C. Bywaters, M.D., H. C. T. Langdon, M.B., and Miss L. E. Wilson, M.D. (£400-£500).

Nurse Inspector, Miss E. G. Colles (£200).

Administrative Staff.

Assist. Sec., E. H. Pelham (£850-£1,000).

Senior Examiners, W. C. Eaton, A. H. Wood (£650-£800).

Junior Examiners, E. L. Heath; M. G. Holmes; C. W. Maudslay; W. H. Thomas; J. R. Warburton (£250-£600).

Inspectors of Physical Exercises, F. H. Grenfell; C. B. Heald, M.D. (£400-£800); Miss R. D. Clarke; Miss A. E. E. Koetter; Miss N. M. Palmer (£200-£400).

Architect's Department.

Architect, G. F. N. Clay (£600-£900).

Legal Department.

Principal Assist. Sec. (vacant) (£1,200).

Assist. Secs., W. R. Barker; H. J. Simmonds (£850-£1,000).

Senior Examiners, R. T. Warner; T. E. Wells (£650-£800).

Junior Examiners, W. W. Folkard; W. G. B. Ritchie; D. A. F. Vesey (£250-£500); G. H. V. Sutherland (£250-£600).

Legal Examiner, L. T. Ford (£250-£500).

Assist. Estates Clerk, J. B. Lincoln (£250-£500).

Elementary Education Branch.

Principal Assist. Sec., E. B. Phipps (£1,200).

Assist. Secs., G. N. Richardson; J. C. G. Sykes, C.B.; I. R. Walrond (£850-£1,000).

Senior Examiners, L. J. Morison; C. E. Sykes; J. E. Talbot (£650-£800).

Junior Examiners, A. R. Ainsworth; N. D. Bosworth Smith; G. W. Buckle; H. G. Burdett; W. C. Cleary; G. W. Dulanty; J. M. Hunter; R. L. Megarry; F. A. B. Newman; G. D. Roechling; E. N. R. Trentham; E. L. Turnbull (£250-£600).

Inspectors of Elementary Schools.

Chief Inspector, F. H. B. Dale, C.B. (£1,000).

Divisional Inspectors, G. H. B. Grindrod*; F. T. Howard; J. C. Iles; J. F. Leaf*; F. S. Marvin; A. W. Newton; H. M. Richards*; G. R. R. Routh; H. Ward* (£900 or £950).

Inspectors, H. Allsopp; H. R. V. Ball; S. Biddle; E. F. D. Bloom; C. Boutflower; J. H. Brown; A. F. Butler; L. D. Cane; F. W. Cape; E. H. Carter; W. J. Carter; A. Cartwright; R. H. Charles; A. H. Cherrill; P. B. Coles; B. S. Cornish; E. F. Davidson; J. M. Dean; A. H. Dunn; T. S. Dymond; E. D. Fear; H. Firth; E. Glasgow; H. Gordon*; P. L. Gray; W. E. Grimshaw; J. E. Hales; J. Hall; W. J. Hands; H. Hartley; J. F. M. Haslam; H. A. Hinton; G. S. Hodson; C. B. Hunt; H. W. Irvine; C. E. Jackson; H. A. Jenkin; E. Joad; A. E. Kenney-Herbert; A. T. Kerslake; J. Leicester; R. J. MacAlpine; F. O. Mann; C. F. Markham; J. Maudslay; A. M. Moore; A. M. Morley; H. J. R. Murray; F. H. Nash; J. Owen; F. E. Page; W. M. Page; C. L. J. M. Parkinson; C. D. Pawle; H. H. Piggott; G. R. Purdie; H. H. Quilter; E. E. Roberts; J. B. Russell; J. S. Scott; W. Scutti; J. A. Shawyer; W. K. Spencer; J. J. Steele; J. C. Stobart; L. Stratford; E. C. Streatfeild; G. R. Theobald; C. E. Theodosius*; J. Thomas; F. W. Thompson; A. L. Thornton; G. A. Turner; J. W. Veysey; A. Wallis; A. Watkins; W. H. Webbe; W. J. G. Winn; L. S. Wood; E. Wynn-Williams; W. H. Young (£400 to £800 or £850).

Inspector of Music, G. T. Shaw* (£400-£800).

* Also Inspector of Training Colleges.

† Also Inspector of Drawing in Training Colleges.

‡ Also acts as Staff Inspector for the Training of Teachers.

§ Also Inspector of Music in Training Colleges.

Sub-Inspectors, G. H. Acton; E. G. Baker; W. Ballance; E. Barraclough; A. Bartlett; A. G. Bate; G. W. Bell; W. Bond; J. Bould, I.S.O.; W. Bright; J. L. Brown; W. W. Burley; W. Burton; R. P. Butler; W. Butler; E. Catherall; E. H. Chadwick; J. H. Cooke; H. Coombes; F. Cornes; W. H. Couch; C. H. Cowling; W. H. Crompton; J. J. Cunningham; R. J. Daniell; J. G. R. Day; C. H. Dennis; J. Dickenson; W. H. Dolman; J. J. Edwards; S. Ellicock; W. C. England; J. Fishwick; J. H. Ford; F. C. R. Frost; C. Garland; T. G. Germain; S. Gill; T. W. Goodyear; H. Grime; E. Gumersall; W. H. Haler; R. M. Harbour; G. A. Harrison; T. Harrison; T. C. Hartley; F. Harvey; E. H. Hicks; J. E. Holden; G. Horsfall; C. W. S. Hudson; T. Hunt; W. H. Jalland; G. Johnson; A. Key; H. Lucas; J. McL. McGregor; J. Marsh; W. Millard; S. Norris; F. Northrop; J. H. Park; J. Payne; A. Percival; W. Reep; J. Reeves; J. A. Richardson; J. R. Riddell; E. Ridout; W. H. Roberts; A. H. Sadd; W. Sadler; W. H. J. Salt; G. Shaw; J. E. Singleton; J. Sinkings; G. F. Smith; L. C. F. Smith; W. F. Spikes; J. Stacey; C. H. Stevens; R. E. Thomas; W. B. Urwin; T. H. Venables; G. H. Wadsworth; F. A. Waumsley; F. J. Webb; B. Webster; G. H. Wheeler; F. Whiteley; A. J. Whitworth; H. Wilkinson; H. G. Wilson; W. Winter (£195 to £440 or £520).

Assist. Inspectors, W. J. Batchelder; J. L. Brockbank; A. S. Bright; H. Bryett; J. W. Burrows; F. W. Chambers; C. K. Clague; C. D. Forth; A. Horne, W. Jewsbury; L. Margerison; A. Mills; M. C. Morris; J. A. Munday; J. W. Page; G. E. Puttergill; S. A. Radcliffe; T. Reed; J. R. F. Robinson; S. Rossiter; C. S. Satterly; C. H. Settrington; E. W. Stanger; S. Steele; V. Taylor; W. T. Tregear; H. Vigrass; E. J. R. Walsh; T. R. Williams (£200-£400).

Secondary Schools Branch.

Principal Assist. Sec., The Hon. W. N. Bruce, C.B. (£1,200).

Assist. Secs., J. W. Mackail (£850-£1,000); R. P. Scott (Acting) (£800-£900).

Senior Examiners, E. E. Freehill; H. Graves; A. R. Guest; R. E. S. Hart; Sir W. M. T. Lawrence, Bt.; A. P. Oppé (£650-£800).

Junior Examiners, T. E. Ainger; F. W. Hubbard; A. Maxwell-Lyte; R. F. Young (£250-£600).

Inspectors of Secondary Schools.

Chief Inspector, W. C. Fletcher (£1,200).
Staff Inspectors, J. W. Headlam; R. P. Scott; F. Spencer; F. B. Stead (£800-£900).

Inspectors, P. A. Barnett (£900); E. M. Battiscombe; F. G. L. Bertram; J. J. R. Bridge; G. H. F. Cookson; A. Dufton; S. F. Dufton; E. R. Edwards; G. T. Hankin; L. S. Lloyd; J. A. McMichael; D. A. Macnaughton; C. J. Phillips; T. W. Phillips; D. R. Smith; T. A. Stephens; J. Strachan; W. R. Swain; F. E. A. Traves; W. E. Urwick; H. W. T. Wager; F. W. Westaway; R. W. White-Thomson (£400-£800).

Inspector of Music, A. Somervell* (part time) (£500).

Technological Branch.

Principal Assist. Secretary, E. K. Chambers, C.B. (£1,200).

* Also Inspector of Music in Training Colleges.

Assist. Secs., W. R. Davies, C.B.; R. E. Mitcheson; W. F. Sheppard (£850-£1,000).

Senior Examiners, R. R. Campbell; A. E. Cooper; H. E. Fass; H. W. P. L. Jameson (£650-£800).

Junior Examiners, A. T. Baines; H. A. S. Ferris; A. J. Finny; W. L. Galbraith; P. H. B. Ingles; H. B. Jenkins; C. J. Maslin; A. Ramsay; H. B. Wallis (£250-£600).

Inspectors of Technical Institutes and Evening Schools:

Chief Inspector, F. Pullinger, C.B. (£1,000).

Divisional Inspectors, W. J. Gannon; W. B. Hards; H. H. Hoffer; J. P. Laws; T. B. Shaw (£800-£900).

Staff Inspectors, G. A. Baxandall; A. Kahn; A. Schwartz; A. E. Zimmern (£800-£900).

Inspectors, A. Abbott; H. E. Boothroyd; J. Brill; A. E. Corbett; C. H. Creasey; W. T. David; H. Davies; W. B. D. Edwards; A. Harris; G. W. Hefford; J. E. W. E. Hennessey; H. T. Holmes; G. McFarlane; A. Morley; J. O. Peet; W. W. F. Pullen; A. A. Rowse; C. F. Smith; F. H. Spencer; C. J. Stewart; A. E. H. Tutton; J. D. Wilson; G. H. Winstanley (£400-£800). (All branches of the Inspectorate assist in the inspection of Evening Schools.)

Inspectors of Schools of Art.

Chief Inspector, S. J. Cartlidge (£800-£900).

Inspectors, J. W. Allison; H. Allport; H. A. Bowler; A. Kidd; J. Lattimer; F. Suddards (£400-£800).

Assist. Inspector, F. W. Burrows (£200-£400).

Universities Branch, with Training of Teachers.

Principal Assist. Sec., H. F. Heath, C.B. (£1,200).

Medical Assessor, Sir G. Newman, M.D. (£300)*.

Assist. Secs., R. J. G. Mayor; J. G. Milne (£850-£1,000).

Senior Examiners, A. R. Guest; H. St. J. Thackeray (£650-£800).

Junior Examiners, J. B. Beresford; F. C. Greene; R. B. Howarth; A. H. Kidd; H. E. Mann; E. W. Sutton; R. S. Wood; S. H. Wood (£250-£800).

Inspectors of Training Colleges.

Staff Inspector, A. W. Newton† (£950).

Inspectors, Miss I. A. Dickson (£400-£500); H. Gordon† (£400-£800); G. H. B. Grindrod† (£900); J. E. Leaf† (£950); Miss R. L. Monkhouse (£200-£400); H. M. Richards† (£900); C. E. Theodosius† (£400-£800); H. Ward† (£950); Miss A. E. Wark (£200-£400).

Inspector of Drawing in Training Colleges, W. Scutt† (£400-£800).

Inspectors of Music, G. T. Shaw‡ (£400-£800); A. Somervell¶ (part time) (£500).

* Also Principal Assistant Secretary of the Medical Department and Chief Medical Officer.
† Also Divisional Inspector of Elementary Schools.

‡ Also Inspector of Elementary Schools.
§ Also Director of Special Inquiries and Reports.

|| Also Inspector of Music in Elementary Schools.

¶ Also Inspector of Music in Secondary Schools.

Office of Special Inquiries and Reports.

Director, H. F. Heath, C.B.* (£1,200).
Assist. Director, A. C. Curtis (Senior Examiner) (£650-£800).
Librarian, A. E. Twentyman (£300-£600).
Junior Examiner, E. G. Howarth (£250-£600).
Woman Clerks, Misses F. E. D. Green; L. Palmer; D. F. Shuckburgh (£100-£180).

Welsh Department.

Permanent Sec., A. T. Davies (£1,200).
Assist. Sec., J. L. Casson (£850-£1,000).
Senior Examiner, F. E. Douglas (£650-£800).
Junior Examiners, W. H. Fawkes; T. G. Roberts (£250-£600).
Higher Division Clerk, A. E. Thomas (£150-£500).
Chief Inspector, O. Edwards (£1,200).
Inspectors, J. Bancroft; W. Edwards; R. E. Hughes; D. E. Jones; H. Price; L. J. Roberts; B. B. Skirrow; W. Williams (£400-£800 or £850).
Junior Inspectors, W. C. R. Johns; A. J. Jones; C. Rees; W. Roberts; I. Thomas; J. Thomas; G. P. Williams (£200-£400).
Sub-Inspectors, J. Bowen; J. Evans; J. E. Hooson; D. James; G. Jones; G. W. Matthews; R. Rhydderch; A. Taylor; D. Thomas; J. E. Wakeford; J. B. Williams (£195-£440 or £520).

Consultative Committee.

Chairman, The Rt. Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland.
Secretary, F. A. B. Newman (Junior Examiner) (£250-£600).

Woman Inspectors.

Chief Woman Inspector, The Hon. Maude Lawrence (£650).

Woman Inspectors, Misses I. A. Dickson†; K. Manley; H. Sillitoe; Mrs. M. Withiel (£400-£500); Misses E. J. Ahrons; K. M. Baines; A. S. Barratt; B. M. M. Barry; K. P. Baster; H. Bideleux; G. H. Borthwick; E. F. Boulton; C. L. Callis; C. E. Carpenter; L. N. A. Carson; E. Castell; R. D. Clarke‡; V. M. E. Collins; B. F. Cooke; E. L. Cuming; B. M. Cunningham; S. E. Davies; B. N. F. N. de Normann; M. E. Ellis; A. M. Fergusson; E. A. Ford; E. Greene; A. F. Harrington; K. M. Heale; H. M. Johnston; F. A. Jones; E. E. Kemble; M. Kennedy; A. E. E. Koetter; E. J. Langford; E. Loveday; E. P. McCall; E. F. G. McCutchan; A. F. Marks; R. L. Monkhouse†; E. Moore; M. M. Morris; R. A. Munday; M. Nicholson; J. H. Noble; N. M. Palmer†; M. J. Rowlands; E. Russell; C. F. Shearson; H. M. Spafford; L. E. Walter; A. E. Wark†; C. I. J. Wollaston (£200-£400).

Junior Inspectors.

A. B. Adams; J. H. Chadwick; J. Cooke; Sir R. C. M. Curtis, Bart.; J. J. Draper; W. C. R. Johns; T. Johnson; A. J. Jones;

P. Lavender; J. McInnes; T. J. M. More; C. Rees; J. B. Reynish; W. Roberts; J. G. Saltmarsh; I. Thomas; J. Thomas; F. G. Tryhorn; T. H. Vickers; T. H. H. Walrond; J. H. Whiteley; G. P. Williams (£200-£400).

Clerical Staff.

Clerk in Charge of the Accounts, J. B. Poore (£550-£700).

Assist. to do., E. Kirk (£360-£450 with an allowance of £50).

Heads of Clerical Sections, F. H. Bate; W. Binks; F. Bromwich; A. Cohen; F. W. C. T. Jaffray; W. J. Kemp; A. W. King; W. C. Mavnard; W. J. Moulton (£360-£450 or £500 with allowances of £50-£150).

Staff Clerks, J. T. Ball; F. Barber; H. W. Buckley; A. Burch; G. A. Burling; W. H. R. Dahm; F. G. Emler; G. F. Farmer; W. I. Fisher; F. J. Gardner; A. E. Garrard; J. F. Hubert; H. A. Josland; W. W. Kennerley; W. G. Lambert; W. R. J. McLean; A. H. Mare; A. Maslen; B. G. Mason; W. R. Mills; J. W. Minister; W. J. Payne; A. I. Pitman; W. W. Poole; J. G. Rhodes; A. T. Shorey; J. H. Smith; S. W. Steele; G. Stringer; G. B. Stubbs; C. A. West; E. G. Westell; T. W. W. Whetnall; W. Wright (£360-£450 or £500).

Minor Staff Clerks and Second Division Clerks (Higher Grade), F. J. Baldwin; W. C. Barber; L. J. Bayley; E. Biggs; A. Brown; F. H. Buss; W. W. Cook; A. R. Cordingley; W. F. Courridge; C. Crossland; F. J. Cullingford; H. J. Davies; R. H. Davies; E. J. C. Dighton; H. E. Down; T. W. Eames; J. Eastwood; C. K. Eley; T. Faint; J. F. Freeth; A. V. Fullerton; J. W. Garden; G. Green; G. F. Gribbin; C. E. Hain; W. H. Hare; R. J. Harry; P. V. Haynes; W. T. J. Hickman; A. J. Hill; J. W. Hughes (Book-keeper); J. S. Jackman; G. F. A. Jones; W. H. R. Light; J. P. Lloyd; A. E. Marshall; F. G. Martyn; J. A. Mauger; W. P. Millard; R. R. Nichol; P. Nixon; C. E. North; A. Orter; W. C. Putnam; J. L. Ribbons; J. Rickard; R. C. Roberts; W. Rogers; W. E. Shoemack; H. J. Stone; H. C. Tasker; W. R. Tompkins; W. B. Trethowan; J. Tucker; M. R. Viccajee (£250-£300 or £350).

Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington.

Director and Secretary, Sir Cecil H. Smith, LL.D. (£1,200-£1,500).

Junior Examiner, D. DuB. Davidson (£250-£600).

Sec. to the Advisory Council, H. A. Kennedy (£400-£600).

Sec. of Circulation Collections, J. Bailey (£900).

Keepers, A. F. Kendrick; G. H. Palmer; E. F. Strange, R.E.(Hon.); W. W. Watts, F.S.A. (£700-£800).

Assist. Keepers, C. S. Clarke; T. C. Grove; M. Hardie, A.R.E.; T. A. Leheldt; E. R. D. MacLagan; R. F. Martin; H. P. Mitchell; B. Rackham; P. G. Trendell; A. Van de Put; C. H. Wyld, M.R.A.S. (£520-£650).

Assistants (First Class), H. C. Andrews; C. T. P. Bailey; O. Brackett; A. J. D. Campbell; H. Clifford-Smith, F.S.A.; E. W. Denniss; A. J. Koop; B. S. Long (£300-£500).

* Also Principal Assistant Secretary of the Universities Branch.

† Inspector of Training Colleges.

‡ Inspector of Physical Exercises.

Asistants (Second Class), R. P. Bedford; B. S. Long; F. W. Stokes; A. E. J. Torrens (£150-£300).

The Science Museum and the Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology.

Secretary, F. G. Ogilvie, C.B., LL.D.

The Science Museum, South Kensington.

Director and Sec., F. G. Ogilvie, C.B., LL.D. (£1,200).

Seco. to the Advisory Council and Assist. to the Director, H. W. Dickinson, A.M.I.Mech.E. (£520-£650).

Keepers, H. G. Lyons, D.Sc., F.R.S.; T. F. Parkinson, A.R.C.S. (£700-£800).

Assist. Keepers, D. Baxandall, A.R.C.S.; L. W. Fulcher, B.Sc. (£520-£650).

Assistants (First Class), S. C. Bradford, B.Sc.; E. A. Forward, A.R.C.S.; G. L. Overton, A.R.C.S.; A. J. Spencer, A.M.I.Mech.E. (£300-£500).

Assistant (Second Class), G. Pinhorne, M.I.N.A. (£150-£300).

Geological Survey of Great Britain and Museum of Practical Geology, Jernyn Street, S.W.

Director of Survey and Museum, A. Strahan, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S. (£850-£1,000).

Assists. to Director, J. S. Flett, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.; G. W. Lamplugh, F.R.S. (£650-£750).

District Geologists, G. Barrow; I. C. Cantrill, B.Sc.; C. T. Clough; W. Gibson, D.Sc.; L. W. Hinxman; F. L. Kitchin, Ph.D. (£500-£600).

Petrographer, H. H. Thomas, B.Sc. (£500-£600).

Geologists, H. A. Allen; E. M. Anderson, B.Sc.; E. B. Bailey; C. E. N. Bromhead; R. G. Carruthers; C. H. Cunningham, B.Sc.; H. Dewey; C. H. Dinham; E. E. L. Dixon, B.Sc.; T. Eastwood, A.R.C.S.; R. DuB. Evans; W. B. R. King; G. W. Lee, D.Sc.; M. Macgregor; R. W. Pocock, B.Sc.; H. H. Read, B.Sc.; J. E. Richey; R. L. Sherlock, D.Sc.; B. Smith; C. B. Wedd; T. H. Whitehead, B.Sc.; G. V. Wilson, B.Sc.; D. A. Wray, B.Sc. (£120-£400).

Assist. Palæontologist, J. Pringle (£120-£400).

Museum.

Curator and Librarian, J. A. Howe, B.Sc. (£520-£650).

Assist. Librarian, C. V. Crook (£300-£500).

Assist. Curator, A. F. Hallimond (£150-£300).

Royal College of Art, South Kensington.

Principal and Head Master, A. Spencer, A.R.C.A. (£800).

Registrar and Deputy Head Master, C. D. Fitzroy (£400-£500).

Lady Superintendent, Vacant.

Professors, E. Lanteri (£500); W. R. Lethaby, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. (£500); G. E. Moira (part time) (£320); A. B. Pite, F.R.I.B.A. (£500); Sir Frank Short, R.A., P.R.E. (part time) (Super-numerary), £250.

Lecturer, B. A. Spencer, F.S.A. (£400).

Instructors, E. C. Alston; G. Haywood (£300).

The Welsh Department has been separately organised and officered since 1907.

The total estimated expenditure out of the Parliamentary Vote for the year ended March 31st, 1915, was £14,730,621.

Local Educational Authorities.

The elementary education of all children between the ages of 5 and 14 (with some exemptions) has been compulsory since 1880 and free since 1891. The Local Administrative Authorities for these purposes have been (since the Education Act of 1902) committees of the County, Borough, and Urban Councils. These committees include a minority of co-opted members, selected on grounds of their special knowledge of educational work. In July 1912 there were 289 such authorities in England and 29 in Wales.

The Cost of Public Education.

The total expenditure of the Local Education Committees in England alone for the year ended March 31st, 1912, may be analysed thus:—

	Higher Education only.	Total Expenditure.
	£	£
Loan charges	450,446	2,683,340
Elementary Schools	—	17,994,028
Higher Elementary Schools	—	92,287
Industrial and Special Schools	—	538,938
Secondary Schools and Pupil Teachers	1,232,203	—
Technical, Art, and Evening Schools	1,704,749	—
Training of Teachers	178,585	—
Aid to Students	520,118	—
Administration	241,699	1,199,791
Payments to Local Authorities	223,540	90,150
Medical Service	—	183,726
Provision of Meals	—	136,167
Other Expenses	149,634	32,600
Total	£4,700,977	22,951,032

For purchase of land, erection, extension and equipment of school premises, loans were raised to the extent of £1,672,849 for elementary and £796,886 for higher education.

In Wales the total expenditure was £2,088,833, of which £335,027 was for higher education. The amount raised on loans to provide and promote buildings was £364,144.

The receipts to meet these charges were obtained thus:—

	Higher Education only.	Total Receipts.
	£	£
Parliamentary Grants	1,096,425	10,833,406
Local Rates	1,796,424	11,930,447
Endowments	120,052	21,107
Fees	510,785	149,503
From Local Authorities	218,638	99,893
Other Receipts (not from rates)	—	85,915
Residue Grant	1,160,845	—
Total	£4,903,172	23,120,272

In Wales, parliamentary grants were £1,000,075; rates, £947,027; other receipts, £69,853. Total, £2,016,955.

Primary Education.

Elementary schools are of two kinds. "Council" schools are wholly provided and maintained by the Local Education Committees; undenominational Bible teaching only is given in these. In "Voluntary" schools, the premises for which have been erected and must be maintained by voluntary subscriptions, definite religious instruction is permitted, provision being made for the withdrawal of children whose parents object. In other respects the schools are equally controlled by the Education Committees, and share equally in the public funds. The difficulty in raising subscriptions to maintain the progressive standard of accommodation required by the Board of Education has brought about a continuous decline in the number of Voluntary schools, and a more than corresponding increase in the number of Council schools. The latest revision requires as the minimum for all new schools not less than 10 square feet of floor-space for each older child, and 9 square feet for each infant.

The number of public elementary schools maintained by the local education authorities on July 31st, 1913, was, in England alone, 19,100 schools, with accommodation for 6,399,809 scholars, and an average attendance of 4,995,739, or 88·86 per cent. of the average number on the registers. Of these, 7,140 were "Council" schools, with accommodation for 3,735,955; while 11,960 were "Voluntary" schools, with accommodation for 2,663,854. During the year ended on that date there was a net increase of 142 in the number of "Council" schools, and a net decrease of 82 in the number of "Voluntary" schools. In Wales the total number of schools was 1,867 (1,218 "Council," 649 "Voluntary"), with accommodation for 527,117 (421,950 and 105,167), and an average attendance of 399,918 or 87·22 per cent. of the average number on the registers. During the year the "Council" schools increased by 22, and the "Voluntary" schools decreased by 8.

The downward movement in the number of scholars under 5 continued in 1912-13, though at a diminished rate, the total being for England 292,226. The number of scholars between 5 and 12 again showed an increase, the total being 4,293,841, while an increase was also shown in the number of scholars over 12, who totalled 1,035,596. Taking the total of scholars of all ages, there was an increase of 3,633, as compared with an increase of 4,016 in the previous year, or, excluding those under 5, an increase of 10,456 as compared with 19,783 in the previous year. The percentage of average attendance, which was 88·03 in 1911-12, fell slightly to 88·86. In Wales the total number of scholars increased by 6,693, there being more under five years and also more over twelve years of age. The percentage of average attendance remains almost stationary at 87·22. Although the **Partial Exemption** system continues in a few areas, notably in Lancashire, the West Riding, and Bradford borough, the number of such scholars steadily decreased until 1912-13, when there was a small increase, the total being 71,718.

The teaching staff was made up as follows. In England only: Certificated teachers, 32,932 men and 66,412 women; uncertificated teachers, 43,343 men and 33,239 women; supplementary assistants, 11,916 women only; student-teachers, 476 men and 1,120 women. In Wales:

Certificated, 3,058 men and 3,611 women; uncertificated, 960 men and 4,343 women; supplementary, 1,557 (women only); student teachers, 65 men and 92 women.

Higher Elementary Schools.

These were first established in 1900; in 1905 a "new type" of school was introduced, and in 1910 these were becoming converted into "Central Schools," with either a commercial or an industrial bias, conducted under the ordinary conditions of the Code. The first intention of the higher elementary school was not to take the place of a secondary school, but to provide normally a three-years' "finishing" course for pupils remaining at school from the ages of 12 to 15 years. In practice, however, it has been found that the three-year course has been a reality for only a small proportion of those admitted, while as regards those who have attended for three and occasionally for four years the course of study pursued has been more appropriate for a secondary school. The total number of higher elementary schools in England and Wales on July 31st, 1913, was 52; average number on register 10,203.

Special Schools.

There existed in England and Wales on July 31st, 1913, 39 special schools for blind with accommodation for 2,405, 49 for deaf with accommodation for 4,375, 177 for mentally defective with accommodation for 13,523, 83 for physically defective with accommodation for 6,402, and 6 for epileptics with accommodation for 488. **Open-air and playground classes** are now conducted under several authorities; children selected from congested areas are sent in the summer for varying periods to **countryside or seaside schools**; while permanent open-air schools have been established in various centres. Up till March 1913, 101 Local Education Authorities had been authorised to spend money from the rates to provide food for necessitous school children. Instruction was given in cookery at 2,080 centres and 697 school courses; in laundry work at 785 centres and 126 courses; in housewifery at 225 centres and 48 courses; in these domestic subjects combined at 117 centres and 18 courses; in handicrafts at 1,121 centres and 275 courses; in light woodwork at 5 centres and 195 courses; in gardening at 13 centres and 2,750 courses; and in dairying at 6 centres and 11 courses.

Medical Inspection.

Most of the 324 local school authorities have undertaken a more or less systematic inspection of scholars by their medical officers for several years past. By the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, inspection of each scholar on admission to a public elementary school, and afterwards as the Board of Education may direct, was made **compulsory**. Power was also given to local authorities to "make such arrangements as may be sanctioned by the Board of Education for attending to the health and physical condition of the children." To assist the local authorities the Board established a **Medical Department**, with Dr. (now Sir) G. Newman as Chief Medical Officer. In his fifth annual report, Dr. Newman states that up to July 1913, school medical officers had been recognised in 303 of the areas. Medical inspection

tion was also in operation in the remaining 14 areas, though the medical officer had not been as yet approved. Assistant school medical officers were required in 184 areas, and altogether in England and Wales 1,111 qualified officials are in part or whole time medical service of the schools. Eighty-two women doctors, of whom two are principal officers, are engaged in this work; and 742 nurses (345 whole time) have been appointed to 241 areas. The total number of children estimated for inspection in England and Wales was 1,323,000.

In regard to treatment, there was a marked advance in direct action by Education Authorities during the year ended July 1913. In 199 areas the school nurses were engaged in duties of the nature of treatment. This was apart from the work of nurses attached to **School Clinics**, which were then in operation in 97 areas. At Bradford (the most completely equipped) 6,279 children were treated. The clinics vary greatly in equipment and in the diseases and defects treated. Some of the clinics are concerned only with dental work; others treat eyes, ears, nose, and minor skin diseases. London has an elaborate special scheme of its own. **Care Committees**, whose purpose is to follow up the work done in the schools, have been set up in several educational areas. In an increasing number of centres the work of the medical department has been linked with that of the Juvenile Labour Exchange, or a Central Care Committee; schools for mothers have been established; and instruction in "mothercraft" is now included in the curriculum of many schools.

Teachers and Training Colleges.

In the year 1912-13 there was approximately one certificated teacher for every 49 scholars in average attendance in England, and in Wales one for every 60 scholars. Rather less than one-third of the certificated teachers in England are men, and of these 72 per cent. were also trained; of the women certificated teachers 52 per cent. were trained. In Wales the percentage trained was 82 for men and 58 for women. Of uncertificated teachers there were 470 fewer men and 1,073 fewer women in England and 57 fewer men but 23 more women in Wales. Since 1911 important changes have been made by the Board of Education in the regulations for the training of teachers for elementary schools. Down to 1911 the maximum length of a student's course of training as recognised by the Board was three years. Since that year a University Institution possessing a department for the training of teachers has been allowed, subject to certain conditions, to claim grant for a four-year course. The first three years of such a course are to be devoted wholly or mainly to study in preparation for a degree, and the fourth year is to be devoted to professional training in preparation for the work of teaching in public elementary schools. This change was followed in 1913 by extensive alterations in the curriculum and examinations of the large number of students taking a two years' course, their main object being, first, to give the training colleges a large measure of freedom in adapting the curriculum to the needs of individual students; and, secondly, by lightening and simplifying the course in academic subjects to increase the time available for professional training. The

supply of certificated and uncertificated teachers for elementary schools is derived in the main from those young persons who have been recognised either as pupil-teachers or as bursars under the Board's regulations. The number of these has diminished in the most alarming manner during the last six years. From 8,714 in 1908-9 the number had become 4,486 in 1912-13. The causes of the decline are complex, varying from district to district, and being different in town and country and for men and women. The Board have proposed remedies for the deficiency of teachers, and these remedies fall under three heads: (a) the development of rural pupil-teachership on improved lines; (b) further assistance by the State to meet the expenses incidental to preliminary education where the bursar system is applicable; (c) the encouragement and assistance of schemes other than the bursar and pupil-teacher system for bringing recruits into the profession. **Training Colleges** for teachers were voluntary, denominational institutions, unaided by the State till 1890, when colleges of a non-residential character were first "recognised" at various universities. Since 1902 the Board of Education has offered large grants to Local Educational Committees for the provision of training colleges, and there are now available in England and Wales some 13,050 places, of which 8,178 are open to all candidates, irrespective of denominational considerations. Out of 5,456 students presented for final examination qualifying for certificated teachers in 1913, there passed 5,171. There were 122 who completed a three-year training course, and of these 82 passed final examinations for degrees.

National Union of Teachers.

The National Union of Teachers was founded 1870. **Objects:** (1) to promote the spread of education; (2) to bring practical knowledge to bear on educational legislation; (3) to unite the school teachers in a strong professional organisation; (4) to watch the interests and advance the welfare of schools and teachers. The Union provides legal advice, defence, and assistance for its members, professional advice and protection against unjust management or inspection of schools. Its organ is the *Schoolmaster*. **Conferences** are annually held at Easter. The forty-fifth annual conference was held at Lowestoft, April 13th to 16th, 1914, the President being Mr. W. B. Steer, of Derby (1915 Conference at Blackpool; Pres., Mr. C. W. Crook, of Tottenham). The Union now has 88,376 members; its income for 1912-13 was £45,061, with a Legal Assistance Fund of £8,716 and a Parliamentary Fund of £7,972. The N.U.T. Examinations Board conducts commercial examinations annually and issues teachers' diplomas in various subjects. There are a **Provident Society**, **Benevolent Fund**, **Orphan Fund**, and **Orphan Homes** in connection with the Union. Over £25,000 is raised yearly for benevolent purposes. Sec., Sir James Yoxall, M.A., M.P. **Offices**, 67 and 71, Russell Square, W.C.

Societies.

National Education Association, established in '89 to promote a system of national education which shall be efficient, progressive, unsectarian, and under popular control. Its constitution and policy are controlled by a

council of 300 members, which is elected annually by the subscribers, branches, and affiliated bodies. President, Rt. Hon. Lord Sheffield; Chairman of Executive Committee, J. Massie, M.A.; Secretary, A. J. Mundella. Offices, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.

British and Foreign School Society, instituted in 1808. The income for 1913 was £37,511. President, Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland; Secretary, W. Prydderch Williams. Offices, 114, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.

Secular Education League, Secretary, H. Snell, 19, Buckingham Street, W.C.

Secondary Education.

See PUBLIC SCHOOLS, UNIVERSITIES, and HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The Secondary Schools Branch of the Board of Education was formally constituted on April 1st, 1903. It began in a very small way, but its growth has been continuous and rapid. A strong body of Secondary School Inspectors has been created, and inspects, besides the grant-aided schools, a large number of others which seek recognition for efficiency. The branch administers nearly three-quarters of a million of public money, of which over half a million goes in direct grant to secondary schools as such. Grants are paid as follows: £2 for each scholar between 10 and 12 on the first day of the school year who had been for at least 2 years under instruction in a public elementary school previously; £5 on account of each scholar between 12 and 18 on the first day of the school year.

On July 31st, 1913, there were in England alone 898 grant-aided schools, of which all but 46 are free from denominational religious restrictions, are under effective popular control, and are open as regards a certain number of places (usually 25 per cent.) without payment of fee to children from the public elementary schools. The remaining 46 schools are in receipt of grant upon a lower scale through failure to meet one or more of these conditions, which were laid down in the Regulations for 1909-10. The number of pupils receiving instruction in secondary schools on the Board's grant list in 1912-13 was 158,832, of whom 85,110 were boys. These were taught by 9,126 teachers, of whom 5,411 were graduates. There were 110 schools not on the grant list, but recognised as efficient, and in these were educated 12,092 boys and 8,134 girls. As to curriculum, the Board now discourages early specialisation and insists on a sound general education up to the age of 16 at least. In Wales there were 112 secondary schools on the grant-aided list, all of which secured the higher grant by compliance with the Regulations of 1909-10. Many of these schools offer more than 25 per cent. of free places.

Associations and Societies.

Head Masters' Conference (1870), representing about 115 of the chief endowed schools of the country. The object of the Conference is the discussion of educational questions which affect such schools as are in close connection with the older universities. Sec., W. A. Evans, 12, King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.

Incorporated Association of Head Masters—Assist. Sec., H. Bendall, M.A., 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools—Sec., J. G. Lamb, M.A., 35, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

Association of Head Mistresses (Incorporated '06)—Sec., Miss Ruth Young, 61, Great Ormond Street, W.C.

Incorporated Association of Assistant Mistresses in Public Secondary Schools ('84), 23, Berners Street, W.—Sec., Miss K. Andrews, 30, Clancricarde Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, W.

Teachers' Guild ('85)—General Sec., Frank Fairman, M.A., 74, Gower Street, W.C.

Association of University Women Teachers, Incorporated—Sec., Miss Gruner, 59, Cambridge Street, Hyde Park, W.

Froebel Society—Chairman of the Council, Claude G. Montefiore; Sec., Miss L. C. Courtenay, 4, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions—Hon. Sec., J. Paley Yorke, 55, Fife Avenue, Upper Clapton, N.

Workers' Educational Association (founded August 1903), to promote the higher education of working people primarily by the extension of University teaching. Gen. Sec., Albert Mansbridge, 14, Red Lion Square, W.C.

Joint Scholarships Board—Sec., H. Bendall, M.A., 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Federal Council of Secondary School Associations—Sec., H. Bendall, M.A., 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre, for promoting Study of the French Language and Literature, Sackville House, 7, Red Lion Square, W.C.

Technical Institutions, Schools of Art, Evening Schools.

There were in England and Wales, in 1912-13, 26 technical institutions, and grant was made on account of 1,246 students. Eight Royal Exhibitions (Art), 20 Royal Scholarships (Science), 4 Whitworth Scholarships, 30 Whitworth Exhibitions, and other art and science scholarships were awarded.

The Board issued in 1913 new regulations applicable to Junior Technical Schools, Schools of Nautical Training and University Tutorial Classes, for the organisation of full-time courses intended as a preparation for entering a definite employment at or about the ages of 15 or 16. The Board of Education also holds examinations in science and technology. These were held in 1913 at 446 centres; there were 2,164 candidates for the Higher Examinations, of whom 1,255 failed, 212 passed with distinction, and 697 passed. For the Lower Examinations there were 6,784 candidates, of whom 2,903 failed and 3,881 passed. The examinations in art, the first of a new series, are of a very comprehensive character, dealing respectively with drawing, painting, modelling, pictorial design, and industrial design, and are intended to meet the needs of students who have reached a fairly advanced level in their studies.

THE EDUCATION WORK OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

By the Education (London) Act, 1903, the Education Act, 1902, was, with a few modifications, applied to London; and the control of all education, primary and secondary, passed into the hands of the London County Council as the Education Authority on May 1st, 1904. Before that date the administration of education in London was divided between different bodies. The School Board for London, which was established in 1870, was responsible for the provision of public elementary schools to meet the needs of the population so far as they were not met by the existing voluntary schools. As regards the voluntary schools, the School Board exercised no control except to see that children attended regularly. The various managers of the schools dealt directly with the central authority, the Board of Education, in all matters relating to the organisation of the schools, the inspection of the work of the schools, and the receipt of the Government grant. Meanwhile the London County Council, acting through its Technical Education Board, was responsible for the supervision of technical education, and was also brought into close relations with secondary and university education.

By the Education Acts of 1902 and 1903 the London County Council was made the local education authority responsible for all branches of education. In the field of elementary education it took over the whole of the work of the School Board for London, and also became responsible for maintaining the voluntary schools in a state of efficiency. The managers of the voluntary schools (now known as the non-provided schools) ceased to occupy the position which they had hitherto held towards the Board of Education. Government grants in respect of these schools became payable to the County Council, and the Council became responsible for the payment of the salaries of the teachers, using the rates, so far as necessary, to supplement the amount received from the Government. The whole of the elementary education of London was thus brought within the purview of one local authority, who were entrusted with the duty of supervising the curricula in all the schools and testing the efficiency of the work by its own inspectors. The County Council has emphasised this unification of the work of the two sets of schools by adopting a Standing Order that no difference shall be made in administration between the provided (or Council) schools and the non-provided (formerly Voluntary) schools, except so far as difference in method of treatment is required by statute.

As regards higher education, the County Council carries on all the powers which it formerly exercised under the Technical Instruction Acts, and in addition has received greatly increased powers which entrust it with the duty of providing out of the rates such secondary and technical education as is necessary to supplement any existing provision and of co-ordinating all forms of education from the elementary school to the University.

For the discharge of these important functions, the Council was required by the Education Acts to appoint an Education Committee, which should consist partly of members of the County Council and partly of other persons, including women. The Education Committee, thus appointed, consists of 50 members, of

whom 38 are members of the Council and 12 are co-opted. (For members of the Committee, see under LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, p. 93.)

In order to carry out the various branches of work, the Committee have appointed 9 Sub-Committees, which are composed of from 7 to 17 members. The Sub-Committees meet, as a rule, once a week during the time when the Council is sitting. Their meetings are conducted in private, and they present their reports weekly to the Education Committee, which sits in public every Wednesday at the County Hall, Spring Gardens. Those matters which the Education Committee are unable to deal with themselves are reported to the weekly meeting of the London County Council for ratification. The question of the amount of responsibility which the Council should delegate to the Education Committee has received very careful consideration. In general, it may be said that the Education Committee are empowered to deal with matters of ordinary current administration which fall within the objects provided for in the annual estimates, while the Council reserves to itself the right to deal with all matters that are new in principle or involve expenditure which has not been specifically sanctioned in the estimates. On matters of this nature the Finance Committee have the duty of reporting concurrently to the Council.

The London County Council spends annually about six millions on education—£5,000,000 on elementary and £1,000,000 on higher education. The receipts from Government grant and other sources amount to about £1,750,000; the rest of the cost falls on the ratepayers. The rate for education purposes is given on p. 93.

Schools and Institutions controlled by the Council.

The following table shows the number of schools under the control of the Council:

1. Elementary Education:	
(a) Elementary schools—	
L.C.C. or provided schools	573
Non-provided schools	364
	937
(b) Special schools for blind, deaf, physically and mentally defective children	148
(c) Industrial schools	12
	Total for elementary education
	1,097
2. Higher Education:	
(a) Secondary schools	20
(b) Training colleges	6
(c) Technical institutes and schools of art	17
(d) Evening schools and centres	273
	Total for higher education
	317
	Total for elementary and higher education
	1,414

In addition to directly maintaining the schools referred to above, the Council, as the authority charged with the duty of supplying or aiding the supply of education other than elementary and of promoting the general co-ordination of all forms of education in the County of London, subsidises by means

of grants in aid of building, equipment, or general maintenance a large number of educational institutions in London, viz. the University of London, the schools of the University, secondary schools, polytechnics, technical institutes, schools of art and other institutions. Under the schemes of administration of these institutions and by virtue of its powers under Schedule I. (9) of the Education (London) Act, 1903, the Council is enabled to appoint representatives on the governing bodies. By these means the Council is brought into close relation with the institutions and is enabled to carry out the duty imposed upon it by the Education Acts of 1902 and 1903.

Instruction in Elementary Schools.

The total number of teachers employed by the Council in its various institutions is about 20,000. The salaries bill for teachers in elementary schools alone amounts to about £2,600,000 per annum. In the Council's own elementary schools there is one assistant teacher for every 40 children. The total number of children on the roll of the public elementary schools is 736,260, of whom 567,347 are on the rolls of the London County Council schools and 150,249 on the roll of non-provided schools. In addition there are 12,642 children on the rolls of central schools, 4,704 on the rolls of higher-grade schools, and 180 on those of open-air schools. The instruction given in the elementary schools comprises the following subjects, which are prescribed by the regulations of the Board of Education: the English language, handwriting, arithmetic, drawing, observation lessons and nature study, geography, history, singing, hygiene and physical training, domestic subjects. Considerable freedom is now allowed to head teachers in organising the curricula in the various subjects, but their methods and work are subject to the inspection both of the Board of Education and of the London County Council. Open-air schools, classes in playgrounds, school journeys and visits to places of educational interest are among the more recent developments. Arrangements are made to provide, as far as possible, that all boys during their last two years at school shall receive instruction in manual training, and all girls in their last two years instruction in

domestic economy (cookery, dressmaking, and laundry work). Sufficient accommodation, however, has not yet been provided to enable this policy to be fully carried out.

Physical Welfare of Children.

In consequence of the adoption by the Council of sect. 3 of the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906, the Council has appointed a **Children's Care Committee** for each public elementary school in London, and also 27 local associations in various districts. The duties of the School Care Committees are generally to befriend the children, and to carry on the work of selection of necessitous children in connection with the provision of school meals. The local associations deal with the actual feeding arrangements and discuss general questions arising in connection with the care of the child. All parents whose children are in receipt of school meals are notified of their liability under sect. 2 (1) of the Act with regard to the recovery of the cost of food supplied. The School Care Committees are also assisting in the Council's work under sect. 12 (1) of the Children Act, 1908, relating to cruelty to children. The number of necessitous children fed during the maximum week of the school year 1912-13 was 44,954. The number is considerably less during the spring, summer, and autumn. The average cost of each meal, including the charge for preparation and service, is 2d. The extended powers which are conferred on local authorities by the Children Act, 1908, have strengthened the hands of the Council in promoting the physical and moral welfare of the children who attend the elementary schools. As regards the physical welfare of the children, the powers conferred by the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, have enabled the Council to organise more fully than before a system of medical inspection of children, and the Council now has a staff of 84 doctors and 69 nurses at work in the schools. Arrangements have been made with certain London hospitals to provide for the medical treatment of the children who are shown by the inspection to be in need of treatment.

The names of the principal officers of the Council engaged in educational administration are given on p. 93.

EDUCATION IN SCOTLAND.

In Scotland, education is under the control of a Committee of Council on Education consisting of—

The Lord President of the Council; The Right Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, M.P., Secretary for Scotland (Vice-President); The Right Hon. Viscount Haldane; Lord High Chancellor; The First Lord of the Treasury; The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; The Right Hon. Lord Reay, K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; The Right Hon. Lord Shaw; The Right Hon. Lord Strathclyde; The Right Hon. R. Munro, K.C., M.P. (Lord Advocate).

Secretary, Sir John Struthers, K.C.B., LL.D. (£1,200-£1,500).

Assistant Secretaries, G. Macdonald, F.B.A., LL.D. (in Edinburgh), and G. W. Alexander (£800-£1,200).

Senior Examiner, W. H. W. Cornish (£650-£800).—Junior do., F. H. Lindsay (£250-£600).

Counsel, J. H. Millar (£250).—Accountant and Chief Clerk, G. L. Apperson, I.S.O. (£600-£750).

Senior Clerks, P. H. Atkin, F. J. Armstrong, H. J. Macartney, L. McQuibban (seconded), A. S. Lamb (acting) (£450-£600).

Staff Clerks, J. W. Perks (£360-£550); W. B. Fryer, F. Wray, H. W. Harris, A. Luffingham, J. L. Stewart, C. J. Hall, C. E. Down (acting) (£360-£450).—Accountant (Edinburgh), R. Gentle (£600).

Senior Chief Inspector, J. L. Robertson, LL.D. Chief Inspector, D. M. Fraser, F. R. Jamieson, J. M. Wattie, J. C. Smith (each £900).

Inspectors, A. Lobban, D. S. Macnair, Ph.D., A. D. Thomson, D. Litt., F. W. Young, J. T. Ewen, A. D. Millar, J. A. Macdonald, J. Clark, W. E. Philip, W. W. McKechnie, G. Andrew, C. J. N. Fleming, W. G. Fraser, F. W. Michie, W. Stewart, D.Sc., T. B. M. Lamb, W. Menzies, C. H. Rankine, A. C. Smith, D. H. Crawford,

J. H. Murray, A. Lang, N. H. Patrick, Ph.D. (£400-£800).

Offices, Dover House, Whitehall, London; and 14, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

The Local Education Authorities for Scotland are **School Boards**, popularly elected. The Education (Scotland) Act of 1908 provided for the assimilation of the franchise to that for the Parish Councils and also gave the Scotch Education Department power under certain conditions to combine school board districts. Several such combinations have already been effected. Co-operative action is taken through **Burgh and County Committees** on Secondary Education, and (for the training of teachers) through **Provincial Committees** instituted in connection with the four Scottish Universities. The Act of 1908 gave to School Boards further responsibilities and powers for securing the health and well-being of children of school age, and placed upon them new and far-reaching duties in relation to young people who have left school and entered upon employment. On March 31st, 1913, schemes of medical inspection were in operation in all the large urban districts and in nearly all county districts. The Edinburgh School Board has made marked success in using powers to aid parents of children leaving school in the choice of their future employment.

Schools are now classed as Primary, Intermediate, and Secondary.

The total income of the 952 School Boards for the year ended Whitsunday 1913 was £4,278,062; of which £1,891,289 represented rates; £1,859,411 grants from the Scotch Education Department; £343,209 loans; £105,374 school fees and books sold; £19,608 endowments.

The total net ordinary expenditure was £4,309,029, of which £2,430,513 was required for salaries of teachers and retiring allowances; £611,216 for other expenses of school maintenance; £139,020 for administration; and £550,685 for interest on and repayment of loans.

Voluntary Schools (chiefly Roman Catholic) had an income of £443,681, of which £264,348 was derived in grants from the Department; £56,337 from school fees and other sources; £45,423 from endowments; and £21,303 from voluntary contributions. The total expenditure on these schools was £451,027, of which £137,616 was for secondary schools.

Primary and Higher Grade Schools.

During the year ending August 31st, 1913, in these schools there were 845,879 scholars on the register. For the second time the number showed a decline on the preceding year, due to emigration and declining birth-rate. Of these 21,683 were between 14 and 15, and 8,138 above 15. These figures include 25,372 scholars in 194 **Higher Grade Schools** or Departments, of whom 17,243 were under 15, while 1,485 were over 17. The average attendance for the whole number was 89·13 per cent., and for

the Higher Grade Schools taken separately, 93·88. The **Higher Grade Schools** provide a regularly organised course of instruction extending over at least three years, and possess a correspondingly more numerous staff and special equipment. The average attendance at first year's course was 10,655, at second year's course 7,563, and at courses beyond second year 6,599.

Of the 20,592 teachers employed in 1913 (excluding 19 pupil teachers), 19,906 were certificated, and 14,555 were also trained. The others had qualified by the **certificate examination**, which is now only retained as a temporary expedient for the benefit of the present uncertificated assistant teachers, whose number has dwindled to 646, of whom only 291 (having been employed before '96) will be entitled to serve after 1914.

Secondary and Technical Education.

Secondary education in Scotland is controlled by 6 Burgh and 32 County Secondary Education Committees, who administer funds provided under the Education (Scotland) Act, 1908. Their total income for 1912-13 was £133,008. The amount received from the Department was £110,186. Payments from School Boards towards the cost of medical inspection reached £9,034; from school managers for services of special teachers £10,381 was obtained; and the Department's grant under the Continuation Class Code was £1,888. The expenditure of the Committees reached £127,242. The heaviest expenditure is on **Bursaries**, to enable scholars in the thinly populated districts to attend the secondary schools established at various centres. In the year ended May 15th, 1913, £65,016 was spent upon bursaries by the Secondary Education Committees; and to this may be added £65,000 for the same purpose from separate endowment funds, administered sometimes through the Committees and sometimes by independent governors. A large proportion of those who pass the Qualifying Examination for a Bursary do not proceed to the further stages, though the percentage of those who do so increases. In the year ended Aug. 31st, 1913, 66,728 passed the Qualifying Examination; 5,088 secured the Intermediate Certificate; and 1,739 took the Leaving Certificate. The last figure is considerably in advance of any previously reached. The number of **Higher Grade Schools** or Departments was reduced by one in 1913 to 193, but the accommodation was increased, and there was an average daily attendance of 24,817.

Continuation Classes were also stimulated by the Act of 1908. Attendance at a Day School or a Continuation Class is compulsory up to the age of 16. In the year 1912-13, some 145,000 students in 2,091 classes qualified for grants. In association with these classes, **Central Institutions** (Technical, Art, Agricultural, Nautical, Commercial, Veterinary, and Domestic) are at work.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

In Ireland, elementary education is under the control of twenty **Commissioners of National Education**, with an office in Marlborough Street, Dublin. **Resident Commissioner**, Rt. Hon. W. J. M. Starkie, M.A., Litt.D., LL.D. (£1,500). **Joint Secretaries**, P. E. Lemass, I.S.O. (£850-£1,000), and W. J. Dilworth, M.A. (£800). **Accountant**, D. Frizell (£800).

Chief Inspectors, J. McNeill, B.A., and T. P. O'Connor, B.A. (£750-£800).

For secondary education there are the **Intermediate Education Board**, **The Endowed Schools Commissioners** (Chairman, Very Rev. J. M. Hamilton, D.D.; Sec., Stanislaus Murphy, LL.B., B.L.; Clerk, T. P. Craig), and the **Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction**.

Elementary Education.

The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, in the 70th report, state that on Jan 1st, 1913, there were 8,289 schools in operation, with an average of 699,945 pupils on the register, and an average daily attendance of 512,862, of whom 18,271 were above 15 years of age. The daily attendance showed an average of 72·5 per cent. of the number on the register. The religious denominations of the pupils were: Roman Catholics, 511,641, or 74·74 per cent.; the late Established Church, 81,161, or 11·85 per cent.; Presbyterians, 76,393, or 11·16 per cent.; Methodists, 8,701, or 1·27 per cent.; other denominations, 6,738, or 0·98 per cent. In 1,680 schools under Roman Catholic teachers exclusively, 4·8 per cent. of the pupils are Protestants; in 708 schools under Protestant teachers exclusively, 7·3 per cent. of the pupils are Catholics; and in 49 schools under Roman Catholic and Protestant teachers conjointly, 56·9 of the pupils are Roman Catholics and 43·1 per cent. Protestants. There are 5,848 schools attended solely by one denomination; 4,328 schools with 375,102 pupils being Roman Catholic, and 1,520 schools with 115,893 pupils Protestant. Exclusive of Model and Poor-Law Union Schools (where the management is official), there are 7,383 under clerical management and 708 under lay management. Besides the ordinary schools, there are 30 model schools, with an average of 9,051 pupils on the rolls and a daily attendance of 7,002. Convent and Monastery Schools number 314, with an average of 98,501 pupils on the rolls and an average daily attendance of 74,941. 121 Workhouse Schools were in operation, with 3,147 on the rolls and an average attendance of 2,719. Grants amounting to £8,653 were made to 350 Evening Schools, in which most of the pupils are over 14 years of age, and many are adults.

The gross total of teachers was 15,533, of whom 7,851 were principals, 5,182 assistants, and the rest junior assistant mistresses, work-mistresses, and industrial teachers. This number does not include convent and monastery teachers, and the teachers of workhouse schools. The percentage of trained teachers to the total was 68·5. There are 7 Training Colleges receiving grants.

The aggregate expenditure on the schools from all sources was £1,668,424, giving an average of £3 5s. 7d. for each child in attendance.

Of this amount, £139,578 was received from local sources. The grants to training colleges amounted to £63,921. The National Commissioners have complained for some years that the Treasury grant is wholly inadequate, more especially in respect of the building and improvement of the national schoolhouses. While the proportion of trained teachers continue to increase, the number of schools and of scholars still declines. During 1912 the Irish language was taught in 2,576 schools, and bilingual instruction was given in 202. There are no higher-grade schools in Ireland.

Secondary Education.

The Agriculture and Technical Instruction Act of 1899 (62 & 63 Vict. c. 50) created a Department which takes the place of the Science and Art Department, as far as Ireland is concerned, both in administering the grant for Science and for Art, and more especially in taking charge of technical instruction.

A Board of twenty Commissioners of Education (ten appointed by the Lord Lieutenant and ten by Local Boards of Education) administer certain educational endowments, which produced in 1913 a total revenue of £6,220. The commissioners had at disposal, with previous balances, altogether £8,095. The major portion of the fund is derived from the Ulster Royal School Endowments, under which are benefited 12 colleges with a total accommodation for 1,436 and a total on the rolls of 714.

The Intermediate Education Board is an examination and inspection Board, administering a large original endowment and an annual income derived from Local Taxation Duties. The Assistant Commissioners are W. F. Butler, M.A., and W. A. Houston, M.A. Offices, 1, Hume Street, Dublin. During 1914, 6,346 boys and 3,830 girls—total 10,176—presented themselves for examination held at 277 centres. There passed 3,715 boys and 2,330 girls—total 6,045: a percentage of 58·5 boys, 60·8 girls, 59·4 boys and girls. The income of the Board was to a large extent formerly derived from a share of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties. These declined so heavily that since 1909 the deficiency has been made up by the Treasury to the figure £46,566, at which the revenue stood in that year. This was the smallest income for the decade, and the Commissioners are pressing for larger grants.

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman.

Private Sec., M. Heseltine (£150).

Vice-Chairman, Sir R. L. Morant, K.C.B.

Members, J. Smith Whitaker, M.R.C.S.; Sir J. Struthers, K.C.B.; the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies; the Chairmen of the Commissions.

Legal Member and Legal Adviser, Sir Claude Schuster (£1,500).

Financial Member and Financial Adviser, H. N. Bunbury, C.B. (£1,200).

Chief Actuary, A. W. Watson (£1,500).

Actuaries, S. J. H. W. Allin, J. Buchanan, G. Gillies, W. R. Jarman, J. G. Kyd, J. W. Thompson (£550-£700).

Assist. Actuaries, V. P. A. Derrick, G. S. W.

Epps, P. N. Harvey, A. Henry, C. W. S. Jamieson (£350-£500).

THE ENGLISH COMMISSION.

Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Chairman, Sir R. L. Morant, K.C.B. (£2,000).

Private Sec., J. S. Eagles.

Deputy Chairman, J. Smith Whitaker, M.R.C.S. (£1,500).

Commissioners, T. Neill, D. J. Shackleton, J. L. Stead, Miss Mona Wilson (each £1,000).

Legal Member, Sir Claude Schuster.

Financial Member, H. N. Bunbury, C.B.

Secretary, J. Anderson (£1,000).

Secretariat.

Assist. Secs., L. G. Brock, J. A. Salter, S. P. Vivian (£850-£1,000).

Senior Clerks, J. R. Brooke, E. Hackforth, R. W. Harris, A. Woodgate (£600-£800).

Junior Clerks, J. N. Beckett, J. S. Eagles, A. Gray, R. E. Harwood, M. Heseltine, L. Infeld, P. A. Koppel, T. Lindsay, F. G. McGibney, H. A. de Montmorency, J. Rae, W. L. Rind, E. L. Shoetensack, A. W. St. C. Tisdall (£200-£500).

Principal Clerks, J. G. Bell, W. H. Dawson, C. F. A. Hore, R. C. Richards, C. M. Wynne (£550-£700).

Clerks (1st Class), H. W. Anderson, E. W. Baynes, C. E. Coward, J. N. Dark, C. G. Evans, G. G. Fiddes, H. Greer, H. S. Hunter, J. A. Pearce-Edgumbe, J. Poyser, P. N. Russell, W. Sutherland, H. W. V. Williams, E. F. Wise (£350-£500).

Staff Clerks, H. J. Glanville (£400-£500), J. A. Cuthforth, W. T. Fitzgerald, E. W. H. Harbour, R. A. Nursey, A. Sharp, T. W. Sissons (£300-£400).

Comptroller-General's Department.

Deputy Comptroller, E. J. Strohmer.

Accountants, A. C. Hayward, J. A. Heaton, J. McK. Hendrie, S. H. G. Hughes, W. G. Hunter, G. W. Jeffrey, G. A. Taylor, J. Y. Watt (£550-£700).

Assist. Accountants, S. C. Alford, P. F. Atkin, A. H. Carter, J. Chown, R. K. Cowperthwaite, I. P. Crowther, J. C. Dixon, S. M. Gregory, R. T. Hogg, R. P. James, H. B. Lidstone, G. S. Mackay, P. H. Maggs, F. Noble, P. W. Phillips, A. G. Roberts, R. J. Smith, S. J. Tyack, L. N. Ure (£350-500).

Staff Clerk, A. T. Moore (£300-£400).

Supt. of Female Staff, A. H. Pope (£210-£260).

Professional Staff.

Solicitor, M. L. Gwyer (£1,000).

Legal Assistants, W. H. S. Garnett, E. MacGowan (£600-£800).

Law Clerks, E. J. Maude, H. C. Talbot (£400-£550).

Principal Medical Officer, G. F. McCleary, M.D. (£1,000).

Medical Officers, E. W. Adams, Miss B. M. Cunningham, J. Pearse, W. V. Shaw (£500-£800).

Outdoor Staff.

Chief Inspector, E. A. Gowers (£1,000).

Chief Woman ditto, M. M. A. Ward (£400-£550).

Divisional Inspectors, P. R. T. Ashton, E. G. Bearn, G. W. Brake, F. N. Curtis-Bennett, S. A. Guest, W. T. Ivimey, A. Macfarlane, F. J. Matheson, J. J. Moynihan, W. F. Shinn (£550-£700).

Inspectors: Male, F. B. Alcock, J. C. Arnold, N. B. Batterbury, C. E. Brackenbury, F. C. Brook, T. A. Brook, H. W. Bromby, F. Bryan, L. E. Buncher, J. G. Christopher, W. R. C. Clarke, A. H. Eady, J. W. Evans, T. M. Evans, R. J. Foot, E. G. Francis, T. A. Gailey, C. H. J. Garland, T. Gibson, G. E. Gladstone, H. T. Griffith, E. Holmes, O. W. Holstins, T. Jameson, C. B. Jeaffreson, S. M. Jessop, K. Loader, S. S. Lockhart, F. G. Mackereth, J. N. P. Mackie, W. Milledge, F. Morton, A. W. Neville, G. Ormsby, G. M. Robinson, A. C. Scott, J. H. Sinkinson, H. L. T. West, F. C. Wheeler, G. Wigglesworth (£350-£500).

Female, J. J. Brown, M. M. Dalglish, E. M. Gardner, E. A. McCleverty, M. B. Murby, A. E. Otter, E. E. Page, E. G. Roe, H. Todd, E. G. Woodgate (£300-£400).

IRISH COMMISSION.

Pembroke House, Upper Mount St., Dublin.

Chairman, Joseph A. Glynn (£1,500).

Private Sec., J. B. Shortt (£100).

Deputy Chairman, W. S. Kinnear (£1,200).

Commissioners, W. J. Maguire, Mrs. M. L. Dickie (£1,000); the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.

Secretary, J. Houlihan (£850-£1,000); Assist. ditto, P. Kent (£550-£700).

Accountant, D. P. Gallagher (£550-£700).

First-Class Clerks and Assist. Accountants, J. Duffy, V. J. Fielding, J. E. Finn, W. R. Maconkey, J. A. McCarron, A. F. J. Moran, C. J. Murphy (£350-£500).

Medical Officers, J. O'Donoghue, C. Dickson (£550-£700); Assist. ditto, S. O'Beirn (£100-£350).

Legal Adviser, H. Horan (£500-£600).

Outdoor Staff.

Chief Inspector, C. H. Darley (£550-£700).

Inspectors, J. Cassidy, S. Clandillon, F. Guy, T. Roche, W. Walker (£350-£500); Mrs. N. H. Walker (£300-£400).

SCOTTISH COMMISSION.

83, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Chairman, Sir James Leishman (£1,800).

Private Sec., J. B. Jackson (£100).

Deputy Chairman, J. C. McVail, M.D. (£1,200).

Commissioners, J. McNicol, Miss M. M. Paterson (£1,000); the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.

Secretary, J. Jeffrey (£850-£1,000).

Medical Officers, J. R. Currie, M.D.; G. M. Cullen, M.D. (£500-£800).

Assist. Sec., H. L. F. Fraser (£550-£700).

Accountant, J. Stewart Seggie (£550-£700).

Head of Intelligence Branch, A. Newlands (£550-£700).

Legal Adviser, J. M. Vallance (£550-£700).

First-Class Clerks, R. A. Pitt, P. Taylor, A. Smith, G. W. Wight (£350-£500).

Assist. Accountants, S. H. C. Kerr, T. A. Mowat, W. A. M. Murray (£350-£500).

Supt. of Registry, E. D. Ross (£300-£350).

Supt. of Female Accounting Staff, M. H. H. Watson (£150-£190).

Outdoor Staff.

Chief Inspector, J. W. Peck (£850-£1,000).

Deputy ditto, S. H. Turner (£800-£950).

Inspectors: Male, A. Arnell, M. Beaton, J. W. Herries, J. E. Highton, W. Leitch (£350-£500).

Female, D. S. Allan (£300-£400).

WELSH COMMISSION.

City Hall, Cardiff.

Chairman, Thomas J. Hughes (£1,500).

Private Sec., T. Ll. Roberts.

Deputy Chairman, H. Meredith Richards, M.D. (£1,200).

Commissioners, J. Rowland, M.V.O.; Hon. Violet Douglas-Pennant (£1,000); the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT.

Secretary, Thomas Jones, M.A. (£850-£1,000).
 Assist. ditto, A. M. Leveaux, P. E. Watkins (£550-£700).
 Accountant, J. C. Morgan (£550-£700).
 Assist. ditto, F. J. Alban (£350-£500).
 Legal Adviser, A. M. Bulloch (£500-£700).
 Medical Officer, D. L. Williams (£300-£800).
 1st Class Clerks, H. E. James, J. H. Jones,

J. T. Davies, J. J. Scott, T. E. Metcalfe, D. E. Jones (£350-£500).
 Supt. of Registry, W. G. Hayward (£300-£400).
Outdoor Staff.
 Chief Inspector, J. Evans (£550-£700).
 Inspectors, J. O. Evans, R. T. Williams (£350-£500).

THE NATIONAL INSURANCE ACTS, 1911 TO 1914. A SUMMARY OF THEIR PROVISIONS.

PART I.—HEALTH INSURANCE.

Preliminary.—The Act of 1911 has been in force since July 15th, 1912. In the course of its working, several amendments suggested themselves, which were embodied in the National Insurance Act, 1913, and the National Insurance (Part II., Amendment) Act, 1914. These amendments tend generally towards simplicity in administration, and most of them involve increased expense.

The statistics of the working of the Acts are given below at the end of each paragraph.

Insured Persons.

The Act of 1911 insures compulsorily (with certain exceptions) all "employed" persons. British or alien, from 16-70 years of age, and persons not "employed" may insure under certain conditions during the same age period. Where the worker receives wages or other money payments not from his employer but from other persons, the employer is still responsible for the payment of the contributions. By the Act of 1913 persons employed by local authorities were expressly included. The Commissioners may make rules as to who is the employer of an outworker.

If a person became insured before Oct. 13th, 1913, he can claim the full benefit of insurance, even if he is over 50 (Act of 1913).

At the beginning of 1914 there were 13,643,000 insured persons in the United Kingdom; of whom 13,387,000 were members of Societies and 256,000 were Deposit Contributors. There were 9,360,000 men and 4,027,000 women in Approved Societies, of whom 32,000 were voluntary contributors. The distribution of members among the different types of Approved Societies (*i.e.* I. Friendly Societies with branches; II. Centralised Societies; III. Trade Unions; IV. Industrial and Collecting Societies; V. Employers' Funds) is as follows in the four Kingdoms; the figures in brackets are women members:

England, I. 1,877,000 (511,000); II. 1,816,000 (652,000); III. 949,000 (206,000); IV. 2,559,000 (1,865,000); V. 79,000 (20,000).

Scotland, I. 344,000 (94,000); II. 221,000 (132,000); III. 140,000 (14,000); IV. 315,000 (189,000); V. 3,000 (3,000).

Wales, I. 160,000 (22,000); II. 169,000 (22,000); III. 99,000 (6,000); IV. 154,000 (60,000); V. 600 (45).

Ireland, I. 87,000 (38,000); II. 250,000 (125,000); III. 54,000 (8,000); IV. 88,000 (60,000); V. 5,227 (189).

Excepted Persons.

No contributions are required to be paid in the following cases, unless the Insurance Commissioners issue a Special Order bringing any of such persons into compulsory insurance:

(a) Apprentices without wages, or learners not receiving wages; (b) persons employed

without wages by the occupier of an agricultural holding; (c) children working for their parents without wages, and persons maintained by their employer without wages; (d) wives employed by their husbands and husbands employed by their wives; (e) outworkers who are the wives of insured persons who are not wholly or mainly dependent for their livelihood on their earnings as outworkers (Note—This is the provision of the Act; but S. R. and O. 1912, No. 921, brings all married woman outworkers within the Act); (f) casually employed persons, except persons casually employed for the purpose of a trade or business. Persons employed by a club for the purposes of games must be insured (*e.g.* golf caddies); (g) commission agents, but a commission agent must be insured if, being under contract of service, he is mainly employed by one employer and is mainly dependent for his livelihood on one employer; (h) persons employed for more than £160 per annum, but persons employed at manual labour must be insured whatever their wages; (i) elementary school teachers; (j) employment ordinarily adopted as a subsidiary employment and not as the principal means of livelihood, if so specified in a Special Order issued by the Commissioners; and (k) (generally speaking) persons employed by the Crown, and clerks employed by a statutory company which has established a superannuation fund.

Exemption from insurance may be obtained by certificate by any employed person who can show that he will not become destitute if sick or disabled. The employer of an exempted person must pay the employer's contributions in respect of him, which are applied towards medical and sanatorium benefit for the class. Where the income of the exempted employed person is over £160, however, he must make his own arrangements for medical benefits. There were 47,000 certificates of exemption current in the United Kingdom at the beginning of 1914, of whom about two-thirds were entitled to medical and sanatorium benefits, and about 22,000 of whom were exempt being "dependent on some one else."

Soldiers and Sailors.

Each soldier or sailor pays 1½d. a week and the Admiralty or Army Council 1½d. per week, while the State will pay for two-ninths of the benefits. A soldier or sailor may join any society he chooses. While on service his own needs are provided for, but his wife now gets maternity benefit and he can have sanatorium treatment. The Acts make provision for him on his return to civil life. At the beginning of 1914 there were 337,000 seamen, marines, and soldiers insured; 50,000 seamen and marines and 150,000 soldiers were in approved societies, and 117,000 were in a special Navy and Army Fund established by the Act of 1911.

Merchant Service.

In the case of seamen on home trade ships, who receive medical attendance under the Merchant Shipping Act, the sums due to them may, after consultation with them wherever possible, be applied for the benefit of their dependants. On April 13th, 1913, there were in England and Wales 62,207 seaman thus insured, including 669 women.

Aliens.

An alien can become a member of an approved society only on certain conditions. The State pays no contribution in respect of him, and the rates of benefits are materially reduced. This provision does not apply to persons who were members of an approved society on May 4th, 1911, or of a society which amalgamates with an approved society, and who have been resident here for five years, nor to an alien transferred to an approved society pursuant to an arrangement with the Government of a foreign State. In Great Britain in April, 1913, there were 51,159 insured aliens, *i.e.* 41,680 men and 9,479 women. This does not include any in Ireland (probably very few), nor those over 65 or in the mercantile marine in England and Wales.

Benefits.

Medical Benefit.—This includes "adequate medical attendance and treatment" (except treatment during confinement) and medicine for the insured person (not for his family) and specified surgical appliances. The regulations of the Commissioners have modified this into "such attendance as is within the scope of a professional practitioner of ordinary competence and skill." It is doubtful whether this is not *ultra vires* on the part of the Commissioners. The insured persons may choose from the list of panel doctors any doctor who is willing to attend them. A similar list is available of chemists from whom such drugs as may be prescribed can be obtained. Under certain circumstances, an insured person may make his own arrangements for receiving medical attendance, in which case medical benefit takes the form of a money allowance towards the cost of his treatment. There were 14,000 doctors on the panels of England in January, 1913, when medical benefit first came into operation; the number had increased to 16,000 in May, 1914. More than 10,000 chemists are on the chemists' panel. Half of the doctors have not more than 500 insured persons on their lists; 30 per cent. have from 500-1,000 patients, 16 per cent. have from 1,000-2,000, and only 4 per cent. have more than 2,000. The general average for England is 750 patients per doctor. Many very valuable statistics are accumulating out of the working of the Insurance Act. The average healthiness of the population of England being denoted by 100, the relative healthiness of the area of each Insurance Committee is now known. In the 37 county areas Cambridge (183) is the healthiest, and Staffordshire the least healthy (92), and in the 67 county borough areas the extremes are Dudley (125) and Bristol (73). The cost of medical benefit is about £5,616,000 per annum.

Sickness Benefit.—This is a payment of 10s. a week for men and 7s. 6d. a week for women, up to 26 weeks, during a period in which the insured person is incapable of work through

sickness or disablement. It commences (according to the Act of 1913) on the fourth day of incapacity, Sunday not being counted unless he or she has been in the habit of working on that day. Illnesses occurring at separate periods are all counted together as one illness for the purpose of reckoning the 26 weeks, unless 12 months have elapsed between the end of the one illness and the beginning of the next. To be entitled to this benefit a person must have been insured for at least 26 weeks and have paid at least 26 contributions. It is not payable after the age of 70. If an insured person is in hospital, his medical benefit may be applied towards the provision of surgical appliances and maintenance of his dependants, and the balance is paid him in a lump sum on leaving the institution. The average number of persons in the United Kingdom in receipt of sickness benefit at any one time is about 290,000; the number receiving the benefit in a year is 3,600,000, at a cost of about £131,000 per week, *i.e.* £6,300,000 per annum.

Disablement Benefit.—When a person's right to sick pay is exhausted because he has drawn it for 26 weeks, he is able, if still incapable of work, to draw 5s. a week as disablement benefit up to the age of 70. This is the same for women as for men. To become entitled, a person must have been insured for at least two years and must at least have paid 104 weekly contributions. At the end of the first two years of insurance there were about 80,000 persons "entitled" to this benefit.

Maternity Benefit.—This payment of a sum of 30s. in respect of a confinement to the wife of an insured person, or to the woman not the wife of an insured person who is herself insured. The wife's receipt, or the husband's if he is authorised by the wife, is a discharge for the benefit to the husband's society. If a married woman is herself insured, she receives another maternity benefit in addition to her husband's, but in that case she must generally consent not to work at remunerated labour for four weeks after her confinement. The woman selects any doctor or midwife she likes. A period of 26 weeks must have elapsed since entry into insurance, and at least 26 weekly contributions must have been paid before the insured person becomes entitled to this benefit; in the case of a voluntary contributor the requirement is a period of 52 weeks and the payment of 52 weekly contributions. The benefit payable to an alien's wife is increased two-sevenths if she was a British subject before marriage. Benefits paid per week 17,000, *i.e.* 887,000 per annum at a cost of £1,472,000. The number of women insured on their own account is 4,077,000 and the wives of insured men are about 5,000,000.

Sanatorium Benefit, *i.e.* treatment for tuberculosis in every form in special institutions or otherwise. The Commissioners deduct 1s. 3d., and the State adds 1d., per insured person per annum. The fund is administered locally by Insurance Committees. The State has also provided £1,500,000 to assist Local Authorities (not Insurance Committees) to provide sanatoria. The expenditure on sanatorium benefit (exclusive of administration) has been £836,500 since the benefit came into operation on July 15th, 1912. There were at the beginning of 1914 available for cases, 1,139 beds in permanent institu-

tions, 4,209 in provisional institutions, and 356 dispensaries. Only 7,870 out of 52,065 applications have been rejected. Of the 44,195 cases treated, 44 per cent. were dealt with in sanatoria and 17·4 per cent. through dispensaries, the rest, 37·9 per cent., by domiciliary treatment. "Improvement" is shown in 55 per cent. of the sanatorium cases and 22½ per cent. of the dispensary cases. Deaths are 6 per cent. and 3½ per cent. respectively. The balance either show no improvement or are removed from treatment for "other causes."

Additional Benefits.—If the funds of an approved society show a surplus on valuation, certain specified extra benefits may be allowed.

Variation in Benefits.—Approved societies may frame schemes for substituting some of the "additional benefits" for the whole or part of the sickness or disablement benefit. The scheme may apply to all the members or to special classes, or it may be optional for any of the members. Every scheme must be submitted to the Insurance Commissioners, who must be satisfied that there are good reasons for it owing to special circumstances.

Reduction in Benefits.—If any valuation of a society discloses a deficiency, the benefits must be reduced or a levy made upon the members.

Application to Ireland.

With reference to Ireland, the rates of contribution are lower, but there is no medical benefit, as this is otherwise provided by national dispensaries.

Voluntary Contributors.

In order to become voluntary contributors, persons must be under 65, and earning their own living, and their income must not be more than £160, unless they have previously been insured for at least five years. The Act of 1913, however, provides that a person over 60 may be a voluntary contributor on proof that he has ceased to be an employed contributor. Contributions cease at the age of 70. The amount payable depends partly on age and partly on the date when the insurance commences. Subject to certain waiting conditions, a voluntary contributor has the right to the same benefits as an ordinary employed contributor; but any person may (notwithstanding his age) have become a voluntary contributor to enjoy full benefit prior to Oct. 13th, 1913. Married women during the lifetime of their husbands, if not employed, can become voluntary contributors only under special arrangements. If a voluntary contributor has over £160 a year, he receives no medical benefit, but his contributions are reduced by 1d. per week.

Deposit Contributors.

A person who does not enter an approved society must become a deposit contributor, benefits being administered by the Insurance Committees through the Post Office; his sickness, disablement, and maternity benefits cease when the sums standing to his credit are exhausted. Medical and sanatorium benefits, however, continue to the end of the current year. On the death of a deposit contributor four-sevenths, or in the case of a woman one-half, of the amount standing to his or her credit in the Post Office Fund will be paid to his or her nominees. At the end of the first quarter of the operation of the Act there were

529,000 deposit contributors. In January, 1914, they had fallen to 256,000 only, the result of very strenuous efforts to discourage this form of insurance. Figures published for Scotland show that 42 per cent. of men and 55 per cent. of women pay contributions regularly, while 36 per cent. and 25 per cent. respectively secure three-fourths or more of their stamps. Only 7 per cent. and 9 per cent. fail to get half their stamps fixed to their cards. Sickness benefit was claimed by 28,328 depositors in 1913, of whom 19,043 (67 per cent.) were paid in full. Maternity benefit was claimed by 4,871, of whom only 1,102 (22 per cent.) were paid in full. The average of all benefits paid was, for sickness 9s. 1d., and for maternity 21s. 0½d.

Collection of Contributions.

The employer is liable to pay the contributions for himself and his workman. He is, however, entitled to deduct the workman's contributions from wages, but it is an offence for him to deduct his own contributions from wages. If the contributor is employed by more than one person in one week, the first employer is liable for the contribution, subject to regulations made by the Commissioners. An employer failing to pay any contribution becomes liable to a fine not exceeding £10, and to pay the amount in arrear. Proceedings must be taken within a year.

Rates of Contribution and Division between Employer and Worker.

The amount of the joint weekly contribution due from employer and workman is in ordinary cases 7d. for a man and 6d. for a woman, 3d. in each case being the employer's part. Where a worker is 21 or over and is not provided with board and lodging, and the rate of his remuneration exceeds 2s. but does not exceed 2s. 6d. a working day, the joint contribution remains 7d. for a man and 6d. for a woman, but in the case of men it is divided between employer and worker in different proportions. In the case of a worker at the age of 21 or upwards who is not provided with board and lodging and the rate of whose remuneration does not exceed 2s. a working day, the joint weekly contribution is 6d. for a man and 5d. for a woman. "Remuneration" includes all allowances, whether in money or kind, to which the worker is entitled in return for his services, and where the worker receives payments in kind (unless these take the form of board and lodging) it may be necessary, before the rates of contribution due from the worker and his employer respectively can be ascertained, to find the money value of such payments. Where an employer undertakes to pay full remuneration to his employees in accordance with S. 47 of the Act, his contribution is reduced by 1d. a week (or ½d. a week in the case of women workers), and the worker's contribution is reduced by 1d. a week.

Recovery of Contributions from Worker.

The employer of a person who receives wages can recover only the worker's contribution by deducting from his wages, and only the amount of the worker's contributions for the period for which the wages are paid. If a worker receives wages or other money payments from persons other than his employer (e.g. waiters, cabmen), and fails to repay his employer a contribution paid by him

on behalf of the worker, the employer can recover the amount of the contribution as a civil debt. If a worker receives no wages or other money payments either from his employer or from any other person, the employer is required to pay the whole contribution and can recover no part of it from the worker. It is an offence for an employer to deduct his own contribution or any part of it from a worker's wages.

Persons over the Age of 70

if previously insured pay no contributions, and are entitled only to medical, sanatorium, and maternity benefits.

Supply and Production of Cards.

Every insured person is required to obtain from his society or at any Post Office a contribution card, and his employer can demand its production at any time. It must be delivered to the employer whenever he may reasonably require it for the purpose of paying contributions, or for production to an inspector or other authorised person. An employer must, whenever required by an inspector, obtain from his employees their contribution cards if the cards are not in his possession, and produce them to the inspector.

Time for Payment.

The latest time for fixing stamps is when wages are paid, but on certain occasions it is necessary to stamp the cards some time in advance of the payment of wages. For instance, when the period of currency of the card expires, the card must be fully stamped to the date of the expiry, although the wages may be paid at a later date, or, when an employment terminates, the card must be stamped to date and handed back to the worker, although he may have to come up later for his wages. And again, the worker has the right at any time, subject to 24 hours' notice, to demand that his card shall be stamped in payment of all contributions due to date. Where no wages are payable, the employer must affix a stamp on the first day of employment in each week. Special arrangements can also be made for quarterly or half-yearly stamping.

Administration.

There is an Insurance Commission for each of the four kingdoms. Each is responsible to the Treasury for the Central Administration of the Act. A Joint Committee of the four Commissions has concurrent powers in matters affecting two or more kingdoms. The cost of central administration is borne by the Exchequer entirely. The estimate for this for 1914-15 is £876,140. The cost of approved societies and insurance committees for 1914-15 is £2,579,400, which is shared by the insured persons and the State. In 1912-13 the State's share was £771,193. An advisory committee, consisting of representatives of employers and approved societies and of doctors having experience of general practice, is appointed to assist each Commission.

Insurance Committees.—The Act is administered locally by committees consisting of not fewer than forty and not more than eighty persons. A committee may sue and be sued, and includes representatives of insured persons; persons appointed by the council of a county or county borough, at least one of whom must be a

doctor and two at least women; representatives of doctors; and persons appointed by the Insurance Commissioners, of whom one at least will be a doctor and two at least women. The committee has to administer medical and sanatorium benefit for all insured persons, and all the benefits of deposit contributors. It is also the duty of the committee to take steps to improve the health of a district, to make provision for giving lectures and publishing information on questions relating to health, and to make reports as to the health of insured persons in a district. Travelling expenses, and (subject to the approval of the Commissioners) subsistence allowance and compensation for loss of remunerative time may be paid to members of these committees.

Approved Societies.—A society in order to be approved by the Insurance Commissioners need not have any particular number of members. It may be a collecting or ordinary friendly society, or a trade union, shop club, or other society, and may be centralised or may have branches. It must be registered or established under Act of Parliament or by Royal Charter, or failing that must have a constitution in accordance with the regulations of the Commissioners. Model rules for new societies are issued by the Insurance Commissioners.

Local Consultative Committees of doctors and druggists are appointed to advise on certain matters affecting their respective interests.

Financial.—Benefits and the cost of their local administration are paid for out of the contributions of insured persons, supplemented by a State grant. The money received by the Post Office for the sale of stamps (£10,046,176 in 1913) is remitted to the Commission. Societies send periodically the stamped cards of their members, and the Post Office collects and forwards those of the deposit contributors to the Commission. Each society and each deposit contributor is credited with the value of the stamps on the respective cards. Societies and insurance committees draw periodically from the Commission the estimated amount of their disbursements for their members and deposit contributors respectively, but only seven-ninths of the amount in the case of men and three-fourths in the case of women is debited to the society or deposit contributor, the difference (two-ninths or one-fourth) being paid by the Exchequer. Accumulating balances are invested either by the society, with the approval of the Commission, or by the Commission itself through the National Debt Commission. Up to January 1914, societies had invested £937,689, and the Commissions £153,134,70.

PART II.—UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

The second part of the 1911 Act (amended in 1914) provides for insurance against unemployment in certain specified trades. The money is found partly by the worker, by the employer, and partly by the State.

Who must be insured.

The following must be insured: persons employed in (a) **Building**, (b) the **Construction of Works**, e.g. railroads, docks, harbours, etc.; (c) **Shipping**, e.g., construction, etc., of ships, including such fittings as are usually made in a shipyard; (d) **Mechanical Engineering**; (e) **Ironfoundry**; (f) **Construction of Vehicles**; and (g) **Saw-milling**, including machine woodwork

carried on in connection with any other insured trade. Workmen over 16 employed in any of the above trades must be insured, but not indentured apprentices. Doubtful cases of liability to insurance are decided by umpires. The number of persons in the insured trades on Sept. 30th, 1913, was 2,150,000, of whom 110,000 were under 18 years of age. At the end of April, 1914, the total was 2,285,000. In addition, the State pays one-sixth of the unemployment benefit disbursed by approved trade unions under certain conditions, whether the members are in insured trades or not. In November, 1914, there were 386 approved unions, with 1,230,330 members, of whom 450,000 were in uninsured trades. Under the wide powers conferred on them by the vote of credit for £100,000,000 on Aug. 6th, 1914, the Government have undertaken to increase their contribution to one-third or one-half, in certain conditions as to levy and amount of benefit paid.

The Unemployment Fund.

The unemployment funds are derived from three sources: $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ per week from the workmen, $2\frac{1}{2}d.$ from the employer, and $1\frac{1}{2}d.$ from the State. Where a worker is under 18 he and his employer only pay $1d.$ each, but the benefit is in that case reduced. Where a man is employed more than two days, he is to be regarded as having been employed for a whole week. If he is employed for less than that period a reduction is made.

Collection of Contributions.

The employer must pay for himself and his workmen, but he may deduct the proper amount from wages. If an employer keeps a man in his employment for a year, 3s. may be refunded by the Board of Trade. Again, during a period of exceptional unemployment the Board of Trade may exempt workmen who systematically work short time, and also their employers, from contributions.

Repayment to a Workman.

A workman who has paid for 500 weeks or upwards and has reached 60 may be repaid the amount, if any, by which his total exceeds the amount received by him out of the unemployment fund with compound interest at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. His representatives receive a similar amount if he dies after the age of 60. In the

case of an unemployed workman payment is not made in respect of him.

Unemployment Benefit.

The unemployed rate for persons over 18 is 7s. a week. Persons of 17 years of age will receive 3s. 9d. One week's benefit may be drawn for every 5 contributions, unless the workman has worked at an insured trade before the passing of the Act, when it is increased in accordance with Sched. 7 (b) of the Act. Benefit is only paid for 15 weeks in a year. It is not paid for less than a day, nor during the first week of any period of unemployment. An applicant for benefit must prove that (a) ten contributions have been paid by him; (b) that he has made application in the prescribed manner, and proves that since the date of the application he has been continuously unemployed; (c) that he is able to work but cannot get work; (d) that his right to benefit is not exhausted. If a man refuses to work because the wages offered are less than the usual rate, that does not amount to a refusal to accept work.

When Benefits are not Paid.

It is not in every case of unemployment that benefit will be paid. For instance, if a man loses his work through misconduct he is disqualified for six weeks. Again, if the unemployment is due to a trade dispute at the factory, or to his being in prison or workhouse, he loses benefit. Finally, it is not paid if he is resident without the United Kingdom. Provision is made by rules and regulations whereby the power of a workman to do any particular work may be put to the test. Instruction may be given in certain cases at the expense of the Unemployment Fund.

Administration of Unemployment Benefit.

This part of the Act is administered by insurance officers appointed by the Board of Trade, who decide claims for benefit in the first instance. If their decision is unsatisfactory, or if it is thought expedient, the officer refers it to a Court of Referees, consisting of equal numbers of representatives of workmen and employers with an independent chairman. If the insurance officer disagrees with any recommendation of the Court of Referees, he must, if so requested, refer it to an umpire, whose decision is final.

OLD AGE PENSIONS.

Under the Old Age Pension Acts, 1908 and 1911, State pensions are payable to every man or woman over the age of 70 whose income does not exceed £31 10s. per annum, and who has for the last 20 years before receiving the pension been a British subject and for 12 of those 20 years (allowance being made for Crown service abroad and certain other instances) a resident in the United Kingdom. "British subject" means a person born in the United Kingdom, or of a British father, or who has taken out a Naturalisation certificate. It also applies for the purposes of the Acts to a woman who satisfies the pension authority that, but for marriage with an alien, she would have fulfilled that condition, and that such alien is dead, or her marriage with him dissolved or annulled, or that for not less than 5 years she has been legally separated from or deserted by the alien.

The amount of pension payable to a person is calculated on his means, and is on the following scale: 5s. a week where the pensioner's means do not exceed £21 per annum; 4s. a week where his means exceed £21 but do not exceed £23 12s. 6d.; 3s. where they exceed £23 12s. 6d. but do not exceed £26 5s.; 2s. where they exceed £26 5s. but do not exceed £28 17s. 6d.; 1s. where they exceed £28 17s. 6d. but do not exceed £31 10s.

To arrive at the amount of a person's "means" account must be taken of the income he is likely to receive during the succeeding year and of the yearly value of any advantage, benefit, or privilege enjoyed by him; but no account is to be taken of the yearly value of any advantage accruing from the use of enjoyment of furniture and personal effects if the total value of such property does not exceed £30.

Where husband and wife are living together in

the same house, the means of either is to be taken as one-half of the total means of the couple.

A form of claim for a pension may be obtained at any Post Office in the United Kingdom, and when filled up by the claimant is to be delivered to the Postmaster of the Post Office where it is desired that the pension should be payable, or to the local pension officer.

All the claims come to the Pension Officer. This officer is appointed by the Treasury, and is the Local Officer of Excise or the Supervisor of Inland Revenue. He investigates the claim and reports on it to the Pension Committee. This Committee, on receiving the claim with the pension officer's report, themselves investigate the claim and give their decision. Before they give a decision adverse to the claimant he is allowed an opportunity of attending before them and being heard in support of his claim. A claimant may appeal to the Local Government Board when his claim has been rejected by the Pension Committee or when he has been allowed a lower rate of pension than he considers he is entitled to.

The Pension Committees are either the local pension committees (281 in number) appointed by the County Councils and the Councils of every Borough or Urban District with a population of 20,000, or sub-committees appointed by the local pension committee to act for specified districts; 1209 sub-committees have been appointed. Members of pension committees hold office, as a rule, for 3 years.

The expenses of pension committees are repaid by the Treasury. The cost of old age pensions is paid out of Imperial funds through the Post Office. The same system applies to Scotland and Ireland, and the Local Govern-

ment Board for each of these countries is the appellate authority.

The number of pensioners in the United Kingdom on March 31st, 1913, was 363,811 males and 604,110 females—a total of 967,921—all, with the exception of the odd 67,000, being pensions of 6s.

The pensioners were distributed among the several countries as follows:

England and Wales	668,646
Scotland	93,958
Ireland	205,317

The population of the three countries in April 1911 was as follows:

England and Wales	36,070,492
Scotland	4,759,445
Ireland	4,381,951

It will be seen that the number of pensioners in England and Wales and Scotland is much smaller than that in Ireland compared with population.

The estimated cost of the pensions in 1914-15 was £12,710,000, as compared with £12,600,000 in 1913-14 (exclusive of expenses of administration). With reference to the suggested reduction of the age-limit from 70 to 65, Mr. Lloyd George stated in June 1911 that the cost of this would not be less than £7,750,000.

The removal of the pauper disqualification on Jan. 1st, 1911, relieved the Poor Law authorities of England and Wales of the charge of 122,415 (5,077 indoor and 117,338 outdoor) paupers in that month, effecting an estimated saving to the rates of about £21,951 a week. The number of persons over 70 years of age who were in receipt of parish relief fell from 195,924 on Jan. 1st, 1910, to 57,770 on Jan. 4th, 1913.

POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

The Report of the Poor Law Commission—The Labour Exchanges Act—Poor Law Statistics.

In Dec. 1905 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into: (1) The Poor Law; (2) Relief (outside the Poor Law) of Distress due to Unemployment. Voluminous reports (Majority and Minority) were issued in 1909. The Majority Report was signed by Lord George Hamilton, the Bishop of Ross, Sir H. Robinson, Sir S. Provis, Mr. F. H. Benthams, Dr. A. Downes, Rev. T. G. Gardiner, Mr. C. S. Loch, Mr. J. P. Macdougall, Mr. T. H. Nunn, Rev. L. R. Phelps, Prof. Smart, Mrs. Bosanquet, and Miss Octavia Hill; some signing with reservations. Summaries of both reports were given in the 1910 ANNUAL.

The attitude of the two great political parties towards the report has hitherto been one of suspended judgment. The Unionist Party is

pledged by its leaders to Poor-law Reform, but not on any particular lines. The Government view appears to be that old age pensions, labour exchanges, invalidity and unemployment insurance, and the other items of its social policy, render it unnecessary for them to proceed with an ambitious scheme for the alteration of the Poor Law. Speaking in the House of Commons in April 1911, Mr. Burns said that the Majority Report of the Royal Commission had become archaic, and the Minority Report obsolete. Meanwhile the Local Government Board has displayed much activity in circularising local authorities with a view to effecting administrative reforms.

National Poor Law Reform Association, 5, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C.

LABOUR EXCHANGES.

The Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, enables the Board of Trade to collect and furnish information as to employers requiring workpeople, and workpeople seeking engagement or employment, and to authorise loans towards meeting the expenses of workpeople travelling to places where employment has been found for them through a labour exchange. For the purposes of the Act, the whole country is divided into ten divisions, each with a divisional

clearing-house, presided over by a divisional chief, and all co-ordinated with a national clearing-house in London. Distributed among these ten divisions are 30 or 40 first-class labour exchanges in towns of 100,000 inhabitants and upwards, 45 second-class exchanges in towns between 50,000 and 100,000, and a number of sub-offices in smaller towns. A joint advisory committee is established in every principal centre, on which representatives

of workmen and employers meet in equal numbers, under the chairmanship of an impartial permanent official. It is enacted that no person shall suffer any disqualification or be otherwise prejudiced on account of refusing to accept employment found for him through a labour exchange where the ground of refusal is that a trade dispute which affects his trade exists, or that the wages offered are lower than those current in the trade in the district where the employment is found. A penalty of £10 may be enforced against persons knowingly making false statements for the purpose of obtaining employment or procuring workpeople through a labour exchange.

The number of Exchanges open in 1914 was 423. The total number of registrations in 1913 on the General Register of the Exchanges was 2,905,893. In addition, 7,296 individuals were dealt with on the Casual Register. The

total number of individuals who at some time or another during 1913 applied to the Exchanges was 1,877,221. The number of applicants given work was 656,411, and the number of situations filled was 921,853, of which 204,629 were temporary (*i.e.* less than a week's duration). The number of vacancies notified by employers was 1,222,828. The sum of £2,900 was advanced during the year towards meeting the expenses of workpeople travelling to places where employment had been found for them by the Exchanges, the number of cases being 9,200. The operations of the Exchanges have been considerably affected by the coming into force on July 15th, 1912, of the Scheme of Unemployment Insurance embodied in Part II. of the National Insurance Act, which is administered directly through the Exchanges.

For Staff, see p. 24.

THE ARMY OF PAUPERS.

The total number of paupers of all classes in England and Wales in receipt of relief on Jan. 1st, 1914, was 761,578, or approximately 1 in 48, or 2·08 per cent. of the population. This was a decrease of 32,649 on the total for Jan. 1st, 1913. This number included 125,828 insane paupers. Of the ordinary paupers 165,171 were men, 228,464 women, and 234,687 children under 16. The total number of indoor paupers was 264,292, while the number of those receiving outdoor relief was 388,917. Of the pauper children about one-quarter were relieved in workhouses, Poor Law schools, and other institutions. The proportion of pauperism to the total population has shown a decline since 1872, when the total was 4·3 per cent. of the population. The number of able-bodied indoor paupers in health on Jan. 1st, 1914, was 9,281 men and 7,408 women. The classification of outdoor paupers under the headings "able-bodied" and "not able-bodied" has been abandoned, but 6,833 men and 34,498 women received outdoor relief on account of causes other than their own sickness or infirmity. The total number of paupers in England and Wales over 70 years of age was 57,048 in 1914. See H. C. 278, 6d.

The total expenditure on the relief of the poor in England and Wales for the year ended Lady Day, 1912 (other than expenditure defrayed out of loans), was £14,463,902, a decrease of £559,228 over the previous year. It represented an average charge of 8s. per head on the estimated population. In London the expenditure came to £3,815,526, and the average cost per pauper was £29 13s. 5d., as compared with £16 6s. 3½d. outside London. The average cost per pauper in England and Wales as a whole for the year in question was £18 10s. 8½d., the average cost of each indoor pauper being £29 13s. 0½d., and of each outdoor pauper, £7 4s. 7d.

The following table shows the total number of paupers in England and Wales, and the total number of indoor and outdoor paupers (omitting casual and insane paupers) during the last 7 years on Jan. 1st in each year.

Year.	Indoor* Paupers.	Outdoor* Paupers.	Total.†	Rate per 1000 of Population.
1908.	252,618	547,021	928,671	26·6
1909.	266,366	563,790	959,848	27·2
1910.	270,655	539,187	942,837	26·4
1911.	269,691	493,853	391,807	24·9
1912.	260,206	411,956	801,881	22·0
1913.	255,315	406,349	794,227	21·7
1914.	243,913	384,409	761,578	20·8

* Excluding casual and insane.

† All classes.

The number of casual paupers, or vagrants relieved in the casual wards of the workhouses, on Jan. 1st in the last 8 years is as follows:—

1907 . . .	8,346	1911 . . .	10,028
1908 . . .	10,436	1912 . . .	9,732
1909 . . .	9,747	1913 . . .	8,882
1910 . . .	10,249	1914 . . .	7,568

The year 1904 saw two orders issued as a further instalment of all Poor Law Orders, recommended by the Departmental Committee. The first one dealt with the classification of inmates according to their needs and conditions, with special regard to their age, character, and behaviour. Provision was required to be made for the living together of married couples above the age of 60, while the retention of children over 3 years of age inside the workhouse was forbidden. The second laid down definite rules for the nursing staff.

Greenwich Hospital, originally a Royal Palace, was appropriated as "a memorial of the virtues of good Queen Mary, of the love and sorrow of King William, and the great victory of La Hague," to receive disabled seamen and relieve the widows and orphans of seamen. The funds are derived from the investment of over £4,000,000 of capital, landed estates, house property at Greenwich, free-

hold ground and other rents of property in London, etc. In '65 it was resolved to close the Hospital as an asylum for disabled seamen, and to devote the Hospital funds to pensions for officers and men, the education and maintenance of their children, gratuities to relatives dependent on men who died in the naval service, etc. The buildings are now used as a Royal Naval College. Director, C. H. R. Stansfield.

WORK AND WAGES.

The Trade Unions—Wages and Strikes—Conciliation and Arbitration—Labour Co-partnership—The Trade Boards Act—Factories and Workshops.

THE GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONISM.

The total membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom during a series of years is given below:

Year.	Number.	Membership.
1905 . . .	1,218	1,932,942
1906 . . .	1,240	2,127,026
1907 . . .	1,231	2,423,206
1908 . . .	1,206	2,386,316
1909 . . .	1,185	2,366,248
1910 . . .	1,174	2,441,143
1911 . . .	1,172	3,010,954
1913 . . .	1,135	3,993,799

The membership in 1913 was divided as follows: Building trades (248,568); mining and quarrying (702,251); metal trades (538,275); textile trades (518,408); clothing trades (110,655); transport trades (699,962); printing and paper trades (84,414); woodworking trades (64,388); shop assistants, etc. (98,277); other trades, (181,124); general labour (390,596); and employees of public authorities (143,478). The female membership of trade unions in 1913 was 356,763, of which 258,732 were employed in the textile trades. Germany has 3,100,000 members of trade unions, France 1,100,000, and Austria 500,000. In the United States the aggregate membership of trade unions in 1912 was 2,389,723, the American Federation of Labour having a membership of 1,770,145.

TRADE UNIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

It is believed that only about one-half of all the trade unions in existence are registered, but it has been estimated that the membership of registered unions represents about 80 per cent. of the total membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom. At the end of 1913 there were 1,135 Trade Unions registered and unregistered.

One hundred principal unions, which include over 60 per cent. of the total membership of all the societies, had in 1911 1,816,506 members with an income for the year of £2,936,754, or 32s. 4d. per member, and an expenditure of £2,502,217, or 27s. 6½d. per member. The funds at the end of the year were £5,570,690.

During the three years 1909-11, over £7,835,000 was spent by the 100 principal unions. Of this amount, £827,191, or 10½ per cent. of the total, was spent on dispute pay, £2,099,365 or 26½ per cent., on unemployed benefits, and £3,280,000, or 42½ per cent., on other benefits, etc. (principally sick and accident, superannuation, and funeral benefits), the remaining £1,626,381, or 20½ per cent., having been absorbed by working and miscellaneous expenses.

In 1913 there were 270 Trades Councils, representing 1,510,455 members, compared with 173 representing 714,185 members in 1898. They are local councils formed by delegates from neighbouring trade unions. Their main objects are to exert influence on local politics in parliamentary and municipal elections, and to afford mutual assistance in disputes.

The number of workmen's clubs on the register in 1912 was 1,516 registered under the Friendly Societies Acts and 511 under the Industrial

and Provident Societies Acts. The Working Men's Club and Institute Union had in 1912 1,514 affiliated clubs, with a membership of 463,856.

The General Federation of Trade Unions was founded in '99. The declared objects of the Federation are to maintain the right of combination, to further conciliation, and to assist workers engaged in disputes when approved by the Executive Committee. It has a monthly organ, *The Federationist*. Membership, 1913, 932,789.

The number of associations of employers in the United Kingdom in 1913 was 1,528, comprising 506 in the building trades, 38 in mining and quarrying, 99 in the textile trades, 118 in the clothing trades, 119 in the printing trades, and various miscellaneous trades.

Trade Union Congress.

The Congress is composed of representatives of trade unions, either working at their trade or paid union officials. Unions may send one delegate for every 2,000 members or fraction thereof. Voting on important questions is on the principle of one vote for every 1,000 members represented. A Parliamentary Committee of 16 belonging to different unions is elected to look after the interests of the working classes in parliamentary matters and elsewhere, and a paid secretary is also appointed annually. The 1913 Congress at Manchester was attended by 551 delegates, representing 135 trade unions with a membership of 2,217,846. The 1914 Congress was held at Portsmouth.

Chairman, Parliamentary Committee, J. A. Seddon; Secretary, C. W. Bowerman, M.P. Office, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.

WAGES AND STRIKES.

Changes in Rates of Wages.

The Labour Department of the Board of Trade reported in 1914 that 1913 was a year in which there was an active demand for labour, especially in the first half, and wages rose in sympathy. The movement of wages has been in an upward direction since 1910, and reached its culminating point in the first half of 1913. After the month of August, however, there began to be a falling off in those branches of the metal trades in which changes in wages are automatically regulated by fluctuations in the selling prices of pig-iron and manufactured iron and steel, while the increases in the coal-mining industry were checked. In spite of the set-back in the iron and steel trades, the net effect of all the changes during the year was a net increase of £179,000, an amount which has been exceeded only twice (in 1900 and 1907) since 1893. From the time the several changes in 1913 took effect until the end of the year, the aggregate wages bill was increased by over £6,000,000; if they had all been in force for a complete year, the total increase would have been £9,000,000. Of the total number affected by changes in 1913, 1,868,086 received net increases of £180,462 per week and 35,727 sustained net decreases of £1,751 per week, while 3,065 had upward and downward changes which left their wages at the same level at the end as at the beginning of the year.

WAGES AND STRIKES.

In every group of trades the changes showed a net increase, the largest being in coal mining, building trades, engineering and shipbuilding, textile trades, and iron and steel manufacture. As in previous years, coal mining accounted for the largest proportion of the number of workpeople affected.

The following table shows the general course of wages since 1900:—

1900	100.00	1907	101.79
1901	98.56	1908	100.97
1902	96.96	1909	99.41
1903	96.21	1910	99.70
1904	95.56	1911	99.83
1905	95.94	1912	102.46
1906	97.60		

As against this may be contrasted the index number of retail prices of food in London in 1912 as compared with prices in 1900:—

	Bread, Flour, Cereals and Po- tatoes.	Beef, Mutton, Pork and Bacon.	Dairy Pro- duce.	Tea, Coffee and Cocoa.	Sugar, Jams, etc.
1900	100	100	100	100	100
1912	115.1	115.1	111.1	103.4	129.2

Strikes and Lock-outs.

The following table summarises the figures for the years 1903—1913:—

Year.	No. of disputes beginning in each year.	No. of workpeople affected by disputes beginning in each year.	Aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in each year.
1903	387	116,901	2,338,668
1904	355	87,208	1,484,220
1905	358	93,593	2,479,189
1906	486	217,773	3,028,816
1907	601	147,498	2,162,151
1908	399	295,507	10,834,189
1909	436	300,819	2,753,321
1910	531	515,165	9,894,831
1911	864	931,050	10,247,100
1912	857	1,463,281	40,914,675
1913	1,497	688,925	11,630,732

The year 1913 was the third of a series in which a considerable number of important disputes occurred. The number of disputes reported was the highest recorded, while the total number of workpeople involved was higher than in any other year, with the exception of 1911 and 1912. The aggregate duration of working days was only exceeded in 1893 and 1912.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION.

Under the powers given to it by the Conciliation Act, 1896, the Board of Trade established in 1908 a Court of Arbitration. For the purposes of the Court of Arbitration three panels were formed—the Chairman's Panel, the Employers' Panel, and the Labour Panel—and, on the application of the parties to an industrial dispute, a Court of Arbitration, consisting of three (or five) members, is nominated by the Board of Trade from these panels. Technical assessors can also be appointed, for

the purpose of giving the Court information on technical matters, in cases where their assistance is considered expedient. During 1913 recourse was had to Courts of Arbitration in 6 cases. The total number of Conciliation Boards in existence now numbers some 300.

The number of cases in which action was taken under the Conciliation Act, 1896, during the year 1913 was 99. Of this number 53 involved stoppage of work. The most important disputes in which action was taken during 1913 were the strike of metal workers in South Staffordshire and North Worcester, and the strike of transport workers, etc., in Dublin. Of the principal groups of trades, the building trades account for the largest number of cases (31). This number, the highest for any single year, corresponded with considerable unrest and wage movements in that industry. The metal, engineering, and shipbuilding group came second with 19 cases.

With a view to strengthening the existing official machinery for settling industrial disputes, the Government in Oct. 1911 established an Industrial Council, composed of representatives of employers and employed, with Sir George Askwith as Chief Industrial Commissioner, "for the purpose of considering and of inquiring into matters referred to them affecting trade disputes; and especially of taking suitable action in regard to any dispute referred to them affecting the principal trades of the country, or likely to cause disagreements involving the ancillary trades, or which the parties before or after the breaking out of a dispute are themselves unable to settle."

The Council was engaged during 1912-13 on an inquiry in connection with matters relating to industrial agreements. Its Report [Cd. 6952] was published in July 1913.

LABOUR CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Labour Co-partnership Association was founded in 1884, and seeks "to bring about an organisation of industry based on the principle of Labour Co-partnership: that is to say, a system in which all those engaged shall share in the profit, capital, control, and responsibility." With this view it seeks (1) in the Co-operative movement to aid by its propaganda and advice all forms of production based on the above principle; (2) in other businesses to induce employers and employed to adopt schemes of profit-sharing and investment tending in the same direction. President for year: Rt. Hon. Earl Grey.

Hon. Secretary, Aneurin Williams, M.P. Secretary, E. W. Mundy, B.A. Office, 6, Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

The following figures show the increase in co-partnership businesses, established (with two or three exceptions) by working men:

	1883.	1903.	1913.
Societies at work	15	114	81
Capital * . . .	£103,436	£1,639,019	£2,270,078
Trade	160,751	3,175,814	5,048,637
Profits	9,031	175,404	245,776
Losses	114	2,207	2,086
Dividend on wages	Not known	23,283	33,563

* Shares, loans, and reserves.

In addition to these there are a number or agricultural co-operative societies which use profit-sharing and co-partnership. These figures do not take into account the exten-

sion of the principle to private businesses or ordinary companies. Figures concerning these are extremely difficult to get and tabulate, because private firms often make secrecy a condition in their partnership schemes, and the absence of a uniform plan in the schemes makes generalisation difficult. (See ed. 1906.) The following figures show the progress of the labour co-partnership principle in Gas Companies. No. of employed, 24,697; amount of profit divided amongst employed for year ending Dec. 1913, £140,107. Total profit to employed since schemes were adopted, £1,047,658. Market value of shares and deposits held by employed in these companies, £837,531.

As to the working-class co-partnership businesses, these divide themselves roughly into four classes: 1. The societies which in the main consist of individual shareholders who are in most cases workers for the society, or hope to become so, as the capital and business connection grow. 2. Societies which consist something like equally of—(a) individuals as in Class 1; (b) co-operative store societies which provide part of the capital and a market for much, if not all, of the produce. 3. Societies which are, in the main, federations of other societies, chiefly co-operative stores, but which have Labour Co-partnership provisions in their rules, whereby their employees are entitled to share in the profit and acquire capital. 4. Special societies. This classification is of course imperfect, but is useful as giving a rough idea of how the movement is made up. Grouped in trades, the societies show that there are in Great Britain 15 clothing and textile, 16 boot and shoes, 9 metal, 12 building and woodworking, 14 printing, 3 seeds and farms, and 10 various trades—84 in all.

Co-partnership or profit-sharing schemes have been adopted with varying success by a number of large employers of labour. The scheme of Messrs. Lever Brothers, Ltd., was described in the 1911 ed. The workpeople of Messrs. Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ltd., printers, of London and Aylesbury, hold more than 1,200 £10 shares in the Company. The shares are sold at about three-quarters of their market value, and are paid for by weekly instalments of from 1s. a share. As the result of an inquiry by the Board of Trade it appears that at June 30th, 1914, 152 firms were practising profit-sharing. The average number of persons in the permanent employment of 151 of these firms was 131,871; 104 of the firms gave particulars as to the amount of the bonuses distributed by them in 1913. These amounted to £357,421, distributed among 63,572 employees, giving an average of £5 12s. per participating employee.

PROFIT-SHARING AND LABOUR CO-PARTNERSHIP ABROAD.

A Report on profit-sharing and labour co-partnership abroad, issued by the Board of Trade in 1914 (Cd. 7283), brings together for the first time material on the subject in a summary form. From this Report it appears that France has a far larger number of schemes than any other foreign country, and has, in addition, some of the most famous examples of profit-sharing extant in any country, notably the schemes of the Maison Leclaire, of Godin's Familistère at Guise, of the Bon Marché (the well-known drapery establishment in Paris), and of the Co-operative Paper Factory at

Angoulême. Whilst in the United Kingdom a very large number of schemes still provide for the payment of the bonus in cash, or giving workpeople facilities for the purchase of shares in the undertaking, the typical French system is that of capitalising the bonus, usually by converting its accumulation into a *patrimoine*: that is to say, a capital sum sufficient to provide a pension for the employee after his retirement, and also something to leave to his widow and children after his death. In Germany, profit-sharing has made little progress, many of the schemes introduced having been comparatively short-lived. In Holland, profit-sharing undertakings are mostly very small, the only two large firms practising the system being the Dutch Yeast and Spirit Factory at Delft, which has about 750 workpeople, and the Dutch Engine and Railway Material Works at Amsterdam, which has upwards of 2,000. In the United States only about 25 or 30 firms practise profit-sharing and co-partnership, and most of these only started their schemes within the last ten or twelve years. On the other hand, however, the number of workpeople employed in the United States under conditions of profit-sharing and co-partnership is comparatively large, as many of the firms or companies are vast corporations employing their thousands of workpeople. The most conspicuous example is the United States Steel Corporation, which in one year (1912) allotted over 60,000 shares to nearly 37,000 of its workpeople. Early in 1914 the Ford Motor Company, of Detroit, formulated a scheme conferring considerable benefits on its employees, but it is doubtful whether the Ford scheme is profit-sharing in the strict sense, which, as now defined, requires *previous agreement* as the basis upon which the profits are to be distributed. As regards the British Dominions, it would appear that profit-sharing has scarcely obtained any foothold in Australia and New Zealand, or in South Africa, and has made but little more progress in Canada.

THE TRADE BOARDS ACT

The object of this measure, which came into force on Jan. 1st, 1910, is to establish Trade Boards in certain trades where "sweating" prevails, and to fix and enforce, by means of these boards, a minimum standard of wages. In addition, it is hoped, the boards will act as centres of information, and be able to afford information on the subject of unemployment. The Act was fully explained in the 1910 edition.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

According to the annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for 1913, at the end of the year there were upon the registers 120,062 factories and 154,407 workshops, not including men's workshops, docks, warehouses, or buildings, private lines and sidings, home work premises, factories and workshops under the charge of H.M. Inspectors of Mines, or (in general) domestic workshops. Some 425,000 effective visits of inspection were made in 1913, and nearly 200,000 cautionary notices were issued. Prosecutions were instituted in 3,872 instances.

The inspection of factories and workshops is carried out under the control of the Home Office, which employs for the work a special staff of 217 inspectors (including assistants), of

whom 20 are women. These inspectors have full powers of entry to any factory, workshop, laundry, dock, wharf or other premises under the Act, or school where factory children are educated. They may call for any registers or documents kept in accordance with the Act, and may conduct proceedings connected with their office before a magistrate. The Act prescribes the limits of the hours in which women, young persons, and children may be employed; also intervals for meals, certain holidays, and a weekly short day. When a person enters upon the occupation of a factory or workshop he must serve on the inspector for the district a written notice containing a description of the place, its machinery, and the work to be carried on there. Various prescribed notices must be affixed at the entrance to the factory or work-

shop, and a register kept in which to record particulars of all the various matters dealt with in the Act. Periodical returns of the number, age, sex and occupation of persons employed are also required.

Workshops, workplaces, and (to a limited extent) factories are subject to the provisions of the law relating to public health. Local authorities, accordingly, are charged with the duty of seeing that such places are kept in a clean and sanitary condition, properly ventilated, and not overcrowded. They are responsible for insuring that factories and workshops are provided with means of escape in case of fire. They must keep a register of outworkers, and see that the places where they work are not unwholesome.

For staff see under Home Office, p. 18.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

Modern co-operation dates from the establishment of the Rochdale Pioneers' Society in 1844, on whose model all subsequent societies have based themselves. The primary object of a co-operative society is distribution, and it aims at saving for the members the shopkeeper's and, if possible, the wholesaler's profits. There is no limit to membership; any one may join. Each person joining must take up one or two £1 shares, paying generally 1s. on entrance, and the remainder, if he chooses, out of his accumulating dividends. The maximum share of capital which one person can hold by law is £200. Goods are sold at the ordinary retail prices, and each purchaser receives checks or vouchers corresponding to the amount of purchases. Half-yearly or quarterly these are paid into the store, and the surplus of receipts over cost is divided among the members at so much per pound of purchases. This is the rebate, or dividend as it is more familiarly called. Non-members may deal at the stores, and receive discount as a rule at half the members' rate. The rate of dividend is usually between 2s. and 3s., but runs up to 3s. 6d. or 4s. Four or five per cent. interest is generally paid on capital. The store is managed by a committee elected by the members, each member having one vote. The first department of a store is usually grocery and provisions. Many stores, even the smaller ones, bake their own bread, and find it most successful. Hardware, drapery, boots and shoes, coal, tailoring, and furnishing generally constitute branches of every large store. In 1913 there were, according to the Co-operative Union Report, 1,508 distributive societies, with 3,011,390 members, a total capital (share, loan, and reserve) £60,738,504, £130,011,066 sales, and £14,260,414 profit. The distributive societies also carry on various productive departments, e.g. baking, corn-milling, cabinet-making, bootmaking, tailoring, dress-making, etc.; the total output in this direction being about £11,000,000 annually.

The English Wholesale Society was started in 1863. It is a federation of co-operative societies, none other being allowed to become shareholders or purchasers. Each society takes up one £5 share for every 5 members. The Society is managed by a General Committee of 32 members, 16 of whom represent the Societies in the Manchester division and 8 each the divisions of London and Newcastle. In 1913 it had 1,168 members,

£6,320,763 share and loan capital, £31,371,976 sales, and £734,583 profit. It began the manufacture of boots at Leicester in 1873, and has since added soap, candles, biscuits, sweets, preserves, pickles, lard, underclothing, corsets, furniture, cocoa, chocolate, woollens, clothing, flannels, tobacco, hosiery, brushes, starch, printing, corn-milling, etc., to the various industries carried on in its large factories. The capital employed by this society in production is £2,775,486, its output of manufactures £7,964,272, profit thereon £181,463. The total number of persons employed is 22,791. It owns 2 steamships, has numerous creameries in Ireland, has purchasing agencies in Canada, the United States, Denmark, Germany, France, Spain, Sweden, Greece, and Australia, and has its own tea plantations in Ceylon. It also does a banking business, its turnover exceeding £122,000,000.

The English Wholesale Society has also formed an Insurance Section, which is registered as an approved society under the National Insurance Act.

The Scottish Wholesale Society was started in 1869 on lines similar to the English Society, but admitting its employees to collective membership on certain terms. In 1913 it had 268 society members and 559 shareholders amongst the employees; its share and loan capital was £3,696,415, its sales £8,964,033, and profits £363,630. It manufactures boots and shoes, tweeds, blankets, drapery, shirts, furniture, preserves, sweets, chemical sundries, soap, tobacco, etc., besides engaging in printing and corn-milling. In 1913 its productive capital was £863,446, output of manufactures £2,681,246, profit thereon £80,688, and productive employees 6,087. The two wholesale societies act as agents for each other. Their business is done at nearly cost price, plus a commission to cover expenses. There are also several Corn Mills owned by federations of retail societies and consumers, which in 1913 had a capital of £1,313,585 (in shares and loans), sales £4,558,064; and 17 baking societies (also consumers' federations), with a total capital of £978,427, sales £905,318.

Apart from the production carried on by the distributive societies, there is great activity on the part of a large number of societies organised specially to carry on a variety of manufactures. See LABOUR CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-operative Productive Federation is a

business organisation to assist such societies. The **Co-operative Union Report** shows, in 1913, 108 productive societies (excluding wholesale, corn-milling, and baking societies) with £1,701,033 capital (in shares and loans), £3,710,234 sales, and £253,014 profit. About 40 per cent. of the capital is found by co-operative societies and trade unions, and 60 per cent. by employees. Probably the bulk of their trade is done with co-operative stores. Notable co-partnership societies are Hebden Bridge Fustian, Burnley Self-Help, Leicester Equity Boot and Shoe, W. Thomson & Sons, Kettering Clothing, and Kettering Boot. Many distributive societies also give their employees a share of their profits. The co-partnership principle is also adopted by some private firms and companies, notably the South Metropolitan Gas Company. **House Building:** Between 400 and 500 Distributive Co-operative Societies have built nearly 9,000 houses at a cost of somewhat over £2,000,000, which are let to members at a rental; have also built nearly 6,000 houses costing over £1,250,000, which have been sold to members; and have advanced £6,850,000 on 34,000 houses built by members themselves, making a total of over £10,000,000.

The **Co-operative Union** (General Secretary, A. Whitehead; offices, "Holyoake House," Hanover Street, Manchester) is the organising and propagandist centre of the movement, and was formed 1869. The governing body is the **Central Board**, which meets at Congress time. Its members are appointed by the sectional boards of the seven districts into which the United Kingdom is divided. The work of the board is conducted by committees. It devotes special efforts to inducing societies to devote a part of their profits to educational purposes. It also organises the annual Congress. The 1914 Con-

gress was held at Dublin, and was attended by 1,367 delegates, representing Co-operative Societies in all parts of the United Kingdom. There were, in 1914, 1,508 societies members of the Union, the subscriptions from which amounted to £14,517. The annual income of the Union is augmented by the sale of literature.

The **Women's Co-operative Guild** (England and Wales) was started in 1883, to educate women in co-operative principles, and increase their power and activity in the movement. It has 31,500 members in nearly 600 branches. Its main lines of work have recently been in the spread of co-operation among the poor, the housing question, anti-credit, divorce law reform, and citizenship campaign; it, too, holds an annual congress.

There is also a **Women's Co-operative Guild** in Scotland, with 174 branches and a membership exceeding 12,420. A **Women's Guild** has also been formed in Ireland, with 9 branches and 474 members.

Co-operation in Agriculture.—Eighty-one distributive (including wholesale) societies in 1913 farmed 14,400 acres, with a capital of £426,719, and made a net aggregate profit of £8,863 and a loss of £5,865. Two farming societies with a capital of £4,790 farmed 807 acres with a net aggregate profit of £217 and losses £6. For particulars as to the operations of the **Agricultural Organisation Society**, see p. 277.

The **Joint Insurance Department of the Co-op. Wholesale Society, Ltd.**, and the **Scottish Co-op. Wholesale Society** does a large business amongst societies in insurance against fire risks, the sums assured in 1913 being £35,544,387. It also transacts Life, Burglary, and Fidelity, Workmen's Compensation, Plate Glass, Public Liability, and Motor Vehicle Insurance.

INTERNATIONAL CO-OPERATION.

The **International Co-operative Alliance** for the promotion of co-operation throughout the world, is a federation of co-operative organisations in Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Canada, Russia, Norway, India, Sweden, Finland, United States, etc. The Alliance includes about 1,200 local societies and national federations, who contributed to its funds more than £1,670 in the year ending December 1913. **International Co-operative Congresses** were held in 1895 (London), '96 (Paris), '97 (Delft), 1900 (Paris), 1902 (Manchester), 1904 (Budapest), 1907 (Cremona), 1910 (Hamburg), and 1913 (Glasgow). The Alliance publishes reports of these Congresses, also Annual Reports of its Executive Committee, and a Bulletin, issued in English, French, and German. An Annual was published for the first time in 1910, showing the development of co-operation throughout the world, and containing also a detailed history of the International Alliance. Sec., H. J. May. Office: 146, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, London, S.W.

Co-operation on the Continent has during the last few years made great strides.

In **Austria** the agricultural movement and the credit banks are organised and based on the Schulze-Delitzsch and on the Raiffaisen principles. The distributive societies are united in the "Zentralverband österr. Konsumvereine" for propaganda purposes, and in the "Grosseinkaufsgesellschaft" for joint buying.

Denmark is the land for agricultural societies,

dairies, and supply associations, but the distributive side of the movement is making great headway. The retail societies are affiliated to the "Fallesforeningen for Danmarks Brugsforeninger."

Co-operation in **France**, although very successful, has not extended as it might have done owing to the movement having been divided into two groups, each separate from and competing with the other. These two groups, however, have now joined hands, and there is no doubt that this combining of forces will lead to even greater results in the future.

Germany has the largest number of societies—more than 30,000.

Belgium, Finland, Hungary, Italy, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland all show increases in the number of societies and amount of trade done.

India has a Co-operative Union of its own, which does a good deal of propaganda work among the people.

In 1909 there was a Co-operative Union established in **Canada** for assisting in the formation of societies on the Rochdale plan.

In 1913 a **Union of Spanish Societies** was inaugurated at Barcelona. There are in Spain about 930 societies, with an estimated membership of 572,500, and a trade of 223,032,195 pesetas. There is also a new **Consumers' Co-operative Union** established at New Jersey, U.S.A., which is attempting to guide Co-operative efforts in America into orthodox Rochdale methods.

CO-OPERATION.

Below are figures relating to the various societies in the different countries.

	Credit Societies.	Distributive Societies.	Wholesale Societies.	Tenants' Societies.	Agricul- tural Societies.	Productive Societies.
Austria	10,954	1,382	3	312	2,884	943
Belgium	584	394	1	24	808	221
Bulgaria	635	43	—	—	43	6
Denmark	—	1,300	1	—	3,733	33
Finland	416	450	1	—	1,001	—
France	3,946	3,261	1	—	(?)	496
Germany, Jan. 1, 1913	18,746	2,346	2	963	6,750	329
Holland	500	386	1	—	995	377
Hungary	3,544	1,579	2	—	2,336	—
Italy	2,499	1,764	1	379	926	1,832
Japan	3,353	792	—	—	—	64
Norway	—	450	1	—	2,250	—
Rumania	2,600	204	—	—	346	—
Russia	11,000	5,500	2	10	5,400	340
Servia	850	100	—	—	195	—
Spain	49	182	—	—	3	12
Sweden	426	700	1	(?)	1,211	16
Switzerland . . .	322	560	2	20	4,256	42
United Kingdom .	295	1,508	2	16	910	110

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT AND AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION IN GERMANY.

An exhaustive Blue Book [Cd. 6626, 5s.] on this subject was published in March 1913 by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. It was the result of an investigation by Mr. J. R. Cahill, who says that "in no modern State does organised effort for safeguarding and promoting the economic interests of agriculture appear to have been so persistent and so successful as in Germany, more especially in the direction of providing the farmer with facilities for obtaining credit, for acquiring the instruments of production, and for disposing of his produce on the most favourable terms." The three principal groups of organisations are (1) credit organisations, (2) co-operative organisations, and (3) live stock insurance. Credit organisations are of two kinds, mortgage (long term) credit and personal (short term) credit. Mortgage credit organisations may be divided into three main classes. In the first class there are four groups of institutions, namely, the Land Mortgage Credit Associations (Landschaften), State, Provincial and District Mortgage Credit Banks, the Joint Stock Mortgage Banks and the Savings Banks, all of which grant mortgage credit without requiring, in ordinary circumstances, any declaration as to the purpose of the loan. The second group comprises the Land Improvement Funds, the Land Improvement Annuity Banks, the Provincial Aid Banks, and the Imperial Insurance Institutions, all of which grant loans mainly for specific land improvement or building undertakings. The third group is that of the Rent Charge Banks, which are concerned with loans in connection with the creation and equipment of small holdings. Short Term Credit is provided by co-operative loan banks and central co-operative banks. There are in Germany 17,000 agricultural co-operative banks with a total membership of over one and a half millions. In 1910 the total turnover of 14,729 such banks amounted to £261,665,000; at the end of that year the loans outstanding for fixed periods, together with overdrafts, amounted to £93,034,000, while the savings deposits totalled £92,429,000, and the deposits on

current account £10,865,000. About 90 per cent. of these Raiffeisen banks are affiliated to central banks, which are organised according to Provinces or States. At the end of 1911 there were affiliated to 37 central banks, 17,668 societies of all kinds, of which 14,508 were credit societies; and the total turnover of these central banks in that year amounted to £410,391,000.

Co-operation. After that of the credit societies, the two most important groups of registered agricultural co-operative societies are the supply and dairy societies. The value of the agricultural requisites (mainly fertilisers and feeding-stuffs) supplied annually by co-operative agencies to German farmers is £15,000,000. Through these organisations even the smallest holder is enabled to obtain at moderate prices goods of guaranteed quality. The number of registered dairy societies in 1912 was nearly 3,500; there are in addition 600-800 unregistered societies. The value of their sales is about £20,000,000 annually. There are also corn-selling and granary societies, as well as cattle-selling societies, the importance of which latter may be estimated when we remember that Germany produces about 93 per cent. of the meat consumed by its inhabitants. In addition there are egg-selling societies (the import of eggs into England in 1911 was £8,000,000 sterling), and societies for purchasing agricultural machinery for the joint use of their members.

Live-stock Insurance. The two main branches are life and slaughter insurance. By the former is meant the insurance of cattle-owners against loss by death or by compulsory slaughter; by slaughter insurance is meant insurance against loss arising through the condemnation of the whole or part of a carcass as unsuitable for human food. According to the latest available statistics there are 5,736,082 small holdings in Germany, 2,084,060 or 36 per cent. being under 1½ acres, 1,294,449 holdings or 22 per cent. of the whole being between 1½ and 5 acres, and 1,006,277 or 17 per cent. between 5 and 12½ acres.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

The Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, which came into force in 1910, provides (1) for the housing of the working classes, (2) for town planning, and (3) for the appointment of County medical officers. The Act was summarised in the 1910, 1911, and 1912 editions.

According to the Report of the Local Government Board on Housing and Town Planning for 1912-13, in 1912 representations were made to the local authorities in respect of 47,429 houses. The local authorities decided to proceed under the Act in 12,568 cases; 13,417 houses were made fit for habitation without closing orders; 1,935 dwelling-houses were closed or demolished voluntarily; 9,761 closing orders were made, and 1,423 demolition orders made.

In Scotland, where action was taken in regard to the closing and demolition of 2,520 houses during the year 1913, and where 1,141 other houses were made fit for human habitation, the Scottish Local Government Board says that the provision of more houses is the key to the situation. There is a general scarcity of working-class houses throughout Scotland, due chiefly to the rising costs of building material, the withdrawal of private capital from this field of enterprise, and the reluctance of local authorities to exercise their powers to meet the demand.

Housing Reform Associations.

Mansion House Council on Health and Housing, amalgamated with the National League for Physical Education and Improvement. The oldest Society for the education of public opinion in regard to the need for Housing Reform. Hon. Sec., C. E. Allan. Office, 4, Tavistock Square, W.C.

The Rural Housing and Sanitation Association. Formed in 1902 to improve the condition of housing and sanitation in country working-class homes. It is strictly non-political. Sec., Miss Annette Churton; Office, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

Workmen's National Housing Council. Supported by a number of Trade Union bodies and Trade Councils. Sec., F. Knee, 41, Cowcross Street, London, E.C.

The National Housing and Town Planning Council, founded in 1900 to promote a national movement for Housing and Town Planning Action. Sec., H. R. Aldridge, 18, Dulverton Road, Leicester, and 6, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

Co-partnership Tenants' Housing Council. To aid in the solution of the housing problem by encouraging the establishment of Tenants' Co-partnership Housing Societies with approved rules and in suitable localities, etc. Sec., S. H. Page, 6, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Co-partnership Tenants, Ltd., was formed to promote the formation and development of residential estates on the principles advocated by the Co-partnership Tenants' Housing Council. Its experts give advice on land, capital, estate development and house building, and in account keeping. Sec., George Morriss. Offices, 6, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

The "Garden City Association" was founded in '99, and in Sept. 1903 the Company, "First Garden City, Ltd.," was formed, with a capital

of £300,000, of which about £193,000 has been subscribed, and an estate of 3,818 acres (since increased by extra purchase to 4,556 acres) was purchased at Letchworth, near Hitchin, at an average cost of about £40 per acre. Fifty-five factories and workshops are now at work; 90 shops have been erected, and by the end of 1914 nearly 2,000 houses and other buildings had been erected and occupied, the population being about 9,000. Post and telegraph offices, telephone exchange, schools, recreation ground, libraries, swimming baths, golf links, banks, clubs, and hotels are established. The total rates are 5s. 7d. in the £. A parish council conducts local affairs. First Garden City, Ltd., Letchworth, Hertfordshire; Secretary, Harold Craske.

Liverpool Housing Association. Sec., W. Knowles, The Beeches, Raby Drive, Bromborough, Cheshire.

Rochdale Housing Reform Council. Hon. Sec., Fred. Duckworth, 3, Sawyer Street, Rochdale.

York Health and Housing Reform Association. Sec., B. Lasker, 18, Castlegate, York.

Housing Companies and Trusts.

Artizans, Labourers and General Dwellings Co. Sec., S. A. Blackwood, 2, Wood Street, Westminster, S.W.

Bournville Village Trust. The village of Bournville was founded by Mr. George Cadbury, who, in Dec. 1900, handed it over with the estate, of which it forms a part, to a board of trustees, as a gift to the nation. Area of estate 660 acres, number of houses 869, and population 4,200. Sec., John H. Barlow, Estate Office, Bournville, near Birmingham.

East End Dwellings Co., Ltd. Sec., T. Wilkinson, 27, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Four Per Cent. Industrial Dwellings Co., Ltd. Sec., P. Ornstien, 1, 2 & 3, St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C.

Guinness Trust. Sec., E. W. Winch, 5, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes. Sec., E. H. Marston, 1, Pancras Square, Pancras Road, London, N.W.

Metropolitan Industrial Dwellings Co., Ltd. Sec., Lindsay S. G. Young, 38, Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W.

Peabody Donation Fund. Sec., Viscount Dunluce, 15, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

The Joseph Rowntree Village Trust, Garden Village, New Earswick, York. Agent, Miss Harlock, 7, Grove View, Clifton, York.

Rowton Houses, Ltd. Sec., F. R. Nash, 7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.

Estate of the late W. R. Sutton (Sutton Model Dwellings). Sec., W. Balmain, 183, Old Street, E.C.

Victoria Dwellings Association, Ltd. Sec., Sydney G. Henniker, 3E, Victoria Dwellings, Battersea Park Road, London, S.W.

Wharfedale Dwellings Co., Ltd. Sec., F. R. Nash, 7, Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.

ALCOHOL AND INEBRIETY.

LICENSED PREMISES.

The total number of licensed premises in England and Wales on Jan. 1st, 1914, was (as nearly as the latest available statistics show) 111,120, as compared with 112,371 on Jan. 1st, 1913, and 124,883 on Jan. 1st, 1905, when the Licensing Act of 1904 began to operate. The licences existing at the commencement of 1914 may be classified thus:

Full Victuallers'	62,115
Beerhouses	25,123*
Refreshment Houses	458
Off Licences—Shops, etc.	12,811
„ Beerhouses, etc.	10,613
Total	111,120

* 22,644 were known to be “ante-1860.”

The net reduction during 1913 of 1,251 in the number of licensed premises was effected thus:

	“On” Licences.	“Off” Licences.	Total.
Extinguished by compensation	842	—	842
Renewal refused without compensation	24	66	90
Renewal unapplied for	229	250	479
New licences granted	1,095	316	1,411
	52	108	160
Net reduction	1,043	208	1,251

Compensation Proceedings during 1913.

Altogether 1,090 cases were referred for compensation by the renewal authorities, and in 896 cases the compensation authorities decided to refuse renewal. The number of references again showed a slight increase. Of the 896 licences refused, 483 were paid for during the year, and 359 brought over from previous years were also dealt with. Thus we arrive at the total of 842 licences extinguished under compensation machinery. Licences paid for in 1912 cost on an average £962, the beerhouses now reaching a figure nearly as high as the full alehouses, in spite of the disparity in average annual licence value (£30 as compared with £57). The compensation rate has been rising each year.

Of the 143 compensation authorities, 55 in 1913 imposed reduced rates of compensation, and six failed to impose any levy at all. Bournemouth ceased to levy charges in 1912; its proportion of licensed houses is 6'01 per 10,000 of population, the lowest of any county borough. Neither Blackpool nor Brighton have ever imposed charges, but at Brighton an arrangement exists by which a certain number of licences are surrendered each year without compensation. Yarmouth, which imposed only 33 per cent. of the maximum charges, has 44'56 licences per 10,000 population. On a general review of the cases in which the compensation charges were either not imposed in 1913 or were imposed at reduced rates it would seem that in only a very few, if any, can it be maintained that the money, which might otherwise have been realised could not have been usefully employed in reducing the redundancy of licences.

In the nine years 1905-13 a total sum of £8,873,137 was received by the compensation authorities, and a total of £8,073,127 was paid out in compensation for 8,961 licences. There remained on Dec. 31st, 1913, an aggregate balance in the several funds of £685,975, subject to claims in respect of 439 licences, which, though refused, had not been paid off at the end of the year; 22 of these were refused in 1912, 3 in 1911, and 3 in 1909.

The total amount paid in compensation during 1913 was:

On account of renewals refused in 1913	£	s.	d.
On account of renewals refused before 1913	381,883	11	0
Total	428,653	7	10
	£810,536	18	10

Of this sum there was paid:

	£	s.	d.
To the licencees	96,654	6	8
To other parties	713,882	12	2
Total	£810,536	18	10

Restrictions on New Licences.

Special conditions imposed to secure the monopoly value on new licences varied greatly, payments ranging from £1 per annum to a single fee of £4,500. In four cases Sunday closing was required; and in four the week-day hours were restricted; it was a common provision for the use of the premises to be limited to purely restaurant purposes, and for public bars to be prohibited. In five cases existing licences had to be surrendered. Twenty-two licences granted for special “terms” of years expired and seventeen were renewed under similar conditions. Twenty-six “on” and 27 “off” licences were removed to other premises.

Clubs, etc.

The number of registered clubs continues to increase rapidly. At the beginning of 1913 there existed 8,457; 433 (approximately) were added during the year and 135 were struck off, leaving 8,755. Since 1904, when the number on the register was 6,589, the successive net yearly increases have been 132, 186, 226, 190, 213, 376, 297, 248, and 298. The proportion of registered clubs is now 2'29 per 10,000 of the population.

Proceedings against Licensed Persons.

The total number of proceedings in 1912 against licensed persons for offences against the Intoxicating Liquor laws was 1,437, but the convictions numbered only 743. For permitting drunkenness or selling to drunken persons there were 372 convictions, as against 472 in 1912 and 1,200 in 1903 (the record year). There were 57 convictions under the Children Act of 1908.

Drunkenness.

Convictions for drunkenness continue to increase, but the rise in the figures for 1913 was slightly less than for 1912. The figures for 1913 were 188,877, being 6'285 or 3'44. per cent. more than those for 1912, which themselves were 6'08 per cent. higher than the total for 1911.

Of the total persons convicted, 42,652 or 38'95 per cent. are known to have been previously convicted, 288 to have had more than 50 such convictions, and 31 over 100. Among males the

proportion with previous convictions was 36·65 per cent., while for females it was 53·24 per cent. During 1913, 89 males and 209 females were committed as habitual drunkards to certified inebriate reformatories; and 97 males and 150 females were placed on the Black List.

The total number of convictions for drunkenness fell steadily from 207,171 in 1905 to 161,992 in 1910, since when there has been an annual increase, in which all but the rural districts have shared. The increase for the three years shows in summary: Greater London, 16,321; seaports, 5,032; mining counties, 3,852; manufacturing towns, 2,296. The decrease in the rural counties was 484. Greater London influences the total to a very large extent. Thus of the 188,877 convictions in 1913, Greater London contributed 65,488, showing an increase on 1912 of 5,568, which is nearly 89 per cent. of the increase over the whole country, and is at the rate of 9·29 per cent. as against 0·58 for the rest of the country. The re-establishment of confidence on the part of the metropolitan police after the occurrences leading up to the Royal Commission of 1907 was largely answerable for the increases in 1910-13, which were also in part attributable to increased activity by the provincial police

and to the better state of trade and employment in the country.

In 1911 there began a set back of the movement towards lower proportion of convictions to population, which had been in progress since 1905; this set back continued in 1913, when the proportion of convictions reached 52·36 per 10,000 of population as compared with 50·62 in 1912, 47·85 in 1909, and 60·95 in 1905.

Observations during the agricultural labourers' strike in Lancashire, the Corporation employees' strike at Leeds, and the dock and other strikes at Dublin, which occurred in 1913, point to the common conclusion that there are fewer arrests for drunkenness during periods of industrial disputes. At Leeds during the period of the strikes the arrests were only 99 as compared with 239 in the corresponding weeks of 1912 and 238 in 1911. While some of the decline may be traced to the diversion of police activity, the Chief Constable remarks from frequent observations: "It is only fair to say that there were considerably less cases of drunkenness in the streets than at normal times." At Dublin the arrests for drunkenness in the strike period were 392, as compared with 940 and 672 in the corresponding periods of 1912 and 1911.

THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL AT HOME AND ABROAD.

From time to time the Board of Trade presents to the House of Commons Statistical Tables showing the production and consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (Wine, Beer, and Spirits) in the British Empire, and in the principal Foreign Countries; and the Revenue derived therefrom. The last issue of these tables was published in 1911 (H.C. 319), and covered the fifteen years ending with and including 1909.

The following tables, compiled from the report and from the Statistical Abstract of the British Empire, show the consumption per head in the countries named of spirits and beer in the year 1909, and of wine in the average of the years 1905-9.

Country.	Gallons of Proof Spirit.	Gallons of Beer.	Gallons of Wine.
United Kingdom	0·70	26·2	0·27
Canada	0·81	5·3	0·11
Commonwealth of			
Australia	0·78	11·0	1·14
New Zealand	0·74	9·7	0·14
Union of S. Africa	0·36	1·3	1·6
Denmark	2·16	19·1	11
Germany	1·58	22·0	1·19
France	1·32	7·9	34·5
Sweden	1·14	11·1	11
United States	1·14	16·5	0·49
Russia	1·10	11	11
Norway	0·64	4·2	11

11. No figures available.

NATIONAL DRINK BILL, 1913.

During a number of years the late Mr. William Hoyle contributed to the *Times* an annual letter setting forth the national consumption and cost of intoxicating liquors in the preceding year. After his death in '85 these annual letters were continued by Dr. Dawson Burns. Dr. Burns died in 1909, and the task was then undertaken by Mr. George B. Wilson. Mr. Wilson estimates the total expenditure of the United Kingdom on alcoholic liquors during 1913 at £166,681,000, as compared with £161,553,330 in 1912. "There was an increase during 1913 of over £5,000,000 in the United Kingdom. Last year was one of great prosperity," he says, "and the weekly wages bill of the nation was probably higher than it had ever been before. So that it is not surprising, though regrettable, that a certain proportion of the

increased earnings was expended in the purchase of intoxicating liquors." At the same time it is encouraging to note that during the last forty years the trend of consumption of alcoholic liquors in the Kingdom has been downward. The highest point in 1899-1900 was not nearly so high as that in 1874. The decline has been most marked since 1900. In 1913 the average expenditure per head was £3 12s. 5d., and per family of five £18 2s. 1d., as compared with £3 10s. 9d. per head and £17 13s. 10d. per family in 1912. According to the Census of Production (Cd. 6,320 of 1912), the number of persons engaged in the manufacture of alcoholic liquor in the United Kingdom was 111,759, and there are probably another 450,000 engaged in the retail trade.

THE TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES.

An inebriate has been defined as a person who habitually takes or uses any intoxicating thing or things, and while under the influence of such thing or things, or in consequence of the effects thereof, is (a) dangerous to himself or others, or (b) a cause of harm or serious

annoyance to his family or others, or (c) incapable of managing himself or his affairs, or of ordinary proper conduct.

The Habitual Drunkards Act, '79, provided for the detention in retreats of those inebriates only who chose to surrender their liberty of

their own free will. The *Inebriates Acts, '98 and '99*, made compulsion legal in the case of such drunkards as by repeated drunkenness in public or by crime brought themselves within reach of legal procedure. The *Licensing Act, 1902*, gave power to commit a wife who was an habitual drunkard to a retreat.

In April 1908 the Home Secretary appointed a *Departmental Committee*, under the chairmanship of Sir J. Dickson-Poynder, Bart., M.P. (now Lord Islington), to inquire into the law relating to inebriates and to their detention in reformatories and retreats, and to report what amendments in the law and its administration are desirable. A summary of the Report of the Committee appeared in the 1910 and 1911 eds. of the *ANNUAL*.

Roughly, there are about 48,000 inebriates, of all classes, in England and Wales at the present time (about 142 per 1,000 of the population), of which number about 16,000 are persons in private life—whose habits have not led to conviction in police courts—and 32,000 known to have criminal or disorderly tendency.

Institutions for Inebriates.

There are three kinds of institutions to which inebriates may be sent: viz.,—(1) *Certified*

THE PUBLIC-HOUSE

For over fourteen years attempts have been made, in different parts of Great Britain, to get public-houses under public management by means of *Public-house Trust Companies*. Whilst recognising that public-houses are a public necessity, the object is to eliminate, as far as possible, the element of private profit from the retail trade of intoxicating liquors; to secure a strict enforcement of the regulative provisions of the existing licensing law; to maintain the public-houses acquired not as mere drinking saloons, but as refreshment houses so far as local conditions will permit; to limit the shareholders' dividends to 5 per cent., and to pay all profits (over and above depreciation, reserve, and dividend) to trustees for public purposes. In order to remove all temptation to the manager to push the sale of intoxicants, he is paid a fixed salary, and is allowed no profit whatever on the sale of

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AGAINST ALCOHOL.

An International Anti-Alcohol Congress has been held biennially during the past twenty years in various European towns, and met in London July 1909, at The Hague in 1911, and

Inebriate Reformatories, which number 9. Of these 7 are for women only, and 2 admit both women and men. The number of committals to Reformatories in 1912 was 305 (60 men and 245 women). The figures have fluctuated thus: 1903, 298; 1905, 443; 1907, 493; 1909, 277; 1910, 327; 1911, 339. More men would be committed but for the want of accommodation. (2) *State Inebriate Reformatories*, which are for the worst cases, and to which are sent those inebriates who prove too refractory for further control in certified institutions. The Aylesbury State Reformatory for Women had an average number of 52 under detention in 1912; and the Warwick Reformatory for Men, 24. (3) *Licensed Retreats*, in which there has been marked improvement in late years. These number 19, and 534 persons were received in 1912—182 under the Acts and 352 as private patients. In Scotland there is a State Inebriate Reformatory at Perth, besides 3 Certified Reformatories and 2 Retreats, with total admissions for all in 1913 of 1,247. In Ireland there are Certified Reformatories at St. Patrick's, Waterford (25 male patients), and at St. Brigid's, Wexford (33 female patients), and a Retreat at Belfast (17 patients).

REFORM MOVEMENT.

alcoholic drinks, but is allowed a profit on all trade in food and non-alcoholics. Tea, coffee, and other temperance drinks, and food, are made readily accessible at the bars, and are served promptly. To Earl Grey and the Bishop of Chester is due the credit of having originated the movement. There are now 31 Trust Companies in the United Kingdom—25 in England and Wales, 1 in Ireland, and 5 in Scotland. There are over 300 houses now under trust management, and a large number will be offered for trust management on the expiration of the existing leases. Secretary, Hugh A. Paget, Office, 15, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

In this connection also should be mentioned the *People's Refreshment House Association, Ltd.*, founded by the Bishop of Chester in 1896. The Association controls 130 inns on reformed lines in various counties. Secretary, Reginald Cripps, Offices, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE ACT.

Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1913 (which, so far as regards the polling of electors, does not come into force before June 1st, 1920), is designed to promote temperance in Scotland by (a) conferring on the electors in prescribed areas control over the grant and renewal of certificates. A poll must be taken by a local authority on a requisition signed by not less than one-tenth of the electors in the area; the questions to be submitted to the electors shall be (1) *No-change Resolution*, meaning that the powers and discretion of the licensing court shall remain unchanged; (2) *Limiting Resolution*, meaning that the number of certificates for the sale of excisable liquors shall be reduced by one-quarter; and (3) *No-licence Resolution*, meaning that no certificate for the sale of excisable liquors shall be granted except for inns and hotels or restaurants in special cases.

in Milan in 1913. The 1915 Congress is expected to be held in the United States. British Correspondent's address, National Temperance League Office, Paternoster House, E.C.

If 55 per cent. of the votes recorded are in favour of a no-licence resolution, and not less than 35 per cent. of the electors have voted, the resolution will be carried; but a mere majority on a 35 per cent. poll will carry a limiting resolution; and a mere majority, independent of the size of the poll, a no-change resolution. Only one of the three resolutions can be voted for, but if a no-licence resolution is not carried, the votes recorded in favour of such a resolution can be added to those in favour of the limiting resolution. When a poll has been taken, no further poll can be taken before the month of November in the third year from the date of the last poll; (b) by substituting, on and after May 28th, 1914, a later hour of opening (10 a.m. instead of 8 a.m.); (c) by amending the law relating to clubs, and by other incidental provisions.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The Temperance movement had its origin in Scotland and Ireland in 1829, and in England in 1830, the British movement having been suggested by the earlier reform in the United States in 1826. At first societies were founded on the principle of abstinence from ardent spirits, but in less than ten years this abstinence was extended to all intoxicating beverages. Temperance organisations are now of great variety and extent; the chief societies and institutions are detailed below.

Army Temperance Association, Royal. Sec., Clare White, 47, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

British Temperance League (founded 1835). Sec., Charles Smith, F.S.S., 29, Union Street, Sheffield.

Church of England Temperance Society (Incorporated), 50, Marsham St., Westminster, S.W.

Good Templars, International Order of (first formed in New York in 1851, and extended to England in '68 by Joseph Malins). Offices, 168, Edmund Street, Birmingham. Gen. Manager, R. Crombleholme.

Licensing Administration Bureau. Hon. Sec., C. Pinhorn, 27, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

Medical Temperance Association, British. President, Prof. Sims Woodhead; Hon. Sec., W. McAdam Eccles, M.S., F.R.C.S., 124, Harley Street, W.

National Temperance Federation. Hon. Sec., Guy Hayler, "Courtfield," Avenue Road, South Norwood Park, S.E.

National Temperance League. Sec., J. T. Rae, Paternoster House, London, E.C.

National United Temperance Council. Hon. Sec., C. Pinhorn, 27, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

Naval Temperance Society, Royal. President, Vice-Admiral Sir G. F. King Hall, K.C.B., C.V.O.; Hon. Superintendent, Miss Weston; Headquarters: Royal Sailors' Rest, Portsmouth, and Devonport.

Scottish Temperance League. Sec., Jas. Gillies, 108, Hope Street, Glasgow.

Sons of Temperance (National Division).—Estab. 1855 in England. Adult membership, 115,448, also 86,687 cadets. Funds £578,061. President, T. W. Huntley (Newcastle); Treasurer,

J. H. Steele (Salford); Chief Secretary, W. Davies, 244, Oxford Road, Manchester.

Temperance Legislation League, formed in Nov. 1905, advocates a definite constructive policy of Temperance Reform by means of legislation and the effective administration of the licensing laws. Chairman of Committee, Joseph Rowntree; Hon. Secs., Arthur Sherwell, M.P., and J. M. Hogge, M.P.; Sec., A. F. Harvey. Office, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

United Kingdom Alliance, formed in 1853, aims at obtaining a law enabling the voters of each locality to exclude totally, or partially, the sale of intoxicating liquors; but it aids all legislation in favour of progressive temperance reform. Official organ, *The Alliance News and Temperance Reformer*, weekly (Thursdays), 1d. Secretary, G. B. Wilson, Grosvenor Chambers, 16, Deansgate, Manchester; Metropolitan Superintendent and Parliamentary Agent, Alexander Thomson, 11, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W.

United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, with 442 unions and 34,045 societies. Patron, His Majesty the King; President, The Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke; Treasurer, Sir John Thomas, J.P.; Sec., C. Wakely, 59 and 60, Old Bailey, E.C.

Women's Temperance Association, National, British. President, Rosalind Countess of Carlisle; Sec., Miss Hunt, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Women's Total Abstinence Union. Sec., Miss Boyd, 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

World's Women's Christian Temperance Union. President, Rosalind Countess of Carlisle; Hon. Secs., Miss Agnes E. Slack, Ripley, Derbyshire, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.

Young Abstainers' Union. Sec., Miss Edith Skelt, 33, Henrietta Street, Strand, London, W.C.

London Temperance Hospital (Hampstead Road, N.W.). For treatment of patients without ordinary use of alcohol. Sec., A. W. Bodger.

Society for the Study of Inebriety.—Established 1884. Quarterly organ, "The British Journal of Inebriety." Hon. Sec., T. N. Kely-nack, M.D., 139, Harley Street, W.

CRIME AND ITS PREVENTION.

England and Wales.

The number of indictable offences reported to the police, or otherwise coming within their cognisance, in 1912 was 101,977.

The different classes of crimes were as follows:—

	Offences reported
Against the person	4,613
Against property with violence	12,292
Against property without violence	80,607
Malicious injuries to property	724
Forgery and Currency offences	770
Other offences	2,991

101,977

In respect of the total number of 101,977 offences reported to the police, 73,642 persons were prosecuted, 11,665 were discharged, including 5,886 who were tried summarily and acquitted; orders were made without con-

viction in respect of 18,903 persons against whom the charges were proved; 29,455 were tried summarily and convicted; and 13,384 were sent for trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.

The number of persons tried, at Assizes and Quarter Sessions and at Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, for indictable offences in 1912 was 67,530. In 1911 it was 62,318.

For the five years 1898-1902 the annual average was 53,833; for 1903-7 it was 60,065; and for 1908-12 it was 66,301. Mr. W. J. Farrant, of the Home Office, in an introduction to the Criminal Statistics of 1912, published in 1914, says that, although the actual number of crimes steadily increases, relatively to population criminality has diminished. In 1893 the number of persons tried for indictable offences was 1927 per 100,000 of the population; in 1912, although the figures are higher than in any year prior to 1903, the proportion was only 1848.

The Prevention of Crime Act, 1908, provides that persons who have been thrice convicted of crime and who are persistently leading a dishonest or criminal life, may, upon being sentenced to penal servitude for a fresh offence, be further sentenced to preventive detention for a period not exceeding ten years nor less than five years: the term of preventive detention to take effect after the determination of the sentence of penal servitude. Convicts undergoing preventive detention are confined in prisons set apart for the purpose with some amelioration of the usual prison treatment. Seventy-three persons were sentenced to preventive detention in 1912.

The Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1912, for the suppression of the white slave traffic, which received the Royal Assent on Dec. 13th, gives power to the police to arrest on suspicion without a warrant any person suspected of procuration or attempted procuration. It also contains a provision empowering the Court to order flogging for a first offence. A special staff at Scotland Yard looks after the work under the Act.

Court of Criminal Appeal.—There were 615 applications in 1912 for leave to appeal: leave was granted in 74 cases. In addition there were 30 appeals on grounds involving questions of law, five with the certificate of the Judge at Trial, and 5 appeals against sentences of preventive detention, making a total of 114 appeals for hearing. In 65 cases the conviction or sentence was affirmed, in 48 cases the conviction or sentence was quashed (conviction for another offence, or some other sentence, being substituted in 19 cases), and one appeal was abandoned.

The police estimate that on the first Tuesday in April 1912 there were 3,885 habitual criminals at large, including 3,270 thieves, 433 receivers, and 182 other criminals. These figures include some, but not all, of the supervisees. The number of houses of bad character was estimated at 1,096, of which 367 were houses of receivers of stolen goods, and 729 were houses frequented by thieves.

During 1912 there were 3,463 persons under police supervision, nearly half of them living in London. Of these, 546, or more than 25 per cent., were re-convicted during the year, but more than half of the whole number were reported to be living honestly so far as the police knew.

The Coroners' Returns are closely connected with the subject of crime. In 1912 there were 37,093 inquests held, and 3,909 deaths were ascribed to wilful or criminal acts. Of these, 3,605 were cases of suicide. 1,176 inquests were held upon the bodies of children suffocated whilst in bed with their parents or others, a verdict of accidental death being returned in 1,086 cases.

No fewer than 56,000 persons out of a total of 156,913 sent to prison were convicted of drunkenness, 17,737 of simple larceny, 9,266 of other indictable offences, 9,602 of assaults, 21,428 of begging and sleeping out, 10,386 of offences against police regulations, 8,055 of prostitution, and 2,658 of misbehaviour as paupers.

The total number of convicted persons received into prison in 1912 was 156,913, exclusive of 313 persons convicted by courts-martial. 877 were sentenced to penal servitude, and 73,305 to imprisonment without the option of a fine; 104,048 were sentenced to hard

labour, and 51,150 to imprisonment without hard labour. Thirty prisoners were placed in the first division, and 1,528 in the second, the remainder being treated as offenders of the third division.

The number of persons tried for murder was 63 (40 male and 23 female). Of these 25 (24 male and 1 female) were convicted and sentenced to death; the capital sentence was carried out in 13 cases. Seven of the 63 persons charged with murder were found insane on arraignment, and 15 were found guilty but insane.

The number of criminal lunatics received into Asylums was 272, and at the end of the year 1912 there were under detention 1,181 lunatics, of whom 492 were accused of murder.

There were 1,300 children sent to Reformatory Schools and 3,015 to Ordinary Industrial Schools.

The total number of debtor prisoners committed in 1912 was 14,117. The total number of persons sentenced to pay fines in 1912 was 477,132, and of this number 81,669 or 17·12 per cent. were imprisoned in default of payment.

Scotland.

The number of persons charged with offences in 1912 was 162,886. The different classes of crimes were:—

Against the person	4,591
" property with violence	1,990
" " without violence	14,667
Malicious injury to property	4,514
Forgery, etc.	34
Other crimes	1,153
Miscellaneous offences *	135,937
Total	162,886

* Drunkenness, breaches of the peace, offences against Police Acts, vagrancy, etc.

No persons were sentenced to death in 1912. The number of persons sentenced to penal servitude was 98, the lowest number recorded since 1906. In addition to sentences of penal servitude, preventive detention was imposed under powers conferred by the Prevention of Crime Act, 1908, on 7 of these persons, who were proved to be habitual criminals. The minimum term of detention authorised by the Act is 5 years, and this term was imposed in 6 cases. The total number of persons committed to prison during the year was 48,294. The number of persons convicted and received into prison for the first time was 9,023, or about 20 per cent. of the whole—a normal proportion. The number of criminal lunatics received into asylums was 26, and at the end of the year 1912 there were under detention 56, of whom 25 had been charged with murder.

There were 187 children sent to Reformatory Schools and 881 to ordinary Industrial Schools.

The number of persons dealt with in Juvenile Courts was 11,349.

Ireland.

Indictable offences, which numbered 9,831 in 1911 and 9,931 in 1912, decreased to 9,241 in 1913. The total is equal to an annual rate of 2·11 per 1,000 of the population of Ireland, estimated to the middle of the year 1913, as compared with a rate of 2·24 per 1,000 in 1911

and 2'27 per 1,000 in the year 1912. The number of persons tried for non-indictable offences fell from 195,246 in 1912 to 178,140 in 1913. A remarkable increase has been observable in recent years in the number of prosecutions against owners and drivers of carts under the Highway Acts. There was a decrease of 4,104 in the number of persons tried for drunkenness in 1913 as compared with the preceding year, and compared with the average for the 10 years, 1903-1912, there was a decrease of 13,995 persons tried for this offence.

Analysing the various classes of indictable offences, the figures for 1913 are—

For offences against the person	672
Against property with violence	831
" " without violence	6,525
Malicious injuries to property	651
Forgery, etc.	44
Other offences	518
	<u>9,241</u>

Juvenile Offenders.

The Children Act, 1908, directs that a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, when hearing a charge against a child or young person (*i.e.*, persons aged under 14 years and aged 14 to 16 years respectively) shall take the case in a "Juvenile Court," *i.e.*, either in a different building or room from that in which the Court ordinarily sits, or on a different day or at a different time from the ordinary sittings of the Court. The general public are excluded from a Juvenile Court.

The number of persons brought before Juvenile Courts in England and Wales in 1912 was 20,342 children, 15,145 young persons, and 2,864 persons aged above 16. Deducting the latter persons and adding 835 children and 3,026 young persons who were dealt with by ordinary Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, either because they were charged jointly with adults or because they were supposed to be above 16, we get a total of 39,348 juvenile offenders (21,177 children and 18,171 young persons). This total is little more than 5 per cent. of the whole number of persons proceeded against for criminal offences. The 38,351 persons brought before juvenile courts included only 2,135 females, or less than 6 per cent., whereas among persons dealt with by ordinary courts of summary jurisdiction the proportion of females is more than 16 per cent.

Borstal Institutions.

Part I of the Prevention of Crime Act, 1908, provides for the reformation of young offenders.

It empowers the Secretary of State to establish Borstal Institutions in which offenders, of either sex, of not less than 16 nor more than 21 years of age, who may be convicted of an offence rendering them liable to a sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment, may receive such industrial and other instruction, and be subjected to such disciplinary and moral influences, as will conduce to their reformation and the prevention of crime. In such cases as the Act specifies, the Court, instead of passing a sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment, may order the detention of the offender under penal discipline, for a period of not less than one year nor more than three years, in a Borstal Institution. The system takes its name from Borstal Prison, Rochester, where it has been carried on for some years with very gratifying results. In August 1909 the name of Borstal Prison was officially altered to Borstal Institution. On a boy's discharge from the Institution he is handed over to the Borstal Association (Offices, 15, Buckingham Street, Strand), a society founded by Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, Chairman of the Prison Commission. In 1912 531 persons (481 males and 50 females) were admitted into Borstal Institutions in England and Wales, and 108 (101 males and 7 females) in Scotland. On a boy's discharge from the Institution, the Borstal Association sees that he has the means to live decently so long as he is of good conduct until he has become fairly established.

A Departmental Committee was appointed in 1911 to inquire in general into reformatory and industrial schools, and its recommendations [Report Cd. 6838] were summarised in the 1914 ANNUAL. The first recommendation of the Committee was given effect to in Nov. 1913 by the creation of a new division of the Home Office to deal with all questions relating to children, particularly reformatory and industrial schools, children's courts, probation officers, cruelty to children, and street trading. The Division is under the charge of Mr. G. A. Aitken, M.V.O.

REPORT OF DEPARTMENTAL COMMITTEE ON JURIES.

In Dec. 1912 a Departmental Committee was appointed to inquire into the law and practice with regard to (a) the constitution of juries and the conditions on which in civil cases a special jury is allowed; (b) the qualifications and mode of selection of jurors; (c) the preparation of the jury lists and the summoning of jurors; (d) the conditions of jury service. Its Report [Cd. 6817] was published in May 1913, and summarised in the 1914 ANNUAL.

DIVORCE.

In Nov. 1909 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into "the present state of the law and the administration thereof in divorce and matrimonial causes, and application for separation orders, especially with regard to the position of the poorer classes in relation thereto, and the subject of the publication of reports of such causes and applications," and to report whether any amendments should be made. The Report of the Commission was published in Nov. 1912 [Cd. 6478—1s. 9d.].

The Majority Report began by giving an outline of the history and present state of the law; from which it is shown that (1) in England, adultery is the only ground for divorce (coupled with certain additional offences if the suit is by a wife); while in Scotland, and nearly all other countries that allow absolute divorce, one or more further grounds are admitted. (2) In England, and in some of the British Colonies that allow absolute divorce, a distinction is made between the rights of the sexes; while in

Scotland and most other countries they stand on an equality. (3) In England the administration of matrimonial law (with some minor exceptions under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts) is entirely concentrated in London; while in Scotland and most other countries very much greater facilities are afforded both as regards access to the Court and the system of legal assistance.

Some of the principal recommendations of the Majority Report were:

(1) The two sexes should be placed on an equal footing as regards any ground for divorce.

(2) Five new grounds for divorce: (a) desertion for three years; (b) cruelty (as defined); (c) incurable insanity after five years; (d) habitual drunkenness after three years from first separation order; and (e) imprisonment under commuted death-sentence.

(3) Grounds for nullity of marriage to be extended to five cases (including insanity and epilepsy, as well as other types of unfitness), if such facts are unknown to the other party at the time of marriage.

(4) The Court should have power to grant an order of presumption of death after seven years' absence.

(5) The High Court should hold sittings and exercise jurisdiction at every place where there is a District Registry of the High Court.

(6) Restriction on the publication of reports of proceedings.

The Minority Report recommended that the grounds of divorce should not be extended; but otherwise agreed, generally speaking, with the recommendations of the Majority Report as to (1) the equal rights of the sexes; (2) the additional grounds for nullity of marriage; (3) the presumption of death to make a new marriage valid; (4) the practice in procedure, in general, but with certain exceptions (such as the proposed substitution of a divorce for a separation order); (5) the restrictions on publication.

In July 1913 Sir D. Brynmor Jones introduced in the House of Commons a Bill having for

its object the repeal of the existing law and its restatement in a form embodying all the principal recommendations of the Majority Report. Owing to the crowded nature of the session, it was not proceeded with.

Statistics.

In 1912 there were in the English courts 920 petitions for divorce (the largest number yet recorded) as against 859 in 1911. Only 83 cases were tried by a jury. There were 77 petitions for judicial separation. The number of cases in the Divorce Court has increased during the last ten years faster than the population. The number of petitions presented by husbands was 506 as compared with 414 petitions by wives; but this excess of petitions by husbands is decreasing. The decrees made absolute were 587. In no fewer than 51 per cent. of the 1,158 marriages in which there were petitions for dissolution, judicial separation, nullity, or restitution, the marriages had lasted 10 years and upwards; in 38 per cent., 10 years and less than 20. In the case of no fewer than 30 petitions, the marriages had lasted 30 years. Of this same number (1,158) 444 of the marriages were childless; in 347 cases there was only one child of the marriage, and in 193 cases two children. The number of separation orders granted by magistrates was 5,248. Few of these were in the agricultural counties, the largest number being in Lancashire (1,228), the Metropolitan Police District coming next with 977. In the Scottish courts in 1912 divorce or separation was granted to 154 wives and 98 husbands. In 35 cases the marriage had lasted 20 years or upwards, and in 131 cases between 10 and 20 years. In 85 of the cases there were no children of the marriage. In Ireland 5 decrees for divorce were granted, and 1 for nullity of marriage.

Divorce Law Reform Union (objects: the carrying out of the proposals of the Majority Report). Pres., Sir A. Conan Doyle; Organising Sec., A. Hamilton, 19, Buckingham St., W.C.

SYNDICALISM.

Syndicalism, a comparatively new factor in social politics, is essentially a labour movement. It aims at creating a millennium for the worker by the agency of the "sympathetic" general strike. Unlike Socialism, it almost entirely ignores the machinery of constitutional politics as a means to the attainment of its ends. "Parliamentary action," says Mr. Tom Mann, a prominent English syndicalist, "is secondary in importance to industrial action; it is industrial action that makes political action effective; but with or without Parliamentary action, industrial solidarity will ensure economic freedom, and therefore the abolition of capitalism and all its accompanying poverty and misery."

The Syndicalist movement had its origin in France with the formation in 1895 of the Confederation of Labour. Since then it has spread throughout the world of trade unionism, but its complexion differs greatly in different countries. In some its progress has been accompanied by assassination and sabotage, and its purpose has been frankly proclaimed as revolutionary. In England Syndicalism

means, for the most part, the policy of organising for general strikes in particular industries for the purpose of obtaining shorter hours and higher wages, but it is discountenanced by the more thinking of the labour leaders. The South African labour troubles in 1913 and 1914 were frankly syndicalist in character, and such a menace to the State that the drastic measures of the Government met with universal approval outside extreme labour circles.

London Parochial Charities. The parochial charities of the City of London are now administered by a number of trustees, nominated by various bodies. Large sums out of the funds of the trust have been devoted to the securing of open spaces, and about £36,000 a year is given in support of the various Polytechnics in the Metropolis. The foundation is the largest for charitable purposes in the kingdom. The annual income now is £102,700. Offices, 3, Temple Gardens, E.C.; Clerk, Mr. Ernald R. Warre.

THE MARCH OF SCIENCE.

PROGRESS IN 1914.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION MEETING IN AUSTRALIA.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science was founded eighty-three years since by a small body of scientific men led by Sir D. Brewster, and met for the first time at Cork in 1831. Its form and constitution were so drawn up as to enjoin an annual meeting in leading towns of the United Kingdom, though not in London, and in consequence its deliberations have been heard in every town and city of importance, and in some cases more than once. The annual meeting has moreover been held on five occasions in the British Dominions overseas—three times in Canada, once in South Africa, and, during the past year, in Australia.

At these meetings a Presidential Address is delivered by the annually-elected President of the Association, and it is usually of a character to set forth both the position and progress of the branch of science which the President investigates, and also the relation of this progress to science as a whole. Sectional Presidential addresses are delivered by the Presidents of the sections into which the congress is divided for the purpose of examining the progress in specific branches of science—Mathematics and Physics, Chemistry, Geology, Geography, Zoology, Physiology, Botany, Economics and Statistics, Education, Engineering, Anthropology, and Agriculture.

In addition to the transactions at the annual meeting, the British Association conducts through various committees and independent workers, to whom it grants subsidies, a large amount of valuable research of seismological, anthropological, archaeological, physical, chemical, and biological importance. It publishes annually a volume of reports of the annual meeting, the Presidential, Sectional Presidential addresses, the work of the committees and sections, and the more important papers read by the members and delegates. Some of them are printed and published separately.

General Secretaries, Professor H. H. Turner, F.R.S., Prof. W. A. Herdman, F.R.S.; **Assistant Secretary**, O. J. R. Howarth, M.A.; **Treasurer**, Professor Perry, F.R.S.; **Chief Clerk**, H. C. Stewardson; **Offices**, Burlington House, W.; **Hours**, 10 to 4.

Many circumstances contributed to make the British Association Meeting for 1914 a memorable one. In the first place it was held in Australia, the most distant spot to which its peripatetic activities had ever led it; and in the second place, before the meeting had been inaugurated, the members of the visiting party and their hosts learnt that Great Britain was involved in the greatest war, and the most widespread, in the history of Europe or of the world. No Briton could be indifferent to this tremendous news, and our kinsmen in Australia least of all. They hastened with characteristic loyalty to throw themselves whole-heartedly into the war, as is related elsewhere. But they were too hospitable to renounce the smallest detail of the preparations they had made to receive their guests, and they at once signified to the officials of the Association and its members their wish that the meeting should go on—"science as usual."

It is not easy to convey an idea of the scale on which Australia had made preparations to receive the Association, or the organising ability with which, in spite of all distracting circumstances, they were carried out. More than can be said was due to the devotion and ability of Dr. A. C. D. Rivett, the organising secretary, and to the self-sacrificing energy of Prof. Orme Masson, of Melbourne University, and of Prof. David (Sydney), and Prof. Stirling (Adelaide). It had been arranged that the meeting should be held in five cities—Perth, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane—though the principal sessions were to be convened at Melbourne and Sydney. But an advance party, which included Prof. Dendy, President of the Zoological Section, Prof. W. A. Herdman, Prof. A. D. Waller, Prof. A. C. Haddon, Prof. Henry Balfour, Prof. A. S. Eddington, met at Perth in Western Australia, and after a week spent in public lectures and in scientific excursions, joined the main party at Adelaide. It was on the journey by sea from Fremantle to Adelaide that the news of the outbreak of war reached the party by "wireless"; and two problems at once arose. The more important one was whether the meeting should continue. The second was what was to be the attitude of the Association towards the German visitors, who formed part of its strength of some 350 voyagers. The first question was answered immediately on reaching Adelaide. On the representations of the Australian authorities as well as the representations of the Australian Universities, the committee of the Association decided that the meeting should continue. The question of the German visitors was even more delicate. They included Prof. Penck, Prof. Goldstein, Prof. Walther, Dr. von Luschan, Dr. Graebner, and Dr. Fringsheim. The Association began by answering the question in the spirit of the ideal that "science knows no nationality," and degrees were conferred on some of the German scientists at Adelaide and Melbourne. But the arrangement was not ideal, nor, in the end, did it command every one's approval. The only alteration, however, that was made in any part of the programme of the visit to the Antipodes was the official abandonment of the proposed extension to New Zealand, and the substitution of a longer visit to Tasmania. Many members nevertheless hastened home at an earlier date than they had intended. Included among them were Sir Thomas Holland, President of the Zoological Section, Prof. E. B. Poulton, of Oxford, Dr. Dyson, the Astronomer Royal, Prof. Duffield, and Mr. A. D. Hall.

After the smaller assemblage at Perth, the Association as a whole was gathered at Adelaide in South Australia, though the Annual Session, which is inaugurated only by the Presidential Address, had not officially begun. A discourse was delivered by Sir Oliver Lodge, and another by Prof. W. J. Sollas. Sir C. P. Lucas addressed the Geographers; Mr. A. D. Hall, F.R.S., delivered the first part of his address to the Agricultural Section. The second part of this address was delivered at

Brisbane nearly three weeks later; and at Brisbane addresses by Prof. H. E. Armstrong on "The Materials of Life," by Sir Edward Schäfer on "Australia and Science," and by Prof. J. W. Gregory, concluded the meeting. As already observed, the chief sessions of the meeting were held at Melbourne, the capital of Victoria, and at Sydney, the capital of New South Wales. In each capital a week or thereabouts was spent, and in the intervals of scientific discussions Australia entertained its guests with a boundless hospitality, such as can never be comprehended by any one who has not himself been a visitor there. The principal proceedings were as follows:—

Prof. William Bateson, F.R.S., whose Presidential Address was divided into two parts, spoke at Melbourne of the factors which influenced heredity and the information which the study of variations had furnished as to its causes and its possible mechanism. The information was chiefly of a negative character, and though the variability of living things was established beyond question, we had arrived little farther in the study yet than at the certainty that an organism could not pass on to an offspring a factor which it did not itself possess when fertilised. All that could be safely said at present in amplification of the creed of evolution was summed up in the statements that variation occurs as a definite event; that the succession of varieties occurred by the elevation and establishment of groups of individuals owing their origin to such isolated events; and that the change we saw as a variation coming into being was often, perhaps always, one of loss. At Sydney, where the second part of the Presidential Address was delivered, Prof. Bateson dealt with heredity and the races of men. He applied the analysis of the laws of descent to man, and showed how nations of the future could, and would, regulate the growth of, the life, and the death of their populations according to biological laws and necessities.

Prof. Trouton's address to the Mathematical and Physical Section was read in his absence. It summarised the knowledge that is possessed of the laws and phenomena of adsorption and absorption, adsorption being the mutual action between the surfaces of bodies and adjacent liquids. A joint discussion was held between this section and the Chemical Section on the "Structure of the Atom." Sir E. Rutherford, who remarked that a century hence they might be discussing the properties of the electron, Prof. W. J. Pope, Sir Oliver Lodge, and Prof. Orme Masson took part in it. Papers in this section were read by Prof. W. E. Brown, of Yale, on "Cosmical Physics" (and the variability in the moon's movements); by Dr. Abbott on "Proofs of the Sun's Variability"; and by Prof. Eddington; and a valuable discussion, in which the Astronomer Royal took part, resulted ultimately in the certain prospect that Prof. Duffield's scheme for a Solar Observatory for Australia will be realised.

Prof. W. J. Pope's address to the Chemical Section was a review of the extent to which the science of stereo-chemistry, in its attempts to construct a logical theory of the arrangement of atoms in chemical molecules, had been able to realise the actual architecture of molecules. He summarised the more recent work in crystallography with particular reference to the disclosures which the Röntgen Rays had made

on the atomic structure of crystals, and the bearing of these investigations on the future of organic as well as of physical chemistry.

Prof. Sir T. Holland's address to the Geological Section summed up the contributions which recent geological inquiry and recent geological hypothesis—notably the doctrine of isostasy—had made to our knowledge of the earth's crust and interior; and how far the planetismal theory of gradual accretion, formulated by Chamberlin and Moulton, responded to this knowledge.

Prof. Arthur Dendy opened the deliberations of the Zoological Section. He dealt with the general problem of organic evolution, and propounded a scheme by which the organism should progress by successive additions. He laid stress on the maintenance of appropriate environment, both internal and external, as the first necessity for development. He also endeavoured to show in general terms that some of the conflicting theories with regard to the inheritance of characters might find terms of reconciliation.

A joint discussion was held with the Botanical Section on the "Origin of Species," in which Profs. Bateson, B. Moore, Poulton, Bower, and Dendy, and Dr. Rendle took part.

Prof. Poulton opened a discussion on "Mimicry in Insects."

The subject of Sir Charles P. Lucas's address to the Geographical Section was "Man as a Geographical Agent." The President showed to what extent, by afforestation, deforestation, engineering, and irrigation works, human effort had actually altered the face of the globe, also the ways in which, by reducing distances, by bridging rivers and tunnelling mountains, as well as by constantly making more of the earth inhabitable and culturable, the work of the engineer and the hygienist had enlarged it and yet brought its confines nearer together. There were a large number of Australian contributions to this section.

The President of the section on Economics, Prof. E. C. K. Gonner, of Liverpool, dealt with some of the economic differences which distinguish countries growing up in modern times from older countries, and the result of these differences as shown in the particular development of new countries. He pointed out that uniformity of development was not to be expected, and that many differences in social and economic life could be traced to a real difference in economic circumstances.

Prof. E. G. Coker, Professor of Mechanical Engineering in London University, delivered the presidential address to the Engineering Section at Sydney. Prof. Coker's address was occupied with the problem of stress distribution in materials; and the new apparatus for the investigations of stresses. The progress of the inquiry, the development of new apparatus, and the applications of polarised light for detecting and allocating the distribution of stresses in materials, together with the relation of these investigations to civil and mechanical engineering problems, formed the main theme of his discourse.

Papers of outstanding interest in a strong section were those of Dr. W. Rosenhain on the "Behaviour of Metals under Strain," Prof. G. W. Howe on "The Capacity of Radio-Telegraphic Aerials," Prof. W. Dalby on "The Testing of Materials," and "Railways and

"Motive Power," and Prof. Hudson Beare on "Petrol Motor Fire Engines."

The Presidential Address of Sir Everard im Thurn to the *Anthropological Section* had for its subject "The Soul of the Savage," as exemplified by the ideas and traditions and customs of, chiefly, the South Sea Islanders.

The Chair of *Physiology* was to have been filled at Melbourne by Dr. C. J. Martin, F.R.S., Director of the Lister Institute, who some years ago occupied the same chair in the University, but circumstances obliged him to abandon the journey, and the presidency therefore devolved on Prof. Benjamin Moore, of Liverpool. Dr. Martin's paper was to have dealt with "The Physiology of the Tropics," and Prof. Moore's presidential address dealt with "The Value of Research in Physiology to National Health," a subject on which Dr. W. A. Osborne also spoke.

Prof. F. O. Bower, F.R.S., delivered the address to the *Botanical Section*, dealing first with a brief history of botanical inquiry into the Australian flora. Then followed an examination of some of those peculiar *pteridophytes* which are included in it, and their bearing on phyletic problems. The address concluded with remarks on parallel development and convergent lines of evolution, with some reference to the influence of environment on heredity.

Mr. A. D. Hall, F.R.S., one of the Development Commissioners of the United Kingdom, opened the section of *Agriculture* at Adelaide with an address which dealt chiefly with the winning of new land for agriculture. Agriculture in all countries was now being forced to extend from the naturally fertile soils to

others that are barren or unprofitable in an unimproved state, and the president touched on specific differences, dealing especially with the reclamation of tidal flats, of heaths and moors, and of lands under alkali and other semi-arid conditions. These were problems of great importance to Australian agriculturists, and the interest they felt in them was reflected in some of the papers contributed by their own scientific students of agriculture. A further part of the address was delivered at Brisbane, and was occupied with problems of Tropical Agriculture.

Prof. John Perry's appearance as president of the *Educational Section* was a sufficient guarantee of its vitality and energy. His address was an attack on that "Science of Education," which he had chosen for its subject, because in his view science was the thing most conspicuously absent from methods of teaching. He pointed to the existing defects in the public school system and its connection with the University and Civil Service system, and indicated on what lines a liberal education should be constructed. A stimulating paper on education was delivered by Prof. H. E. Armstrong.

During the outward voyage a number of valuable and successful observations were continuously made by Prof. Duffield on "Gravity over the oceans," the observations being made thrice daily and uninterruptedly from Liverpool to the Cape and thence to Adelaide. Observations on "Ocean plankton" were made by Prof. Herdman on the same voyage, by Dr. Holt on "Sea temperature and salinity." Mr. Gold took observation on "The upper atmosphere" over the same stretches of ocean.

ANTHROPOLOGY.

At the anniversary meeting of the Royal Anthropological Institute in January Dr. A. Keith took for the subject of his presidential discourse, *The Reconstruction of Fossil Human Skulls*. These skulls are usually so fragmentary as to necessitate special methods of interpretation. The main object of investigation is to determine the size and form of the brain that was enclosed in the cranial cavity. The skull is no doubt framed on definite principles, and all its parts so correlated that it should be possible to reconstruct the entire skull from certain fragments. When the famous pleistocene remains found at Piltdown were restored by Dr. Keith he estimated the cranial capacity to be much greater than that deduced from the restoration in the British Museum. The two reconstructions had been built up according to different methods, and in order to determine which should be relied upon, an experimental test was suggested by Prof. Parsons. Fragments similar to those from Piltdown were cut from a selected skull and submitted to Dr. Keith. The Piltdown problem was thus reproduced, while the results could be checked by the test skull. The subject is extremely technical. After detailed discussion the President maintains the value of his original methods, which give the larger capacity. He confesses, however, that he was mistaken in his determination of the sex of the test skull, and in the character of the forehead. The skull was that of a female, but he gave it the brow ridges of a male.—A human skeleton

found in brickearth at Halling, near Rochester, has been described in the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* by Dr. Keith, while the geological conditions of the discovery have been discussed by Mr. W. H. Cook. The Medway deposit, which contained the skeleton, seems to be of late pleistocene age, and the bones were accompanied by shells, mammalian remains, and flint flakes. The skull belongs to Huxley's "river-bed type." Probably the skeleton is that of a full-grown man, buried by those who lived on the paleolithic land-surface.—Some ancient human bones found at Broadstairs have been described before the Royal Anthropological Institute by Prof. F. G. Parsons, whose account appears in its journal. Several of these skeletons represent burials of the bronze age, and as they are now in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons the author has examined all the bronze-age skulls in that collection and publishes their contours. The Broadstairs find is believed to be the first discovery of bronze-age men in Kent. Only one burial urn was found with the bones. Associated with these prehistoric remains were several later burials which are regarded as Jutish, probably referable, from the associated coins, to about A.D. 600. They are compared with remains from the famous Saxon burial ground at Folkestone. Prof. Parsons's researches do not support the saying, "Short head, short face; long head, long face."—The Huxley Lecture of the Royal Anthropological Institute for 1913 by Prof. W. J. Sollas has

been published, with ample illustrations, in the *Journal of the Institute*. It was devoted to an elaborate description of *Paviland Cave*, in *Gower, S. Wales*. This was one of the limestone caverns explored nearly a century ago by Dr. Buckland, whence he obtained the famous rouge-stained skeleton known as the "Red Lady of Paviland." Buckland believed it to be of Romano-British age, but its palæolithic antiquity was suspected by several French anthropologists, and is now fully confirmed. From the associated bones of extinct mammalia and objects worked in stone and fossil ivory the cave is shown to have been a station of Aurignacian age. Moreover it seems probable that the skeleton is that of a man.—Prof. Sollas in the course of a visit to Spain has taken imprints of some of the figures of the human hand depicted on the walls of the painted caves. While these represent, at some of the localities, a small hand suggestive of the Grimaldi race, the figures at Castillo represent a large hand, though the fingers are shorter than those of an average Englishman. He points out, in *Nature*, that this tends to confirm the conclusion drawn from other evidence that two distinct races existed in the Aurignacian age.—Prof. James Geikie has published his Munro Lectures for 1913 on the *Antiquity of Man in Europe*. These lectures seek to correlate the successive stages of human culture with the sequence of events during the glacial period. The oldest known remains of man are referred to the first Interglacial epoch, called the Norfolkian epoch. The Chellean and Acheulian culture-stages belonged to the Tyrolian or second Interglacial epoch, and were followed by the Mousterian, which began with the Polonian and extended into the Dürntenian or third Interglacial episode. The Aurignacian, the Solutréan, and the Magdalenian stages of culture are related to the Mecklenburgian or fourth Glacial epoch, at the close of palæolithic time.—Primitive methods of producing fire have been studied for years by Mr. Henry Balfour, the Curator of the Pitt-Rivers Museum at Oxford, who has written in the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* an interesting paper on *Frictional Fire-making with a flexible sawing-thong*. The geographical distribution of this method

extends over three areas—an Eastern region stretching from Assam to New Guinea, West Africa, and parts of Europe. Possibly the method may have originated independently in these three regions; at any rate the European districts have no ethnic affinities with the others.—Sir H. H. Johnston has contributed to the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* a valuable epitome of the *Ethnography of Africa*, in which he discusses the mass of complicated evidence bearing on the history and archaeology of man in that continent.—An elaborate memoir on the *Hamitic Problem in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan*, by Dr. C. G. Seligmann, has been published by the Royal Anthropological Institute. It is mainly the result of the long-continued observation in the Sudan by the author and his wife. The primitive people here seem to be identical physically with the pre-dynastic Egyptians. As an anatomist Dr. Seligmann deals especially with their physical characters, giving details of skull-measurement, but he also treats of their social organisation, language, and religion. The early Hamites were probably a pastoral people, with descent through the female line, perhaps totemistic in their beliefs, and certainly holding animal cults.—Mr. Hilton-Simpson, of Oxford, has an interesting paper in the *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute* on various medical remedies used by Arabs and Shawia, collected in Algeria, with notes on native trepanning.—An influential Conference was held in London last February for the purpose of advocating the systematic teaching of anthropology in our Universities. The necessity of such study by those who may have to deal with peoples of alien culture in various parts of the world has often been urged by administrators and other officials; and the Conference insisted on the importance of having the work encouraged by the India and Colonial Offices.—A new anthropological journal has been published at Geneva under the title of *Archives suisses d'Anthropologie générale*. It is the organ of the Swiss Institute of Anthropology, which is presided over by M. E. Naville, the distinguished Egyptian explorer, who contributes a paper on the passage from stone to metal in ancient Egypt.

ASTRONOMY, 1914.

The year began with an increase in the sun's spot area and of intensity of magnetic disturbances. It is now evident that the prolonged minimum sun-spot activity is over. A large spot appeared on March 30th, and reached an area of 600 millionths of the sun's visible surface. Another appeared on April 26th which reached an area of 700 millionths. From Aug. 13th to 25th a large spot visible to the naked eye traversed the disc, and made its second appearance on Sept. 10th; but did not appear again in October.

Dr. St. John, using the 60 ft. spectrograph of Mt. Wilson, finds that in sun-spots the vapour flows outwards radially at the level of the reversing layer, while the chromospheric matter flows inwards. This confirms Evershed's observations. St. John also finds that the rate of motion varies with the different spectral lines, so that he can, for example, plumb the depths of iron vapours in the sun's atmosphere.

From an exhaustive discussion of the wave lengths of the chromosphere from spectra ob-

tained at the total eclipse of 1905, Prof. S. A. Mitchell, amongst other results, finds: (1) The flash spectrum is a reversal of the Fraunhofer spectrum; (2) the flash is not instantaneous, the chromospheric lines appearing gradually; (3) the reversing layer containing the majority of low level lines of the chromosphere is about 600 km. in depth.

Three British parties were organised for observing the eclipse of the sun on Aug. 21st, and their locations were arranged along the line of totality which ran through mid Europe. The party destined to observe at Kiev consisted of Major Hills, Prof. Fowler, and Father Cortie. Their programme included photos of spectra of the chromosphere during partial phase, and photos of corona with a 4 in. lens of 20 ft. focal length. This party reached Riga on July 31st and, finding it impossible to proceed to Kiev, determined to get back to England. After various adventures they reached London on Aug. 14th.

The expedition from the Royal Observatory,

Greenwich, consisted of Messrs. Jones and Davidson. They travelled through the Kiel Canal and reached St. Petersburg on July 22nd, and on July 29th set out for Minsk, their observing station. Notwithstanding the crowding of the lines by the military traffic, they and their instruments arrived safely on Aug. 1st. Minsk is a garrison town and has 100,000 inhabitants. The programme, which was successfully carried out, included: (1) Large scale photos of corona (sun's diameter, 4 in.); (2) spectra of the corona and of the flash in the ultra violet; (3) photos by green coronium light to ascertain the distribution of coronium.

The third expedition was sent from Cambridge and included Prof. Newall and Messrs. Stratton and Butler. This party was stationed at Theodosia in the Crimea. Mr. Stratton was recalled for military purposes, and cloud prevented any observation by the others.

At Theodosia was a party from Cordoba and also a German party. The latter were ordered out of the country, and they proceeded to Odessa, where they were finally made prisoners. Other German observers in the Crimea also received notice to leave, and reached Germany in safety. Some French observers also in the Crimea were recalled to France, but, being unable to leave Odessa, they returned to their station, reinstalled their instruments, and carried out a somewhat curtailed programme.

In a paper read before the Royal Astronomical Society in March, Dr. Chapman, from a discussion of the Franklin-Adams plates, calculates that the total light of all the stars is equivalent to that which would be given by about 630 first magnitude stars, and that a single star to give this amount of light would be of magnitude -6.1 . Sirius, the brightest star, is magnitude -1.6 . The full moon gives about 100 times as much light as all the stars together. Dr. Chapman also finds that down to the 10th magnitude, the increasing number of stars in each magnitude more than compensates for the loss of light from each individual star, and hence the total light from all the stars of each magnitude increases down to the 10th magnitude group. Beyond this it decreases.

Mr. D'Esterre, in a paper read at the April meeting of the R.A.S., showed that as we proceed to the fainter stars the number of variables decreases, and in the really faint stars

there is no variable. No explanation was offered. It must have some cosmic significance.

The discussion of the radial velocities of 100 faint stars observed at Mt. Wilson shows 6 stars with radial velocities exceeding 100 km. per second. One star (F_3 type) has a velocity of 325 km., and another has a velocity of 242 km. per second; both stars approaching our system.

The periodic comets due at the end of 1914 and in 1915 are:

1. Westphal's comet of 1852, period $7\frac{1}{2}$ years.
2. Giacobini, discovered 1900, period $6\frac{1}{2}$ years.
3. Metcalf, discovered 1906, period $7\frac{1}{2}$ years.
4. Temple Swift, discovered 1869, period $5\frac{1}{2}$ years.

5. Encke, discovered 1786, period $9\frac{1}{2}$ years.

Westphal's comet was re-detected by Delavan at La Plata, Sept. 26th, 1913, and is known as 1913 d. A comet found by Zinner of Bamberg, on Oct. 23rd, 1913, proves to be comet Giacobini. Encke's comet was detected Sept. 20th, 1913, when of 14 magnitude. On Dec. 17th, 1913, Delavan discovered a comet of 11 magnitude with no tail; on Aug. 20th, 1914, it had increased to $4\frac{1}{2}$ magnitude with a tail 2° in length. It was plainly visible to the unaided eye during September, below the Great Bear, throughout the night, and its tail extended 8° .

Kritzinger of Bothkamp discovered a comet of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ magnitude March 29th, 1914 (1914 a), which in May came to within 50,000,000 miles of the earth. In June it was a telescopic comet of no particular interest.

Zlatinski of Mitau (Russia) found a bright comet on May 15th, of about 4th magnitude, with a disc-like nucleus and a 2° tail. It is of the same spectral type as Brooks' (1911 c.). Neujmin at Simeis (Crimea) discovered a faint comet on June 29th. On Sept. 18th a bright comet was discovered at the Cape.

Mr. Cawthorn of Nelson, New Zealand, has given £50,000 to establish a Solar Observatory near that town.

Obituary.—Sir R. Ball, Nov. 25th, 1913 (74); Sir D. Gill, Jan. 24th, 1914 (72).

Future Events.—Annular eclipse of sun, invisible at Greenwich, Feb. 13th; also one on Aug. 10th.

Mars will be occulted by the moon, Oct. 2nd, 1915, 12h. 11m. (night).

Uranus will be occulted by the moon, Dec. 10th, 1915, 6h. 2 m. (even.).

GEOGRAPHY.

The Polar Regions again occupy the chief place in the general survey.

Antarctic.—The Imperial trans-Antarctic Expedition under Sir Ernest Shackleton, announced in the beginning of the year, commanded widespread interest and was soon adequately financed. Sir Ernest proposes to cross the Antarctic Continent, via the Pole, from Weddell Sea to Ross Sea, thus taking a new route, as previous expeditions have travelled poleward from the Ross Sea. The distance from sea to sea is about 1,700 miles. The *Endurance*, with part of the staff and stores, under the command of Captain Davis, left England early in August for Buenos Aires, and on Sept. 18th Sir E. Shackleton, with the remainder of the expedition, sailed from Liverpool to join it. It is hoped to leave Buenos Aires for the South on Oct. 18th, to reach a landing-place in the Weddell Sea in

about 78 deg. early in December, and there to establish a base. Two parties, each comprising a geologist, a biologist, and a physicist, will be detached—one going west to explore Graham Land and to ascertain the continuation of the Victoria Land Mountains, the other going east to explore Enderby Land. Two of the staff—a geologist and a meteorologist—will remain at the base to carry on continuous meteorological and magnetic observations and other scientific work. The *Endurance*, after engaging in oceanographical work in the Weddell Sea during the summer, will go north for the winter, returning the following season to take off the Weddell Sea division. The trans-Continental party, consisting of Sir Ernest and five other members, hopes to start, if conditions prove favourable, shortly after landing, otherwise they will remain for the winter at the Weddell Sea base. In that case,

they could not be heard of at the other side till March 1916. If, however, the journey is successfully accomplished during the first season, they should reach the Ross Sea in April 1915. A second vessel, the *Aurora* (Dr. Mawson's ship), sailed from Tilbury for Tasmania on Sept. 18th with another division of the expedition, to establish a base on the Ross Sea. The members of this party are expected to journey south to the head of the Beardmore glacier, there to form a camp and await the arrival of the trans-Antarctic division. The *Aurora*, under Lieut. Stenhouse, will also carry on oceanographical work before going north to winter. She is due to return the following season to take off the explorers. The expedition is fully equipped; there are two large sledges with aeroplane motors, an aeroplane with clipped wings to serve as a taxi, and nearly a hundred dogs. Mr. Frank Wild, distinguished in Dr. Mawson's expedition, is the second in command.—Dr. (now Sir Douglas) Mawson, leader of the Australian expedition (see ANNUAL, 1914), returned from the Antarctic early in the year. The expedition accomplished a large amount of most valuable work in all departments. A previously unknown coastline was surveyed for 1,000 miles, continuous meteorological and magnetic observations were recorded, and the effect of auroral phenomena on the operation of wireless telegraphy carefully studied. Valuable geological and biological collections were made. Excellent results were also obtained by the party in Macquarie Island, under the leader, Mr. G. F. Ainsworth. A map of the island, based on a complete triangulation, was made by Mr. Blake, who also investigated the geology. All the older rocks were found to be volcanic, and there was evidence that an ice-sheet had passed over the island from west to east, leaving many glacial lakes. Bird life was abundant, and rich collections were made. The relief ship, *Aurora*, which sailed south in November, took off the Macquarie Island party, leaving a new staff of three sent to take charge of the wireless station which the Australian Government has taken over. Commonwealth Bay was reached on Dec. 13th, and Dr. Mawson's expedition taken on board. The vessel then sailed westward along the coast, carrying on oceanographical research and ice investigation to beyond the 90th meridian. On Feb. 7th the pack-ice was left, and on Feb. 26th the vessel arrived at Adelaide.—An important projected expedition is the Anglo-Swedish, the object of which, as set forth in a paper by Admiral Pallander and Prof. Otto Nordenskjöld, printed in the *Geographical Journal* for May, is to thoroughly investigate that part of the Antarctic Continent lying due south of South America, and in which the Swedish Expedition of 1901-1903 operated. It is proposed to continue the work for five years, and to establish a base sufficiently far north to allow of annual communication with the whaling station at Deception Island, and through it with South America. Prof. Nordenskjöld proposes to take the leadership during the first eighteen months.

Arctic.—Dr. Stefansson's expedition, which set out last year (see ANNUAL, 1914), has suffered heavy disaster. The *Karluk*, on which was Stefansson with most of the staff, became ice-bound in September 1913 in latitude 70° 47',

longitude 150° 7'. The leader, with four of the staff and two Eskimos, landed for a short hunting expedition. During their absence the ice unexpectedly broke up and the ship was carried away. Stefansson and his companions made their way over the ice to Point Barrow, where they learned that the two auxiliary steamers were safe at Collision Point to the east. According to later news, Stefansson proposed surveying in the Mackenzie Delta during the winter; in the spring he intended making a sledge journey north from Barter Island, and afterwards, in the event of the *Karluk* not reaching Heidechel Island, he planned to take the *Mary Sachs*, provisioned for two winters, to Banks Island en route for Patrick Island. It was hoped that the *Karluk* might get safely into open water, but news subsequently received showed that it drifted to the north-west of Bering Strait, was crushed in the ice, and sank on Jan. 11th. Preparations had been made in view of this disaster, by the erection of a hut on the ice and the landing of stores. The whole party got off safely, and, after an unsuccessful attempt to reach Herald Island, they set out in three divisions for Wrangel Island, thirty-eight miles distant. Here a part of the expedition arrived about the middle of February. Eight, however, including Dr. Forbes Mackay, Mr. James Murray, and M. Henri Beuchat, did not arrive and they have not since been heard of. On Feb. 18th Captain Bartlett, with one white man and some Eskimos, set out for the Siberian coast; Emma Harbour was reached in the middle of May and from this he crossed to Alaska. The revenue cutter *Bear* was lent by the United States Government, and in it Captain Bartlett sailed for the rescue of the men on Wrangel Island. Owing to the ice, the ship was unable to approach the island and returned to Nome. Mr. Burt McConnell, former secretary to Mr. Stefansson, then obtained the assistance of another vessel, the *King and Wing*, which reached Roger's Harbour, Wrangel Island, on Sept. 8th. Here three survivors were taken off, the vessel then going to Cape Waring, where were nine, including a family of four Eskimos. An unsuccessful attempt was made to reach Herald Island, to find, if it might be, any trace of the lost members. Next day the *Bear* was met, on a second attempt to reach Wrangel Island and the whole party was transferred to it. The vessel arrived at Nome on Sept. 13th.—The departure of the Amundsen expedition has again been postponed. Dr. W. S. Bruce returned in September from his seventh expedition to Spitsbergen, where, assisted by other scientists, he had been engaged in geologic and hydrographic research. Mr. Jonas Lied, who last year made a successful voyage to the Obi and Yenisei, to open up a trade route, has this year organised a larger expedition to the same region.

Asia.—Sir Auriel Stein continues his explorations in Central Asia. On Oct. 9th, 1913, he left Kashgar on a great journey to the Lop-nor region via Khotan. The route led along the foot of the southern Tien-shan, where he traced and surveyed for 160 miles an ancient highway lying far north of the present route between Kashgar and Aksu. The course is marked at intervals by ruined sites and also by coins and various articles dropped by the caravans. The Tamir was crossed to the old Delta of the Khotan River, south of which a

short time was spent in renewed excavations on the Mazar-tagh. Khotan was reached late in November, and here a short halt was made before setting out on the 700 miles between that and Lop-nor. South of Niya fresh ruins were discovered of great interest, dating from the third century A.D. A curious relic of the past was a dead orchard, well laid out and with trellis-work for vines. Charlik was reached on Jan. 8th, and here fresh supplies were obtained. Other places subsequently visited yielded valuable archaeological results. Tun-huang was reached late in March; after a short rest there the expedition was going into Kan-su for the spring work. Valuable work was done by Sir Auriel's oriental assistants, Surveyor Muhammad Yakub Khan and R. B. Lal Singh, who were detached on separate secondary expeditions. The latter continued the survey of the main Kun-lun range from near Kapa, where it was dropped on a previous expedition, to beyond Lop-nor, thus linking that distant region with the Indian Trigonometrical Survey.—Another very important expedition is that led by Dr. Filippi, who, with a strong scientific staff, also set out last year. The winter base was at Skardu, the capital of Baltistan, in the Indus Valley, at an altitude of 7,700 ft. Here, by previous arrangement, a series of wireless transmissions was received from Lahore and simultaneously registered at Dehra Dun, the object being to determine by that method the difference in longitude between the two places. South of Skardu, at Wozul Hardu, a gravimetical station was established at an altitude of 14,042 ft. Short excursions were made to outlying districts by Dr. Dainelli for geological and anthropological investigations. The expedition left in February for Kargil; thence it proceeded to Ladakh and subsequently to Leh, where other scientists were expected to join at the end of April for a further advance.—The Akha expedition on the north-east frontier of India returned to Assam in April. Although mainly political, extensive surveys were undertaken, those in the Memba country linking up with the recent explorations of Captains Bailey and Morshead in the Tsangpo region.—Dr. Legendre is undertaking a new journey to Western China, where, on a previous journey in 1911, his party was attacked and his papers and collections lost. Mr. Kingdon Ward effected new investigations on the Tibetan frontier, but, owing to the political situation, was unable to carry out his intention to enter the country. Mr. Boden Kloss, accompanied by Mr. W. C. Robinson, Director of Museums in Malaysia, carried out this year a successful expedition to Mt. Indrapura, or Korinchi, a volcano and the highest summit in Sumatra. The crater was estimated as having a diameter of from 600 to 800 yards, and was very active. Collections of animals, birds, and plants were made on the journey. Two interesting journeys were made this year in

Northern Arabia—one by Miss Lowthian Bell, who penetrated to the Nefud; the other by Captain Shakespear, who crossed the country from Koweit to Suez.

Africa.—The Rohan-Chabot expedition to Angola returned to France in March, having collected much valuable information. Commander Tilho has again been exploring in the Lake Tchad region, and last year Lieut. Audouin was sent by the French Government to investigate the northern affluents of the Shari River, with the object of finding a navigable route to the eastern parts of French territory. Dr. Ewald Banse has been exploring in the Libyan Desert.

South America.—The most interesting fact relating to this continent is connected with Mr. Roosevelt's explorations in Brazil, where he claims to have discovered a new and great tributary of the Amazon, the Duida, or River of Doubt—1,000 miles in length. Mr. W. S. Routledge, who set out to explore Easter Island, being detained in the south, devoted some time to the examination of the southern part of Desolation Island. He discovered a channel which seems to afford means of communication between Magellan Straits and the Pacific. A new Peruvian expedition, under the auspices of the National Geographic Society and Yale University, has been organised this year to continue the work of previous expeditions. Special objects are the survey of the Cordillera Vilcabamba, lying between 12 and 14 degs. S. lat., and rising from 16,000 to 20,000 ft., and portions of the Apurimac and Urubamba watersheds, and also the archaeological examination of the many ruined sites. Particular attention is to be given to ancient place-names, in order to elucidate the geographical references of the early Spanish chroniclers; the study of the Indians now inhabiting the region, with the collection of anthropometrical data; an investigation into the distribution of animals and plants, and meteorological observations. The topographical division set out during the summer, but the strictly scientific division will await the completion of maps, and may not start till the beginning of the year. The determination of longitude by wireless telegraphy has proved successful in connection with the Brazil-Bolivia boundary, time signals having been received in the Amazonian forest from Porto Vello at the head of the Madeira-Mamore railway.

Australasia.—The Massey-Baker expedition sent out by the Government to explore the basin of the Fly River, in Papua, returned to Australia after enduring great hardships. The river was ascended by steamer for about 200 miles, and higher by boats, when a large lake was discovered. Another expedition has been sent to explore the district between the Kikori and Strickland Rivers. Mr. H. J. Ryan is the leader.

GEOLOGY.

Some time ago Dr. A. Brun, of Geneva, startled geologists by his assertion that volcanoes are practically anhydrous, at any rate when in a state of paroxysmal activity, and he appealed to the volcano of Kilauea in Hawaii in support of his remarkable views. These views have been lately tested experimentally by Messrs. A. L. Day and E. S. Shepherd, of

the Carnegie Institute at Washington, who have failed to find evidence in their support. On extracting the gaseous emanations from Kilauea, they found a large proportion of water, and they feel convinced from their careful manipulation that this water was derived from the interior of the volcano and not from atmospheric or superficial sources: it was truly

magmatic and not meteoric. A Volcanic Observatory has been established at the crater of Kilanea, and important observations have been made there, especially by Mr. Frank A. Perret, the American volcanologist, who has also spent much time in recent years in studying the volcanoes of South Italy and other parts of the world, including Japan. His results have been published in the *American Journal of Science*.—A volcanic eruption of exceptional importance occurred, in the early part of January, in the south of the Japanese Archipelago. From the Island of Sakurajima, at the head of Kagosbima Bay, which had long been dormant, enormous columns of vapour and ashes were shot forth, while the entire island of Kiushiu was disturbed by earthquakes. The volcanic ash fell at Nagasaki, 100 miles away, and some reached even to Tokyo and Yokohama.—Much discussion has arisen with regard to the geological structure of the Sgurr of Eigg, a well-known feature in the little island of Eigg in the Inner Hebrides. According to Sir A. Geikie, a great flow of acid lava ran down an old river valley that had been excavated in the basalts forming the mass of the island, and had there consolidated as pitchstone. This rock having resisted weathering more than the neighbouring basalts stands out as an elevated ridge, forming the Sgurr: the base of the pitchstone, therefore, represents the bottom of the winding valley of an old river. Mr. A. Harker, of Cambridge, in examining the island a few years ago, objected to this view, and regarded the pitchstone as an irregular intrusive sill. Mr. Bailey, of the Geological Survey of Scotland, has now re-examined the section of the island, and has published in the *Geological Magazine* a paper in which he upholds Sir A. Geikie's original interpretation, regarding the pitchstone as a lava stream moulded on an old river-valley.—Prof. R. A. Daly, of Harvard, has written a valuable work on *Igneous Rocks and their Origin*, in which he insists on the importance of what is called "stoping" as a feature in the mechanism of the intrusion of rock magmas underground. By the mining term "stoping" is meant the process of removal and assimilation of rocks by an invading igneous mass. The magma makes its way underground by melting and absorbing the rocks with which it comes in contact. Prof. Daly believes in the existence of an original shell of basic or basaltic rock covered by an acid or granitic shell, and from mixtures of these he derives most igneous rocks. His researches tend to lessen the importance that has been recognised between the so-called Atlantic and Pacific types.—In the *Records* of the Geological Survey of India Dr. L. L. Fermor has suggested that

there exists at an unknown depth in the earth's crust a shell of rock rich in garnet or other dense silicates, which he distinguishes as the *infra-plutonic zone*. Dr. R. D. Oldham points out, in a paper by Dr. Fermor in the *Geological Magazine*, that this zone may have importance in connection with the origin of large earthquakes.—An improved scheme for the classification of rocks and ore-deposits has been proposed by Mr. T. Crook, of the Imperial Institute, in a paper published in the *Mineralogical Magazine*. He recognises two main groups which he calls respectively endogenetic and exogenetic, the former having been formed in the earth's crust by processes of internal origin, operating from within outwards, whilst the latter have been formed by superficial processes that operate from without inwards.—A translation of a valuable volume on *Useful Minerals and Rocks* has been made by Mr. S. J. Truscott from the German of Drs. Beyschlag and Krusch, of Berlin, and Prof. Vogt, of Christiania. It deals largely with the subject of magmatic differentiation, that is, the method by which certain deposits of oxides, sulphides, and native metals are supposed to have originated, the minerals having separated from a molten magma and segregated in local masses.—Dr. A. Strahan, the Director of the Geological Survey, in his Presidential address to the Geological Society, attempted to estimate the effects of denudation during post-glacial time. To determine the rate of erosion is one of the objects of an important committee on the action of rivers, that has been working for some years under Dr. Strahan. Three English rivers have been specially studied as suitable for such investigation—the Exe, the Mersey, and the Severn.—Dr. J. W. Evans, in his discourse on retiring from the Presidential chair at the Geologists' Association, dealt in great detail with the effects of chemical action in wearing down the surface of rocks. Erosion by wind was also studied, and attention specially paid to denudation in tropical and arid climates.—Prof. Walther's views on *Desert Erosion* are discussed in the *Geological Magazine* by Dr. W. F. Hume, the Director of the Geological Survey of Egypt. Much attention is given to the effect of the natural sand-blast in eroding the ancient Egyptian monuments, to the process of deflation or the transporting action of wind, and to the curious formation of desert films or crusts on exposed rocks.—Recent geological literature includes Prof. J. W. Gregory's work "On the Nature and Origin of Fjords," Mr. W. B. Wright's volume on "The Quaternary Ice Age," Mr. Frederick Chapman's book on "Australasian Fossils," Prof. C. K. Leith's "Structural Geology," and a posthumous work on "The Age of the World," by Prof. Lobley.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Sanitation Corps.—As a means of safeguarding the health of our troops, a new unit has been formed out of the Royal Army Medical Corps under the title of the Sanitation Corps. It consists of 100 trained officers and men. The new unit is to be entrusted with the special duty of testing food supplies and water, more especially with the view to the detection of poison; it also takes charge of all sanitary arrangements. The prompt disinfection and removal of organic refuse and the adequate supply of pure food and water can best be carried out

by officers specially versed in the science part of military sanitation.

The War.—At the outset of the war a memorandum was issued by the War Office on the importance of early resort to antityphoid inoculation. It has been found that after a single dose of 17 minims about 60 per cent. of the men were fit for duty after 36 hours; about 90 per cent. were fit for duty after 48 hours, and that 2-5 per cent. might still be unfit for hard work on the third day.

Col. W. B. Leishmann, R.A.M.C., pointed out that

1. No army in recent wars has escaped typhoid fever. In the South African war there were 57,684 cases of typhoid, of which 33 per cent. were invalided, and 13·9 per cent. died. The deaths, 8,022, exceeded the total number of men killed in action.

2. It would be most rash to assume that the forces serving at home will not be exposed to the dangers of typhoid in epidemic form.

3. The benefits of inoculation have been practically demonstrated. 93 per cent. of the British garrison of India have been protected by inoculation, and typhoid fever, which used to cost us from 300–600 deaths annually, was last year responsible for less than twenty deaths.

4. Inoculation was made compulsory in the American Army in 1911, and has practically abolished the disease, and in 1913 there were only three cases and no deaths in the entire army of 90,000 men. We may hope to save many valuable lives and to minimise one of the gravest causes of depletion of the fighting force by the employment of antityphoid vaccine.

Annual report of the chief inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1913.—No important factory legislation has to be recorded for 1913.

The fatal accidents have risen from 1,260 to 1,309, and the non-fatal from 154,972 to 176,892. The increase is attributed to: 1. Greater general trade activity; 2. Greater pressure of work requiring more general cleaning of machinery; 3. More complete notification. Accidents in shipbuilding are usually severe. Fatigue and long hours are causes of accident. In one instance a man who suffered fatal injuries had worked 23½ hours. Of 81 accidents reported in one district, 69 happened to persons who had worked from 12–15 hours.

Accidents in laundries have fallen from 409 in 1909 to 384 in 1913, notwithstanding the fact that the number of persons employed has considerably increased. Much suffering has been saved by the better fencing of machinery in laundries. The figures for lead poisoning compare most favourably with those of former years; in 1900 there were 1,058 cases notified with 38 deaths; in 1912, 587 with 14 deaths; and in 1913, 535 with 27 deaths. The returns of lead poisoning for the china and earthenware trades are the lowest recorded, with the exception of 1909. The attack rate per 1,000 employed is 9. In electrical accumulator work the number of cases of lead poisoning has increased. Much of the work is dusty and most of it can only be done by hand. Dr. E. Collis has done some excellent work on Weaver's cough. He traces this affection to the threads becoming mildewed, and to obviate this he recommends the introduction of antiseptics into the "size" through which the cotton threads are passed.

Insurance Act: Classification of Practitioners in Great Britain.

Classification of practitioners as on July 20th, 1914.

	Panel.	Non-panel.	Total.
England .	11,825	12,441	24,226
Wales . .	901	506	1,407
Scotland .	1,796	2,020	3,816
Totals .	14,522	14,967	29,480

On discriminating between the non-panel practitioners who are in general practice and those who are not, the following results emerge:

Classification of non-panel practitioners.

	In general practice.	Not in general practice.	Total.
England .	3,818	8,623	12,441
Wales . .	188	318	506
Scotland .	416	1,604	2,020
Totals .	4,422	10,545	14,967

Oral Sepsis as a Cause of Death.—A distinct advance in the practical importance of oral sepsis as an established malady was registered by its appearance as a cause of death in the Southwark Coroner's Court. The septic condition of the teeth and sockets was the cause ascribed by Dr. Larkin for the death of Rosina Sudgrove, aged eight years. He said that both the temporary and permanent teeth had been extracted, and the gums were in a bad condition. The germs had entered the blood streams and set up poisoning throughout the body.

The Annual Ophthalmic Congress at Oxford.—The annual Ophthalmological Congress was held at Oxford on Thursday and Friday, July 9th and 10th, under the mastership of Mr. R. W. Doyme. It was attended by rather more than the usual number of members, and proved to be one of the most successful yet held. Amongst the distinguished members of the Congress were Dr. Casey Wood, Dr. Wendell Reder, Dr. Brown, and Dr. Gifford from the United States, and Dr. Darier from Paris. The Secretary, to whose energy the Congress owes much of its success, was Mr. Sydney Stephenson.

Laryngeal Tuberculosis.—Early laryngeal infection in tuberculosis responds satisfactorily to intratracheal insufflations with Guaiacol (nine parts), Eucalyptol (two parts), and Menthol (one part), or steam inhalations of Eucalyptol (four parts) and of Benzoin (sixty parts) and Menthol (two parts) as recommended by Lyon. Sprays of Heroin or Cocaine may be necessary later to relieve the pain.

Clinical Congress of North American Surgeons.—The North American Surgeons held their fifth Annual Clinical Congress in London during the last week of July. Mr. S. G. Shattock gave a most interesting lecture at the Royal College of Surgeons on the origin and growth of tumours, in the course of which he propounded the theory that cancer is neither hereditary nor transmissible from one person to another, but may be transferred from one portion of the body of a patient to another part of the body by auto-inoculation.

The Sixth International Dental Congress was held early in August—the first ever held in this country—under the presidency of Mr. J. Howard Mummery. About 2,000 dentists of all nationalities attended the Congress. Among the papers read was one by Sir R. J. Godlee on oral toxæmia. Mr. Norman Bennett, president of the section of oral hygiene, reported on "The effects of dental treatment on National Health and Physique." The British Dental Association gave a reception at the Natural History Museum, South Kensington.

Local Anæsthesia.—J. J. King (*Journ. Amer. Med. Association*, May 30th, 1914) describes a method of local anæsthesia which he has found most useful for resection of the nasal septum. Half an hour before he begins the patient takes by the mouth $\frac{1}{10}$ gr. of scopolamine hydrobromide, to allay nervousness, and as the therapeutic antagonist to cocaine. Then with a cotton wool applicator a 20 per cent. solution of cocaine hydrochloride is applied over every part of the mucous membrane of the septum, and this is immediately repeated. After the second cocaine application King makes a similar one of 1 in 1,000 epinephrin solution, and following this an injection under the septum epidiondrium and perosteum on each side of from 8 to 10 cc. of a sterile salt solution to which 5 minims of a 1 in 1,000 solution of epinephrin solution has been added immediately before the injection. This completes the anæsthesia, and infiltrates every portion of the septum, blocks off the nerves, and renders the operation practically bloodless. It makes the dissection easy. He uses only 5 minims of epinephrin solution because this does not exceed the physiological dose of the hypodermic injection. No toxic symptoms have arisen.

The Effect of Tobacco Smoke.—Carginalé (*Rif. Med.*, May 30th, 1914) has subjected rabbits to prolonged exposure to tobacco smoke, using the ordinary Tuscan cigar, and one denicotinised. The animals were fumigated for two hours at a time, at intervals of six hours. Another group were subjected to rapid and repeated inhalations. The experiments were continued for three or four months, and showed that long and continued inhalations caused a moderate degree of anæmia of an orthoplastic type, which disappeared in a few days after inhalation was discontinued. Probably the anæmia was more due to the changes set up in the respiration from diminished oxygenation rather than to any direct toxic action from tobacco. No vascular changes (inflammatory or degenerative) were observed. No difference in effects produced whether ordinary or denicotinised cigars were used.

Tobacco and Efficiency.—Bush (*New York Medical Journal*, March 14th, 1914) records the results of elaborate investigations undertaken to estimate the effect of tobacco smoking on the mental efficiency of the smokers. A series of 120 tests on each of fifteen men in several different psychic fields shows that tobacco smoking produces a 10.5 per cent. decrease in mental efficiency. The greatest actual loss was in the field of imagery, the loss being 22 per cent. The three greatest losses were in the fields of imagery, perception, and association. The greatest loss occurred with cigarettes. Nicotine was found in the distillates of all tobaccos tested, but it was not found in the smoke of any tobacco, except cigarette tobacco, and then only in traces. Pyridine was found in the smoke of all tobaccos tested.

Post-partum Phlebitis: A new method of treatment. — Parache (*Revista de Medicina y Cirugía Practica*, January 21st, 1914) recounts three striking cases of post-partum phlebitis treated by a new method. In two of the cases the disease was already established. In the third case premonitory symptoms were present. The method consists in the administration of peptones in order to stimulate the

anti-coagulating function of the liver. After washing out the colon, two enemata are given each of 10 grains of pure peptone, combined with which is the emulsified pulp of 100 grams of fresh liver. The dry extract of liver of commerce may be used instead of the fresh liver.

The Treatment of Pulmonary Tuberculosis by the internal administration of iodine.—Dr. Boudreau, of Bordeaux, has succeeded in curing patients in the third stage of tuberculosis even in the presence of laryngeal tuberculosis just as well as patients who had only recently developed the first symptoms of tuberculous infection.

Dr. Boudreau employs the Tr. Iodine (French codex), which is upwards of three times as strong as the British preparation, and beginning with small doses increases the dose to 300 drops a day and upwards, according to the severity of the case and the tolerance of the patient.

Beri-beri in Liverpool.—Beri-beri attacked fourteen Lascars who were on board the steamer *Sulley*. This steamer had been on a round voyage to Indian and American ports, and arrived at Birkenhead on April 3rd. On April 5th illness was detected among the men. At first only one seemed to be affected, but the number was quickly increased to fourteen. The symptoms became more grave and one man died. The company's doctor diagnosed the condition as beri-beri, and promptly notified the port sanitary authority and the Medical Officers of Health of Birkenhead and Liverpool. Eleven of the men were removed to the hospital of the port sanitary authority at New Ferry. The three remaining cases were taken to the tropical wards of the Royal Southern Hospital, Liverpool. Investigation proved them to be suffering from a severe attack of beri-beri.

The Manchester Radium Scheme.—A scheme has been prepared by the Manchester Radium Committee, according to which the whole of the hospitals in the district will benefit by being able to borrow an adequate amount of radium for therapeutic purposes. The following hospitals have combined for the purpose—Manchester Royal Infirmary, Christie Hospital, Salford Royal Hospital, Ancoats Hospital, Northern Hospital, St. Mary's Hospital for Women, Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, and they will work under the ægis of the Royal Infirmary. It is interesting to note that Manchester will be one of the first provincial towns to possess an experienced radiologist, for the Committee has decided that the radium department should only be worked by an expert and no expense will be spared to ensure that this shall be done.

Bacteria and Evolution.—News of a remarkable discovery has come from Paris. Madame Victor Henri, a lady bacteriologist, has succeeded in modifying the anthrax bacillus so profoundly as to change its shape from a rod to that of a coccus, while its pathological characters have been at the same time so altered that a culture of the coccus gave rise to a disease other than anthrax when injected into guinea pigs. This extraordinary change in the bacteria was effected by subjecting them to the action of ultra-violet rays.

The Imperial Cancer Research: Cancer Houses.—It was stated that the determination whether cancer was more frequent in certain houses

was very much more complicated than the simple arithmetic of enumeration.

All the details of the population, not only the cancer houses, but also of the other houses in the neighbourhood, must be known as regards numbers living in each house, sex, age, nature and site of growth, duration of stay, occupation, and habits (alcohol and tobacco). Economic considerations must also be taken into account, since a house might be sought after by old people who had to content themselves with old or insanitary buildings because of the low rental.

Five of the best known instances of cancer houses had been inquired into, and the places visited. There was no positive evidence of infection of any kind whatsoever. "Cancer houses" were as great a myth as "cancer cures."

Salvarsan Treatment of Syphilis.—Gibbard and Harrison (*R.A.M.C. Journal*, March 1914) draw the following conclusions from their experience of the treatment of syphilis by salvarsan.

The best results were obtained from a course of two intravenous injections of 0.6 grams of salvarsan and 9 intramuscular injections of mercury, prolonged over 9 or 10 weeks, but the indications at present are that a course of 3 salvarsan and 10 mercurial injections will be followed by still better results. The routine use of salvarsan for the treatment of syphilis in the army is likely to effect an annual saving of 70,000 to 80,000 hospital days—an economy equivalent to the cost of keeping a battalion of infantry in hospital for 3 months. Its administration must be entrusted to those only who are thoroughly acquainted with its indications and contra-indications and the technique of its administration.

Concentrated Salvarsan Injections.—Habermann (*Dermat. Zeitschr.* April 1914, vol. xxi, No. 4) in a carefully considered description of the results of 175 concentrated salvarsan injections in 84 patients emphasises and warns against the following series of symptoms of intolerance:

- (1) Erythema of the head and face, feeling of heat and dyspnoea, 14 times in 14 patients.
- (2) Three times in 3 patients these signs progressed to collapse, and loss of consciousness with a small pulse, cyanosis, and inactive pupils.
- (3) Marked œdema of face on 6 occasions in 5 patients.
- (4) Nausea and vomiting after 38 injections in 27 patients.
- (5) Abdominal and dorsal pain 5 times in 4 patients.
- (6) Diarrhoea 5 times in 4 patients.
- (7) Thirty-two injections in 4 patients were followed by headache.
- (8) Thirteen times in 11 patients there followed a temperature of over 100.5° F.

It is noteworthy that all these reactive phenomena were of an exceedingly fleeting duration and in the most pronounced cases lasted only one day.

It would appear with neo-salvarsan the disadvantage of concentrated injections are not conspicuous, but on a basis of 40 cases the author does not at present consider himself entitled to pronounce an opinion.

National Council for combating Venereal Diseases.—Conferences have been held under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas Barlow with a

view to the formation of a National Council for combating Venereal Disease. Those present at such Conferences included Sir Reckman Godlee, Sir Francis Champneys, the Bishop of Southwark, Major Leonard Darwin, Sir Clifford Allbutt, Sir William Osler, Sir Henry Morris, Sir A. Pearce Gould, Sir Wilmot Herringham, Mr. Charteris Symonds, and others. It has now been decided to form a National Council consisting of representatives of the medical profession and the public. It may be added that this movement is in no small degree the outcome of two years' work carried out by a Committee appointed by the Royal Society of Medicine in conjunction with the Eugenics Education Society.

The Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases.—The outcome of the medical evidence produced before the Commission has emphasised the following points with regard to the adequate dealing with these diseases:

1. The education of the general public upon these subjects.
2. The adequate education of medical students in regard to venereal disease, stress being laid upon the early diagnosis of the disease.
3. Enlargement of our present Lock Hospitals and greater hospital accommodation for these cases all over the country.

The Head Masters of Eton and Rugby advocated instruction at school should begin with great caution, and only by the Head Master, or directly under his supervision. Hard work, hard exercise, wholesome society, and moderation in diet and drinking were of great use as safeguards against indulgence. The question of compulsory notification was not favourably entertained.

The alternative scheme of a State Medical Service was advocated by some of the witnesses. The treatment of venereal disease would be but a part of the preventive and curative treatment offered to all sufferers alike under a State Medical Service. Dr. Parker, one of the Surgeons to the London Lock Hospital, suggested the adoption of a dual system of death certification—one for the purposes of the State Medical Department, giving full details as to the primary and secondary causes of death, and the other, avoiding all facts which might cast a slur on the memory of the dead, to be handed to the relatives of the deceased.

The 82nd annual meeting of the British Medical Association was held at Aberdeen, commencing July 24th, 1914.

The President, Sir Alexander Ogston, M.D., K.C.V.O., Emeritus Regius Professor of Surgery in the University of Aberdeen, gave an address on "The Making of a Scottish Medical School." In his address Sir Alexander Ogston gave a most interesting review of the growth and development of Aberdeen in its civic as well as its academic aspect.

Dr. A. E. Garrod, F.R.C.P., F.R.S., Physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, gave the address in medicine, choosing as his subject "Medicine from the Chemical Standpoint." In this address he encourages the modern physician to cultivate a healthy scepticism, not unchecked by the positive results of scientific research, in estimating the effects of drugs and diets in the treatment of disease, quoting an excellent apophthegm of that iconoclastic mystic

Paracelsus, "Nature is the physician, and not thou; thou must learn of her, not of thyself."

The address in surgery was delivered by Sir John Bland Sutton, F.R.C.S., Surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, who chose as his subject "The Surgeon of the Future." The discovery of anæsthetics and the invention of the microscope, he said, completely changed surgical methods. With anæsthesia and antiseptics gradually broadening into the principle of asepsis, the surgeon of the old type faded out of existence, and his place was taken by men whose intellectual power made them well fitted to advance knowledge. Surgeons, says Sir Bland Sutton, are of two types—they are either craftsmen or biologists.

The surgeon of the future will work with chemical compounds rather than with the knife. That the surgery of the future will be to a large extent chemo-therapy is a consummation devoutly to be wished for. It is a dream, but it must be remembered that it is the dream of one who is himself a craftsman of the highest order.

PATENT MEDICINES.

A Select Committee was appointed in 1912 to inquire into the sale of patent medicines and advertisements relating thereto, and to report what amendments in the law were necessary or desirable. Their Report [H. of C. 414 of 1914—*3d.*] states that the traffic in secret remedies constitutes a grave and widespread evil; that these remedies are put upon the market by ignorant persons, and in many cases by cunning swindlers who exploit for their own profit the apparently invincible credulity of the public. The result of the existing situation in England is that "for all practical purposes British law is powerless to prevent any person from procuring any drug, or making any mixture, whether potent or without any therapeutical activity whatever (so long as it does not contain a scheduled poison), advertising it in any decent terms as a cure for any disease or ailment, recommending it by bogus testimonials and the invented opinions and facsimile signatures of fictitious physicians, and selling it under any name he chooses, on the payment of a small stamp duty, for any price he can persuade a credulous public to pay." The principal recommendations of the committee were:

That the administration of the law covering the advertisement and sale of patent, secret, and proprietary medicines and appliances be co-ordinated and combined under the authority of one Department of State, the Ministry of Public Health, when created, and until then the Local Government Board; that the manufacturers, proprietors, and importers of such remedies (including medicated wine) be registered; that an exact and complete statement of the ingredients and proportions of every remedy, including medicated wine, with the full therapeutic claims made for them be furnished to the Department; that a special court or commission be constituted with power to permit or prohibit, in the public interest, or on the ground of non-compliance with the law, the sale and advertisement of any remedy, and that the commission be a judicial authority, such as a metropolitan police magistrate sitting with two assessors, one appointed by the Department and the other by some such body as the London Chamber of Commerce; that the advertisement and sale (except the sale by a doctor's order) of medicines purporting to cure the following diseases be prohibited: Cancer, consumption, lupus, deafness, diabetes, paralysis, fits, epilepsy, locomotor ataxy, Bright's disease, rupture (without operation or appliances); that all advertisements of remedies for diseases arising from sexual intercourse or advertisements likely to suggest that a medicine is an abortifacient be prohibited; that it be a breach of the law to enclose with one remedy printed matter recommending another, to invite sufferers from any ailment to correspond with the vendor, to make use of the name of a fictitious person, or of fictitious testimonials, or to promise to return money paid if a cure is not effected.

CENTRAL MIDWIVES' BOARD,

Caxton House, S.W.

Chairman, Sir F. Champneys, Bt., M.D.

Secretary, G. W. Duncan.

On March 31, 1914, there were 35,563 names on the Midwives' Roll. Of the total, 14,931 have passed the Board's examination, and 9,612 have been admitted to the Roll in virtue of prior qualification. There are 143 institutions at which midwives may be trained.

NOBEL PRIZES.

The Nobel Foundation is based upon the will of Dr. Alfred B. Nobel, the Swedish chemist, and inventor of dynamite (*d.* Dec. 10th, 1896). He left part of his fortune to constitute a fund, the interest to be awarded annually in prizes to those persons who shall have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind during the preceding year. The capital of the Foundation is £1,961,590, and the five prizes, worth about £8,160 each, are awarded for the most important discoveries or improvements in (1) Physics, (2) Chemistry, and (3) Physiology or Medicine; for (4) the most distinguished work of an idealistic tendency in the field of literature, and (5) for the best effort towards the fraternity of nations and the promotion of peace by either a person or society. No consideration is paid to the nationality of the candidates. The awards are made on the 1st of June at Stockholm. The Nobel Foundation

is administered by a Board of Control ("Nobel-stiftelsens Styrelse") consisting of five members with a president appointed by the King of Sweden. The Peace Prize is awarded by a committee of the Norwegian Parliament.

PRIZEMEN.

Physics: 1901, W. C. Röntgen, Germany; 1902, H. A. Lorentz and P. Zeeman, Holland; 1903, H. A. Becquerel, P. Curie and Marie Curie, France; 1904, Lord Rayleigh, England; 1905, Prof. Philipp Leonard, Germany; 1906, Prof. J. J. Thomson, England; 1907, Prof. A. A. Michelson, United States; 1908, Prof. G. Lippman, France; 1909, G. Marconi, Italy, and Prof. F. Braun, Germany; 1910, Prof. J. D. Van der Waals, Holland; 1911, Prof. W. Wien, Germany; 1912, G. Dalen, Sweden; 1913-14, Prof. H. K. Onnes, Netherlands.

Chemistry: 1901, J. H. Van't Hoff, Holland; 1902, E. Fischer, Germany; 1903, S. A. Arrhenius, Sweden; 1904, Sir W. Ramsay, England; 1905, A. von Baeyer, Germany; 1906, Prof. H. Moissan, France; 1907, Prof. E. Buchner, Germany; 1908, Prof. E. Rutherford, England; 1909, Prof. W. Ostwald, Germany; 1911, Madame M. Curie, France; 1912, Prof. Grignard and Prof. Sabatier, France; 1913-14, Prof. A. Werner, Germany.

Medicine: 1901, E. A. von Behring, Germany; 1902, Sir R. Ross, England; 1903, N. R. Finsen, Denmark; 1904, Dr. Pavloff, Russia; 1905, Prof. R. Koch, Germany; 1906, Prof. Ramon y Cajal, Spain; 1907, Dr. Laveran, France; 1908, Dr. P. Ehrlich, Germany, and Prof. E. Metschnikoff, Russia; 1909, Prof. T. Kocher, Switzerland; 1910, Dr. A. Kossel, Germany; 1911, Prof. A. Gullstrand, Sweden; 1912, Dr. A. Currel, United States; 1913-14, Prof. C. Richet, France.

Literature: 1901, R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme, France; 1902, T. Mommsen, Germany; 1903, B.

Björnson, Norway; 1904, F. Mistral, France, and J. Echegaray, Spain; 1905, H. Sienkiewicz, Poland; 1906, Prof. G. Carducci, Italy; 1907, Rudyard Kipling, England; 1908, Prof. E. Eucken, Germany; 1909, Selma Lagerlof, Sweden; 1910, P. J. L. Heyse, Germany; 1911, M. Maeterlinck, Belgium; 1912, G. Hauptmann, Germany; 1913-14, Rabindranath Tagore, India.

Peace: 1901, H. Dunant, Switzerland, and F. Passy, France; 1902, E. Ducommun and A. Gobat, Switzerland; 1903, Sir W. R. Cremer, England; 1904, The Institute of International Law; 1905, Baroness von Suttner, Austria; 1906, T. Roosevelt, United States; 1907, E. T. Moneta, Italy, and L. Renault, France; 1908, K. P. Arnoldson, Sweden, and M. F. Bajer, Denmark; 1909, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, France, and M. Beernaert, Belgium; 1910, Berne International Peace Bureau; 1911, T. M. Asser, Holland, and A. H. Fried, Austria; 1912, not awarded; 1913-14, Elihu Root, U.S., and M. Lafontaine, Belgium.

OUR INLAND WATERWAYS.

The total mileage of canals and navigations at present used in the United Kingdom is about 4,670 miles. Of this total extent about 3,630 miles lie in England and Wales, 183 in Scotland, and 848 in Ireland. About 3,310 miles are not railway-owned or controlled; 1,360 miles, or nearly a third of the whole extent, are so owned or controlled. The net revenue from these waterways in 1905 (the last year for which complete figures are available) was as follows: England and Wales, £536,554; Scotland, £22,096; Ireland, £25,690; total, £584,340. A considerable proportion of this revenue was, however, derived from the letting of land and from other sources not directly connected with navigation. The total net rental from navigation tolls in 1905 was £232,697.

Waterways are of three kinds: canals; canalised rivers, often called "navigations"; and open rivers, including estuaries. The following table summarises, approximately, these divisions as they exist in England and Wales:

	Miles.
Canals	1,927
Navigations	1,313
Open rivers	813
Total	4,053

By far the larger part of these waterways forms part of a connected system which lies chiefly in the English Midlands and in the southern part of the Northern Counties, and is entirely unconnected by inland water routes with the Scottish canals and rivers.

In 1906 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the canals and inland navigations of the United Kingdom and to report on: (1) Their present condition and financial position. (2) The causes which have operated to prevent the carrying out of improvements by private enterprise, and whether such causes are removable by legislation. (3) Facilities, improvements, and extensions desirable in order to complete a system of through communication by water between centres of commercial, industrial, or agricultural importance, and between such centres and the sea. (4) The prospect of benefit to the

trade of the country compatible with a reasonable return on the probable cost. (5) The expediency of canals being made or acquired by public bodies or trusts and the methods by which funds for the purpose could be obtained and secured, and what should be the system of control and management of such bodies.

With some exceptions the Commissioners, whose report was summarised in the 1911 edition, were of opinion that, as a whole, the evidence presented to them showed that "waterways, even in their present condition, can obtain some share of local traffic in populous and industrial districts, where numerous works or collieries and wharves are situated on their banks or in their neighbourhood. In such cases, waterways are competing not against their modern rival the railway, but against their original rival, the road. But the evidence also shows that our waterways do not, except to a small extent, and therefore, it may be assumed, cannot, in their present state, effectively compete with railways for long-distance traffic of any kind."

After considering at length the great policy of waterway improvement adopted in France, Belgium, and Germany, and the results of that policy, the Commissioners believed that, with the modifications which differing circumstances make necessary, it could be applied to this country. Their first recommendation was the constitution of a central public authority, or Waterway Board, consisting of three or five Commissioners, which should acquire certain existing routes by a procedure resembling that adopted in the Port of London Act. The routes in question constitute what is popularly known as the "Cross," since they take the plan, roughly, of a St. Andrew's cross with its centre at Birmingham and its extremities at London, Hull, Liverpool, and Gloucester. Estimated cost, 17½ millions.

The Waterways Association (formed Oct. 1911) has for its object the obtaining of legislation on the lines of the recommendations of the Royal Commission. Chairman, Neville Chamberlain; Sec. Frank Impey, F.C.A., 37, Newhall Street, Birmingham.

ENGINEERING IN 1914.

SCHEMES COMPLETED OR IN PROGRESS.

Harbours, Ports, and Waterways.

Hull Joint Dock.—In June the King formally opened an important addition to the docks of Hull. The existing docks were owned partly by the North-Eastern Railway and partly by the Hull and Barnsley Railway, those of the former having a total area, including land, of 410 acres, while those of the latter consisted of a main dock $46\frac{1}{2}$ acres in area, with an extension of 7 acres. The new dock, which lies to the eastward of the older ones, has been constructed jointly by the two companies named above, by virtue of an agreement made in 1893, when the North-Eastern Railway became the owners of the dock system of the old Hull Dock Company. At present it comprises a main dock measuring 1,000 ft. by 1,050 ft., with a north-western arm 1,350 ft. by 325 ft., and a north-eastern arm 1,350 ft. by 450 ft. The combined water area of these is $52\frac{1}{2}$ acres; but the complete scheme includes south-western and south-eastern arms, and when these are made the water area will approach 90 acres. The entrance lock giving access to the new dock from the river is 750 ft. long by 85 ft. wide, with three sets of gates, the depth of water over the middle and outer sills being 42 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. at high-water of spring tides and 39 ft. $\frac{3}{4}$ in. on the inner sill. To the east of the north-eastern arm there are two graving docks, the smaller 450 ft. by 66 ft. and the larger 550 ft. by 72 ft. A still larger graving dock, 700 ft. long with an entrance 81 ft. wide, is arranged for. For handling coal, which will form a large part of the export traffic of the dock, there are two hydraulic hoists, which rank among the largest machines of this type so far constructed. The larger, which is fixed, rises altogether about 131 ft. above coping level, and is designed to lift a gross load of 35 tons through 85 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., so that it may serve the needs of the largest coal-carrying steamers now in service. The trucks full of coal are run upon a cradle at coping level, raised bodily, and emptied by tipping. The second hoist is similar, but is movable, and has a total lift of 68 ft. only. The hydraulic power required for working these hoists, as well as the lock gates and bridges, is supplied by three sets of electrically-driven three-throw horizontal pumps, each capable of forcing 250 gallons a minute against an accumulator pressure of 850 lb. per sq. in. Two of the accumulators have a ram 16 in. in diameter, with a clear stroke of 18 ft., and a third has a ram 18 in. in diameter, with a stroke of 23 ft. Much of the coal will, however, be dealt with by means of electrically-driven belt conveyors, travelling belts carrying it from beneath hoppers into which it is discharged from wagons with bottom doors. The capacity of each of these conveyors is normally 500 tons an hour, but it can be increased up to 1,200 tons if a sufficient supply can be maintained in the hoppers. The conveyors are mounted on special piers along the north side of the main dock and the north-eastern arm, and each has its own set of sidings, of which in all there are some 30 miles. The conveyors and hoists are calculated together to deal with 5,000 tons an hour. The dock further includes facilities for the timber and grain trades, a silo of 40,000 tons capacity being provided in connection with the latter, and there is an ample equipment of

transit sheds and warehouses served by electric cranes.

At Saltend, a little to the east of the dock, the two railway companies are associated in the construction of an oil depot, with tanks having a capacity of over 500,000 gallons. A timber jetty, 1,500 ft. long, projects into the river, the tee portion at its extremity, 350 ft. long, standing in water having a depth of 30 ft. at the lowest state of the tide.

Alexandra Docks, Newport.—In July a new lock entrance to the South Dock at Newport, Mon., was formally opened by Prince Arthur of Connaught. This lock, one of the largest in the world, is 1,000 ft. long and 100 ft. wide, and has three pairs of hydraulically worked gates which enable it to be divided into lengths of 600 ft. and 400 ft. The depth over the sill is 45 ft., and it is approached by an entrance channel which has been dredged, for the present, to a depth of 42 ft., with a minimum breadth of 650 ft. at the bottom, for a distance of about 2 miles. The dock to which the new lock gives access has a water-area of 110 acres, and is thus the largest single dock enclosed by artificial walls in Great Britain. It represents an enlargement of the original South Dock, constructed by the Alexandra Docks and Railway Company in 1893, which was slightly smaller than the North Dock, constructed in 1875 with an area of 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The work of extension was undertaken in 1905, but the completion of the entrance lock was somewhat delayed by the collapse of the trench for one of the walls. In its present form the dock has a length of 4,000 ft. and a breadth of about 1,000 ft., and it furnishes 10,951 ft. of quay walls, nearly half the total available at Newport. The port in 1913 shipped over 7,000,000 tons of coal, and the plant provided in connection with the new works will enable 1,250,000 tons to be shipped annually. The cost of extending the dock and building the new entrance lock has been about £2,000,000.

Bombay Docks.—In March the Viceroy of India formally inaugurated a series of works which have practically transformed the Port of Bombay. Formerly there were two docks—the Prince's and the Victoria, with a total area of 55 acres—on the eastern side of the island; to the south of these, and connected with them by a communication passage, has now been added the Alexandra Dock, with an area of nearly 50 acres and 3 miles of quays. The entrance lock is to the south, and is 750 ft. long by 100 ft. wide. The sill is 35 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. below mean high-water level, and the bottom of the dock itself is 2 ft. lower. On the east side of the mole which forms a southward prolongation of the western wall of the entrance lock there is a berthing place for mail steamers, with a railway station alongside. Almost parallel with the entrance lock, and entered from the Alexandra Dock, is the Hughes dry dock, so named after Sir Walter Hughes, who, as chairman of the Port Trust from 1892 to 1910, may be regarded as the author of the new works. It is 1,000 ft. long with an entrance of 100 ft. wide, and is thus exceeded in size only by the new Gladstone Dock at Liverpool. The original intention was to make its entrance,

and also that of the entrance lock to the dock, only 90 ft. wide, but at the instance of the Admiralty the larger figure was adopted. These new works are provided with ample warehouse accommodation, cranes, and railways, and their total cost is estimated at nearly 4,000,000 sterling. In addition a large reclamation scheme is being carried out to the north of the docks, and an area of 596 acres, all reclaimed from the sea except about 70 acres, is being rendered available for a new trade depot for cotton and grain, and for a railway sorting yard where goods for export can be received and made up into trainloads for dispatch to the appropriate quays. The cost of this reclamation and the associated works is put at over 2,500,000 sterling.

Marine Station at Dover.—A much-needed improvement now being carried out at Dover takes the form of a properly designed marine station for the accommodation of the steamers engaged in the cross-Channel traffic. Under the old arrangement the vessels berthed alongside the Admiralty Pier; and because the Admiralty could not permit station buildings to be erected on the pier, passengers had to embark and disembark with practically no shelter from the weather, and enjoyed none of the facilities that are expected at an important terminus. A remedy for this state of affairs has been found in the construction of a new marine station on land reclaimed from the sea on the north-east side of the Admiralty Pier. A sea-wall of big concrete blocks runs across the bend of the pier, roughly from the Lord Warden Hotel to the turret fort on the pier, and the area thus enclosed, with a maximum length of 2,300 ft., and a maximum width of 350 ft., has been filled up with chalk to form a site for the station. The foundations for the buildings consist of nearly 1,200 reinforced concrete piles, some 75 ft. long, driven through the filling chalk and the old sea-bed beneath, their heads being connected together by slabs and beams of reinforced concrete. The station, a steel-frame structure, comprises two island platforms 60 ft. wide and 685 ft. long, on each of which are three blocks of buildings, 100 ft. long and 25 ft. wide, containing waiting-rooms and other offices. From the seaward end of each platform ramps lead down to a circulating area whence access is given to one of the main steamer berths almost directly, and to the other along a corridor. Passengers embarking or disembarking are sheltered under awnings which extend as far as possible over the quay towards the berths. There are in all four steamer berths; of these the two in the middle are intended for normal use, the one nearest the sea is for coaling, and the fourth, nearest the shore, is reserved for emergency employment, the access to it not being quite so convenient as to the two main berths. The station further includes a post office, a customs examination shed, and a carriage shed, while there is an ample equipment of electric cranes for handling passengers' luggage and mails. The total cost of the work is about half a million sterling.

Brussels a Sea Port.—Before the war broke out it had been intended to celebrate in September last the official inauguration of the harbour of Brussels and of the improvements carried out on the Willebroeck Canal to convert it into a ship canal. The harbour accommodation at Brussels includes the Bassin Vergote,

900 m. long, 120 m. wide, and 6'50 m. deep, with over 1,700 m. of quays, which is intended for coasting vessels and large lighters; a barge basin parallel to it, 615 m. long by 35 m. wide; and the Bassin de Jonction, 700 m. by 42'50 m., which connects the Bassin Vergote with the Brussels-Charleroi Canal. The old Willebroeck Canal, leading from Brussels to the River Rupel, a tributary of the Scheldt, was 3'20 m. deep, and from 22 m. to 55 m. wide at the surface level; the improved canal has a depth of 6'50 m., and a surface width of from 40 m. to 60 m., increasing at stations to 70 m. to 100 m. The first reach extends from Brussels to Cappelles au Bois, and the second from Cappelles au Bois to Willebroeck; at both these places there are twin locks with a fall of 4'50 m., the larger being 114 m. long and 16 m. broad, and the smaller 67 m. long by 8'60 m. wide, with a depth of 6'50 m. From Willebroeck to the Rupel, which is joined at Wintham, where the entrance lock will admit vessels of 6 m. draught at low tide, the canal runs in a new course, the object being to do away with the delays experienced at the railway bridge over the Rupel. The works are designed to enable vessels of 2,500 to 3,000 tons to penetrate to Brussels.

Panama Canal.—As a long description of the Panama Canal appeared in last year's edition of the *ANNUAL* (see also p. 243), it is only necessary to record that the canal was unofficially, though not entirely without ceremony, opened to commerce on Aug. 15th, when the United States War Department steamship *Ancon*, of 9,666 gross tons, went through from the Atlantic to the Pacific. She was not, however, the first vessel of any size to pass through one or more of the locks, and for some months previously the canal had actually been used for commercial purposes. In May the tug *Mariner* towed two barges through, and in June 8,526 tons of goods were towed through north-bound, and 2,000 tons south-bound. The first vessel to reach this country from North Pacific ports via the canal was the *Candidate*, of the Harrison Line, which arrived at Liverpool in October. In the same month through traffic was temporarily interrupted by a landslide affecting about 1,000 feet of the Culebra Cut.

Stettin-Berlin Waterway.—A new waterway, giving vessels up to 600 tons access to Berlin from Stettin, was opened in the earlier part of the year. For the first 94 km. of its course it is constituted by the Oder, on which considerable improvements have been carried out; then, diverging from that river at Hohensaathen, where there is a double lock, it follows the Finow Canal and the Havel, and reaches the north-west of Berlin through the Tegler Lake and the Spandau Canal. In the 100 km. between Hohensaathen and Berlin there are seven locks, 67 m. long and 10 m. wide. At Niederfinow, where there is an ascent of 36 m., a flight of four locks has been constructed, and there also it has been decided to provide a large boat-lift, consisting of balanced girders bearing at their ends chambers 68 m. long, 9'60 m. wide, and 2'50 m. deep.

Irrigation and Water Supply.

Upper Swat Canal.—In April an important addition to the irrigation works of the Punjab was inaugurated in the shape of the Upper Swat River Canal, which may be regarded as complementary to the Lower Swat

Canal, opened in 1885, and which irrigates an area to the north and east of that served by the latter. This area extends to nearly 450,000 acres, of which the canal is expected to irrigate 381,500 acres. The head works are at Amandara, near Chakdara, where there is a weir, 700 ft. long, across the river, together with the regulating gates. Four miles lower down the canal runs under the Malakand hills in a tunnel 11,235 ft. long. This tunnel, the second longest in India, is 18 ft. wide, with a maximum height of 13½ ft., and is calculated to take a flow of 2,420 cusecs, which is slightly in excess of that of the canal. In the original plans this tunnel, which is named after Sir John Benton, the author of the project, was only 5,000 ft. long, but for political reasons it was thought advisable to change the position of the head works, with the result that the length of the tunnel had to be increased. After leaving the south portal of the tunnel the water flows for three-quarters of a mile down the Dargai Nala, and then passes into a pitched channel 4 miles long. Here the gradient averages 70 ft. per mile, and to control the rate of flow nearly 200 rapids have been formed. Near Dargai Fort the canal divides into two branches; one, the Abazai, runs to the south-west for a distance of about 19 miles, while the other, the Machai, proceeds in a south-easterly direction for about 50 miles. Then, on the Swabi plateau, it divides into three; one branch, the Pahr, continues south-east for about 15 miles towards the Indus, while the Maira and Indus branches turn to the south-west, running roughly parallel to each other. The total length of the canal is 150 miles, and its flow is expected to vary from 1,415 cusecs in the winter to 2,200 cusecs in the rainy season. As regards magnitude, it is not, therefore, conspicuous among Indian irrigation works, but it is none the less remarkable as an engineering feat. The long tunnel under the Malakand hills had mostly to be driven through hard, tough granite which was not at all easy to drill, and there are, in addition, seven small tunnels of a total length of one mile. Further, over 150 ravines, some of them exceeding 100 ft. in depth, had to be crossed. The cost is put at 1½ million sterling, and the annual profit is expected to exceed 7 per cent.

Drainage Work in Egypt.—An interesting piece of work has been put in hand by the Egyptian Irrigation Department for draining the Behira district. Hitherto this district has drained into Lake Mariut, but the amount of water passing into this lake has now become so large that its height has risen and it has become ineffective for the purpose, with the result that important areas of land are becoming waterlogged. As a remedy for this state of affairs it has been decided to drain the lake, which has an area of 50,000 acres, and to construct a canal to take the drainage from the Behira district. To remove the water from this canal pumping plant is being provided at Mex to lift it 19 or 20 ft. above the narrow ridge which separates the lake from the Mediterranean. The pumps are to be of the Humphrey gas type, such as were described in the last issue of the *ANNUAL* as being employed at the Chingford reservoir of the Metropolitan Water Board. In the first instance ten pumps are to be provided; two are to be reserved as standbys, and the eight in normal service will have a total capacity of 792,000,000 gallons per twenty-

four hours. Each unit will therefore have a capacity between two and three times greater than those installed at Chingford. The gas for the pumps will be supplied by nine Mond gas producers, one being a spare, capable of gasifying 44 tons of anthracite a day. The plant is to have a guaranteed consumption of 115 lb. of coal per water horse-power.

London Water Supply.—In view of the continued increase in the consumption of water within their area, the Metropolitan Water Board decided early last year to proceed with the construction of two new reservoirs at Littleton, near Laleham. Between 1901 and 1911 the average daily water requirements of the London area increased by nearly 25,000,000 gallons, and if the present rate of increase continues the amount of reservoir accommodation needed in 1927 will be in the neighbourhood of 15,000,000,000 gallons. The reservoirs at Littleton will each hold about 3,500,000,000 gallons; the water will be retained by earthen embankments with concrete bottom and clay puddle trench. The intake is to be at Penton Hook, where normally it will be possible to pump 135,000,000 gallons daily from the Thames. From the reservoirs the water will be conveyed in a new 7 ft. steel main to Kempton Park, where a site of about 40 acres has been reserved for new filter beds. From these also a new 57 in. steel main, in addition to one of 42 in. already existing, is to be laid to Cricklewood, a distance of about 15 miles, where a new high-level service reservoir is to be constructed. The total cost of the Littleton reservoirs and the distribution system is estimated at £2,282,000.

Glasgow Water Supply.—Works which the Glasgow Corporation started in 1908 in order to utilise the water of Loch Arklet for the supply of the city have been inaugurated. That loch naturally discharges into Loch Lomond, and in order to render it available its level was raised 22 ft. by means of a dam 1,050 ft. long. This dam is of concrete faced with masonry, and has a maximum height of about 35 ft. above the original level of the ground. At the top it is 11 ft. wide, and the intention was that its greatest width at the bottom should be 34 ft. However, in the course of construction a fault was discovered in the rock, and it was found necessary to cut away a mass of soft material. The result is that for a length of about 50 ft. in the middle the foundation has a width of 80 ft. and is over 100 ft. below the top of the dam, or 65 ft. below the original ground surface. The effect of the dam has been to increase the area of the loch from 207 to 551 acres, and to double its length, which formerly was about one mile. The water is conducted into Loch Katrine, whence the Glasgow supply is derived, through a tunnel about half a mile long, 12 ft. wide and 11 ft. high.

The additional supply thus rendered available amounts to 12 or 15 million gallons daily, but in view of the rapid increase in the population of the city that is not considered likely to suffice for many years, and it has accordingly been considered necessary to look for other sources. In 1913 a scheme was adopted by the Corporation for utilising the waters of Loch Voil and Loch Doine. The former, which lies 3½ miles to the west of Balquhither station on the Callander and Oban Railway, is about 3½ miles long, and is connected with Loch Doine, which

is about one mile long and lies to the west of it. The two lochs, which drain into the Forth, have a gathering area of about 24,000 acres. It was proposed to raise their level by 30 to 40 ft., by means of an embankment about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile long at their eastern end, and to convey their waters to Loch Katrine, the level of which is about 41 ft. lower, by means of an aqueduct 4 or 5 miles long and mostly in tunnel. In this way it was estimated that an additional supply of 40 to 50 million gallons daily would be obtained. However, the scheme met with strong opposition, largely because it involved the destruction of several places of historical interest associated with Rob Roy, and it was rejected when it came up for Parliamentary sanction last year. In these circumstances the Glasgow authorities had to turn to some other source of supply, and they selected the River Turk, which lies to the east of the Trossachs and flows into Loch Vennachar. Their proposal is to divert its waters into Loch Katrine, and it is estimated to yield 15,000,000 gallons daily.

New York Water Supply.— Since 1906 work has been in progress on an important scheme for increasing the water supply of Greater New York. The new supply is to be drawn from a practically unsettled region in the Catskill mountains, west of the Hudson River, where an area nearly 900 square miles in extent, and including the watersheds of Esopus (255 square miles), Schoharie (228 square miles), Rondout (131 square miles), and Catskill Creek (163 square miles), has been secured for the purpose. It is calculated that from this area 770,000,000 gallons daily can be drawn, even in a series of dry years; but for the present only the Esopus drainage area is being developed. This cannot be relied on for more than 200,000,000 gallons daily, but the aqueduct which is being constructed to carry its water to New York is designed for a daily flow of 500,000,000 gallons. From the Ashokan reservoir, where the waters of the Esopus watershed are impounded, to the southern end of New York, the distance is 127 miles, and the water will take three days to complete the whole journey. For the first part of its course the aqueduct is laid to the west of the Hudson; then, crossing that river in a huge siphon at Storm King, it runs to the Croton Lake (64 miles), Kensico reservoir (77 miles), and Hill View reservoir (92 miles), on the New York city boundary. About 55 miles of it are constructed on the cut-and-cover system in concrete, covered with an earth embankment; in these portions it has a horseshoe section 17 ft. high by 17½ ft. wide inside. Where hills are encountered, tunnels are bored at the elevation of the aqueduct; of these there are 24, with an aggregate length of 14 miles, and they also are of horseshoe shape, 17 ft. high by 13'38 ft. wide, lined with concrete. For crossing deep broad valleys, with suitable rock beneath them, circular tunnels are employed driven through the rock and lined with concrete; these have a diameter of 14 ft., and are seven in number, with a total length of 17 miles. When however the rock is not sound, or pressure tunnels of this kind are inadmissible for other reasons, steel-pipe siphons are employed. Of these there are 14, of a total length of 6 miles, made of riveted steel pipes from 7'68 in. to 0'75 in. thick. The pipes are 9 ft. and 11 ft. in diameter,

and three of them are needed at each siphon to take the full flow of the aqueduct. They are lined with cement mortar, embedded in concrete, and covered with an earth embankment.

The Ashokan reservoir at Kingston, about 14 miles west of the Hudson, has a total capacity of 132,000,000 gallons, and an available capacity of 128,000,000 gallons, with a water surface of 8,180 acres, or 12'8 square miles. When it is full the water surface stands 590 ft. above sea level, the top of the dam being 20 ft. higher still. Its length is 12 miles, and its shore line measures 40 miles. The main dam at Olive Bridge across Esopus Creek is 4,650 ft. long, 220 ft. high, 190 ft. thick at the bottom, and 23 ft. thick at the top; its length, together with that of other dykes that close gaps between the hills which form the natural walls of the reservoir, amounts to a total of 5½ miles. The cost of constructing it exceeds 3,500,000 sterling, including certain subsidiary works. The Kensico reservoir, formed by a dam across the valley of the Bronx river at a point 30 miles from the City Hall of New York, is designed to serve as an emergency storage reservoir should the flow in the aqueduct be interrupted from any cause. Its total capacity is 38,000,000 gallons, and its available capacity of 29,000,000 gallons is equivalent to about 60 days' continuous supply of Greater New York. It is to be formed with a gravity masonry dam of cyclopean concrete, 1,843 ft. long, the maximum depth of water behind it being 155 ft. The cost of construction is estimated at nearly £1,700,000.

The work for the first instalment of the Catskill system, as described above, from Ashokan reservoir to Hill View, is calculated to require 4,430,000 cubic yards of masonry, 17,170,000 cubic yards of excavation, 18,425,000 cubic yards of embankment, 21,250 tons of steel pipe and other metals, and 5,450,000 barrels of Portland cement. From Hill View, about 14 miles south of Kensico, the water is taken right through the city of New York and across the harbour to Staten Island, in a tunnel which is 34 miles long, and lies from 200 ft. to 750 ft. below the streets.

Railway Bridges and Tunnels.

Lower Gauges Bridge.— The largest bridge yet built by British engineers, apart from the Forth Bridge, is now approaching completion over the Lower Gauges near Sara. With a total length of about 5,900 ft., or 1½ mile, it is composed of 15 main spans and 6 land spans, 3 at each end. The girders of the main spans, of the Petit type, are each 345 ft. 1½ in. long between centres of bearings, 52 ft. deep, and about 1,250 tons in weight, while the land spans are simple plate girders carried on cast-steel rocker bearings spaced 75 ft. centres. The 16 piers on which the main spans are supported are 359 ft. apart, and are carried on the well foundations which are a common feature of Indian engineering, though less frequently used elsewhere. At the Sara bridge they had to be taken to a remarkable depth; in fact they are the deepest foundations of the kind in the world, one of them having been sunk 159'6 ft. below the lowest level of the river, or 190'6 ft. below the highest flood level. The well curbs, each 140 tons in weight and 15 ft. 7 in. high, are of steel filled with mass concrete, and for founding in deep water they are continued upwards as caissons, also filled

with concrete, by the addition of steel strakes in unit sections of 7 ft. to a maximum height of 65 ft. Generally they were built up on wooden pontoons, by the sinking of which they were launched, and they were then placed on staging and floated into position. The next operation was to add the caisson strakes one by one, and to sink the wells, by filling with concrete, until they rested on the bottom of the river. The soil inside them was next removed by dredging, so that, aided by the cutting edges of the curbs, they gradually sank through the sand and clay of the river bed to the required depth. The dredging holes were then plugged top and bottom with concrete 18 ft. thick, the intervening space between the plugs being filled with sand. Simultaneously with the sinking of the wells, moulded concrete blocks were built up on their tops, the steining thus formed reaching to a height above 3 ft. above lowest water level. From this point the upward continuation of each pier consists of a slab of reinforced concrete 6 ft. thick, above which for 15½ ft. moulded concrete blocks form the facing and brickwork in cement the hearting. Finally there is another slab of reinforced concrete 6½ ft. thick, enclosing a heavy steel grille foundation that carries the steel trestles, 3½ ft. high, on which the girders rest. The magnitude of the work may be judged from the fact that these piers rise to such a height as to give a headway under the bridge of 40 ft. when the river is at its highest, and of 71 ft. when it is at its lowest. The 16 main piers contain together some 47,800 tons of masonry and 3,750 tons of steel, and in each of the main wells there are about 15,300 tons of masonry and an average of 355 tons of steel. The weight of steel in the piers and girders together approaches 30,000 tons, and the weight of masonry in them is about ten times greater.

The work of erection began in the 1912-13 season, when one main girder was put in place, and seven of the well foundations sunk to full depth. In the previous season five wells had been sunk, while in the following season the remaining four and all the piers were completed and the erection of the main spans continued, twelve of the latter being in place by the end of October last. For erecting the girders over the deeper parts of the river a special service girder weighing about 1,000 tons was employed. It rested on the top of the masonry of the two piers between which a span was being built, and carried tracks on which ran an electrically driven traveller high enough to straddle the span. When it had finished the work of putting the steel of one span in position, it was floated on pontoons to another span, and so on. In the shallow water timber staging, supported on piles when necessary, was employed in place of the service girder, and was similarly supplied with tracks to accommodate the traveller.

But before the actual building of the structure could be started an enormous amount of preliminary work had to be carried out, in particular the formation of guide banks to train the river in its course through the bridge, the stability of which would not be secure without them. In fact, operations began in 1908 with making surveys and prospecting for sources from which stone might be obtained. In the 1909-10 season quarries were opened out, and service lines, offices, staff quarters, etc., constructed at the site of the bridge. In

the following season the greater part of the two guide banks at the bridge, one on each side of the river, was completed. Each of these banks is 4,000 ft. long, 3,000 ft. being above the bridge and 1,000 ft. below it. They are of the Bell bund type. A core of earth is raised 18 ft. above highest flood level, and protected on the river slope with a layer of pitched stone 2 or 2½ ft. thick, while an apron of pitching stone 4½ to 8½ ft. thick is spread outwards for a distance of 150 ft. from the toe of the slope. As the earth is cut away by the river from the outer edge of the apron the stone falls down until in time the whole apron lies at a slope in continuation of the pitched slope of the bank to a depth of 100 ft., the maximum known depth of bend scour. It would have been necessary to make these guide banks still longer had it not been for the existence of benches of clay which form semi-permanent points in the banks of the river at Sara, on the left side 3 miles above the bridge, and at Raita, 7 miles up on the right side. These benches are to be strengthened with stone-pitched guide banks and aprons about 4,000 ft. long; the Raita bank was started in 1911-12, and nearly finished in the following season, but the work at Sara must be deferred until traffic has been diverted over the bridge. These training works contain over 38,000,000 cubic ft. of earthwork and over 23,000,000 cubic ft. of pitching stone, which it has been necessary to bring for an average distance of 200 miles by rail or water. An enormous mass of earthwork, amounting to 160,000,000 cubic ft., is also required for the approach banks to the bridge, which at the abutments are 50 ft. high.

The bridge, which it is hoped will be opened for traffic this year, will carry two broad-gauge (5 ft. 6 in.) railway tracks, with a 5 ft. public footway projecting on brackets on the downstream side. It will replace the existing ferry between Damukdia and Sara, and will permit unbroken communication by the Eastern Bengal Railway between Calcutta and Santanar. At present the line from this latter point northwards to Darjeeling is of the metre gauge, but after the opening of the bridge it is likely that it will be converted to broad gauge first as far as Parbatipur and later to Siliguri. The total cost of the bridge and the works in connection with it is estimated at £3,176,000, the piers and girders accounting for £1,300,000, the approaches for £560,000, the training works for £750,000, and the general charges, service works, and preliminary expenses for £566,000.

Indo-Ceylon Railway.—Communications between India and Ceylon were materially improved by a series of works which were formally opened in February. Twenty years ago the question of linking India and Ceylon by a railway over Adam's Bridge was seriously considered, but the project was not carried out, though on the Indian side the railway has since been extended from Madura to Mandapam, which lies on a point projecting into the Gulf of Manar, and an independent line constructed for pilgrim traffic in the Island of Rameswaram, which stretches eastwards towards Adam's Bridge and Ceylon. In 1910 it was decided to throw a bridge over the Pamban Straits between Mandapam and Rameswaram Island, to extend the line in the latter to piers at its eastern extremity, and to extend the Ceylon railways from Madawachi Junction to Talie-manar, at the west end of Manar

Island, which itself stretches eastward from Adam's Bridge towards Ceylon. The result of these works, which have now been carried out, is that the gap in the railway communication between India and Ceylon has been reduced to about 20 miles. Pending the construction of a line over Adam's Bridge, which will doubtless come in the fullness of time, a special fleet of ferry steamers fitted with Parsons geared turbines has been provided to ply between Rameswaram and Manar Islands. The railway bridge over Pamban Straits is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile long and consists of 145 spans, each of 45 feet, together with a Scherzer rolling lift bridge, with two $112\frac{1}{2}$ feet leaves, over the navigable channel. The reef over which it is built is for the greater part of its length submerged to an average depth of 6 or 7 feet, and the operation of constructing cofferdams within which the foundations of each pier could be built was lengthy and also difficult owing to the strength of the currents. At Danushkody point, on the east end of Rameswaram Island, two piers have been provided, each 710 ft. long, carried on cast-iron piles. One of them faces north and the other south, and the purpose of providing two was that the northerly one should be used during the south-west monsoon and the southerly one during the north-east monsoon. Two similar piers have been built at Talie-Manar, on the other side of Adam's Bridge, the lines from which to Ceylon present no particular features of interest. Formerly communication between India and Ceylon involved a steamer journey of 150 miles from Tuticorin to Colombo.

Subaqueous Tunneling.—In connection with the enormous additions, aggregating 360 track miles of elevated and underground railways, which are now being made to the Rapid Transit System of New York, at a cost of some 67,000,000 sterling, four tunnels have to be built under the various rivers which intersect the city. In three of these cases the usual shield method has been selected, but for the fourth, under the Harlem river, which is narrower, a somewhat novel and cheaper plan was adopted. Four tracks had to be provided, each running in its own tube. The four tubes, 19 ft. high, with flattened sides, were first bolted together side by side in five sections, four of which were 220 ft. long and the fifth 200 ft. long. When

this was done on shore, diaphragms, projecting both horizontally and vertically at right angles to the axes of the tubes, were included, and on these were fastened planks of wood, so that each section of four tubes, the ends of which were closed with wooden bulkheads, was converted into a box 220 ft. long, 76 ft. wide, and $24\frac{1}{2}$ ft. deep. These boxes, when launched, were sufficiently buoyant to float, and they were towed down the stream and placed in position over the trench that had been dredged for their reception in the bed of the river (which is 20 to 26 ft. deep) to such a depth that their tops were 28 ft. below mean high water. The next operation was to lower them to the bottom. For this purpose, each tube was divided into three compartments by temporary bulkheads, which extended from their tops to about the middle line; after they had been partially sunk, therefore, by the admission of water, their further submergence could be controlled by regulating the escape of air from each compartment in such a way as to maintain them on a level keel. But further, after they were full of water, and completely submerged, their sinking had still to be controlled. Four steel air chambers, two at each end, were therefore attached by steel straps to the top of each section, and these chambers again were sub-divided by partitions into compartments, the admission of water into each of which could be separately controlled. In this way the sections were successfully lowered into the trench. For facilitating their junction, one set of tubes was provided with tapered projections which fitted into corresponding recesses in the adjacent set, and after they had been guided into position by means of these, they were bolted together. Finally, liquid concrete poured round the tubes formed them, when it was set, into a monolithic mass, and the water was pumped out. This method of making a subaqueous tunnel was worked out by Mr. Olaf Hoff, who used it for a tunnel under the Detroit River at Detroit; but it is interesting to recall that among the numerous schemes propounded for constructing a Channel Tunnel under the Straits of Dover in the third quarter of last century, more than one contemplated sinking a tube of iron or concrete, or both, in sections to the bottom of the sea, and joining the sections up in position.

OBJECTS VISIBLE AT SEA-LEVEL IN CLEAR WEATHER.

Elevation—Feet.	Miles.	Elevation—Feet.	Miles.	Elevation—Feet.	Miles.
1	1'31	30	7'25	90	12'25
5	2'06	35	7'83	100	13'23
6	3'24	40	8'37	150	16'22
7	3'49	45	8'87	200	18'72
8	3'73	50	9'35	300	22'01
9	3'96	60	10'25	500	27'58
10	4'18	70	11'07	1,000	33'41
20	5'92	80	11'83	1 mile	60'10
25	6'61				

HIGHEST AND LOWEST ALTITUDES.

	Highest Point.	Elevation (ft.).	Lowest Point.	Below Sea Level (ft.).
North America	Mount McKinley, Alaska	20,300	Death Valley, California	276
South America	Mount Aconcagua, Chile—Argentina	23,080	Sea level	—
Europe	Mont Blanc, France	15,782	Caspian Sea, Russia	86
Asia	Mount Everest, India—China	29,002	Dead Sea, Palestine	1,290
Africa	Kibo Peak, German East Africa	19,320	Desert of Sahara	150
Australia	Mount Kosciusko, New South Wales	7,328	Lake Torrens, South Australia	25

AVIATION IN 1914.

BY CHARLES C. TURNER.

Developments in Aeroplanes—Sea-planes—Airships—Aircraft in the War—Air Fleets of the Powers—Motors—Records—Prizes and Competitions in 1915—Royal Naval Air Service—Royal Flying Corps—British Airships—Expenditure on Aeronautics—The War Office and the Aeroplane Industry—Events of 1914—Aerial Law—Regulations for Aerial Traffic—Gordon-Bennett Aviation Trophy—Progress Year by Year—Conditions for Aviators' Certificates—Number of Aviators—British Fatalities—British Flight Grounds—British and Foreign Aeronautical Bodies—Bibliography.

The great European War broke out at a moment of unprecedented activity in aeronautical development. It was a time of particular interest to the student, the evolution of the larger sea-planes and of aeroplanes driven by two or more engines having begun under promising conditions. Improvements in design and construction, that in various combinations were responsible for these developments, also accounted for the making of new and important records in duration of flight and load-carrying during the first six months of the past year. For the time being the war has almost stopped aeronautical progress: laboratory work and experiments are almost at a standstill, and the resources of manufacturers are devoted to the production of standard machines for use in the field. The industry will profit from the increase of business, but development of design is delayed. On the other hand, the stimulus of war may have an effect on invention. But after this great struggle there should be a return to peaceful development, and more attention should then be given to the use of aircraft for other purposes than that of war.

Developments in Aeroplanes.

Perhaps the most important line of development in the aeroplane has been towards multiple-engine craft—*i.e.* machines driven by two or more motors employable either together or independently—for this promises to solve the problem of reliability, and to obviate unpremeditated landings due to failure of driving power, hitherto the principal drawbacks to flying. When the multiple-engine aeroplane is perfected, aerial navigation will be placed on an altogether better basis; flying in misty weather and at night will then be safe. The principle multiple-engine aeroplane is of Russian design—the Sikorsky, a machine with a span of 120 feet and of great lifting capacity; it has carried seventeen passengers into the air in a flight of eighteen minutes. The Curtiss flying boat, designed to fly across the Atlantic, is driven by two motors.

Important work has been done towards determining an adequate safety factor of structural strength for aeroplanes (*vide* the official reports of the National Physical Laboratory and Dr. R. T. Glazebrook's lecture to the Aeronautical Society (*Aeronautical Journal*, July 1914)).

Continued attention has been given to stability, inherent and mechanical, an important achievement being the production of a naturally stable aeroplane by the Royal Aircraft Factory. This machine, unlike the Dunne (see HAZELLS, 1911), and the quite distinct Handley Page and the German and Austrian series, which are based upon a more

or less direct imitation of bird wing form, is similar in general appearance to the ordinary tractor biplane. The achievement it marks is described by Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, C.B., F.R.S., Director of the National Physical Laboratory, as follows:

"R.E. 1 marks an epoch in construction, not because it is the first machine which has flown for 15 minutes without touching the controls—that honour belongs, it is possible, to some other machine—but because it is the first machine in which the exact balancing of its various parts has been so calculated as the result of experimental work that it shall be inherently stable, and because in actual flight it has shown that those calculations have been verified."

It is important to clear away the common misconception that stability is synonymous with safety, or is even a large part of security. Stability, being at the best relative, may be a positive danger unless it co-exists with full controllability. It does not simplify landing or reduce the amount of skill and experience necessary for that operation, and reliable motive power remains a prime necessity; indeed, the average pilot takes no great interest in it, and points out that the ordinary well-designed aeroplane has a large measure of natural stability. Pilots have demonstrated this by leaving the controls of ordinary aeroplanes for appreciable periods, and even by getting out of the seat during flight and climbing out on to the fuselage or the wings.

Reference must here be made to the Concours de Sécurité, in France, in which a principal award of £16,000 was offered. The first trial of contrivances in this competition took place last June, and the jury decided that the principle award could not be given. A large proportion of the entries related to stability. The jury awarded £2,000 for the Sperry gyroscope, £1,200 for the Paul Schmitt biplane, £600 for the Caudron biplane, £400 for the Doutre stabiliser, £400 for the Lelarge carburettor, £300 for the Etève stabiliser, £200 for the Moreau "Auto-Stable," £80 for the Robertin parachute, and £40 for the Philippe and Perron quick-release device.

The development of the high-speed biplane has continued, and the former association of the monoplane type with the highest speeds has been broken down. The reduction of head-resistance in biplanes has contributed to this result, and in this British makers have led the way, having, indeed, no imitators until the past year, when one or two French designers were induced by the new conditions for the Gordon-Bennett contest to produce high-speed biplanes. The new conditions require that each machine in order to qualify for the race must demonstrate its ability to fly at low speed ($44\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour). With

the type of racing monoplane employed in the 1913 race this would be impossible with the engines necessary for the attainment of winning speeds. If the race had been held last year, it is doubtful whether the winning speed would have exceeded that of 1913; but, for the reasons stated, the machines would have been more practical flying craft. It is understood that some biplanes produced last year achieved a speed of over 120 miles per hour. Indeed, one of the Government Factory machines has exceeded 130 m.p.h.

A great advance in the armouring of aeroplanes has been made in France, and in many military machines the engine and the pilot are protected by thin nickel-steel plates capable of stopping a rifle bullet at 600 yards. Although this means an increase of the loading—in one instance the armour weighing no less than 280 lb.—the advantage gained is held to justify it.

Sea-planes.

In comparison with the overland flying machine the sea-plane is in an undeveloped stage, and although Great Britain has made more progress than any other country, the machines hitherto built are not really seaworthy. It is the object of designers to produce an apparatus that will float in calm water for an indefinite period without suffering damage. This quality, combined with airworthiness, must be an essential feature of the sea-plane; but hitherto no machine resting on floats has endured the floating test for more than 24 hours without becoming waterlogged. This is one of the reasons for the attention that is being given to the development of apparatus consisting of a boat surmounted by planes, which type, however, has certain disadvantages. With the use of larger and more heavily engined craft, designers will have greater scope for the solution of all difficulties, and here steady progress is being made. At the present time the sea-plane provided with floats appears to be in the greater favour; it is the confident belief of some designers that the really seaworthy float machine will ere long be produced.

The most important sea-plane competition of the year was that at Monaco for the Jacques Schneider trophy, on April 20. This was won for Great Britain by the Sopwith biplane flown by Mr. C. H. Pixton, who flew the course of 150 nautical miles in 2 hours 13½ sec., an average speed of 86 miles per hour.

Airships.

There is little to record under this head. As regards military craft, the need for armament on top of the gas-container is now acknowledged, its object being to repel aeroplane attacks. Some of the German rigid airships are so armed. But there is still a great danger, due to the almost constant presence above the gas-container of some quantity of escaping hydrogen liable to be ignited when a gun is fired. It is supposed that the disaster to a Zeppelin airship at Johannisthal in 1913 was due to this cause. As to arming semi-rigid and non-rigid airships on top, it appears to be almost impossible.

A number of accidents to airships have occurred. Of these may be mentioned: April 8th, the *City of Milan* (Italian). During deflation after landing the gas was ignited by a smoker's match and about 40 persons were injured in

the resulting explosion, one fatally. June 20th, the *Körting-Wimpasing* (Austrian). This airship was run into by a Farman biplane and its gas exploded by a flame from the motors. The 7 occupants of the airship and the 2 occupants of the biplane were all killed. June 14th, the *Ersatz Z 1* (German Zeppelin), wrecked while landing in a storm at Dieden-hofen; no loss of life. June 24th, a Russian military airship, wrecked in a storm, the crew escaping with slight injuries.

The German airship passenger services continue their popularity, and again there was a complete freedom from mishaps. In 1913 the 3 vessels employed made 210 trips, covering an aggregate of 16,000 miles, and carrying 1,471 passengers, besides their crews.

Aircraft in the War.

Doubts as to the utility of aircraft in war had been entertained, and certain high military authorities were sceptical. The war of 1914 provided the first practical test on a large scale in which the Powers most advanced in the development of aircraft were engaged, and from the beginning it was evident that airships and aeroplanes were being employed to some purpose. The principal work they were called upon to do was reconnaissance, but bomb-dropping, artillery fire-direction, and actual fighting were also among their activities. Testimony to their value was given by Sir John French in despatches in the early days of the war, and the first of these, having peculiar historic interest by reason of its being the first general report on the use of aircraft in warfare, may be quoted here. At the end of his despatch, dated Sept. 7th, 1914, Sir John French says:

"I wish particularly to bring to your Lordship's notice the admirable work done by the Royal Flying Corps under Sir David Henderson. Their skill, energy, and perseverance have been beyond all praise. They have furnished me with the most complete and accurate information which has been of incalculable value in the conduct of the operations. Fired at constantly both by friend and foe, and not hesitating to fly in every kind of weather, they have remained undaunted throughout.

"Further, by actually fighting in the air, they have succeeded in destroying five of the enemy's machines."

In subsequent despatches important additional testimony to the same effect was given, and details of the work done were given.

In the despatches issued by the War Office on Oct. 18th, Sir John French gives the names of 37 officers and non-commissioned officers of the Royal Flying Corps who had up to Sept. 18th rendered distinguished service.

The Royal Naval Air Service has shown great enterprise, and among the early events of the war were the raids of small parties of airmen on Sept. 22nd and Oct. 8th over Düsseldorf and Cologne. Bombs were dropped on the Zeppelin shed at Düsseldorf, each time with effect, and on the latter occasion the destruction of an airship was effected. At Cologne the railway station was damaged.

In orders dated Oct. 21st, four members of the R.N.A.S. were appointed to the Distinguished Service Order.

Airships and aeroplanes have dropped

bombs, sometimes with considerable effect, but the dropping of bombs in the streets of cities and on civilian dwellings, with the sole intention of creating panic, and not directed against military stores or works, is an offence at any rate against the unwritten laws of warfare. It is, indeed, agreed that the bombardment by warship or land artillery of undefended and unresisting places is unlawful, and it is reasonable to assume that the same rule must apply also to aerial bombardment. It is inevitable that civilians and their dwellings will on occasion suffer in bombardments directed primarily against troops or military works, but there is no justification for directly attacking non-combatants. There is on record the instance of the dropping of bombs in the city of Antwerp and in Paris under circumstances that preclude the explanation that the damage inflicted was accidental, and that the bombs were aimed at fortifications.

Aircraft of the Belligerents.

During the progress of the war the relative strength of the Powers in aircraft cannot accurately be estimated. At the beginning of hostilities the number of aircraft available for immediate service were approximately as follows:

	Aeroplanes	Airships	
		1st Class	2nd Class
Great Britain . .	130	3	2
France	500	4	10
Russia	400	4	3
Germany	470	18	6
Austria	120	1	3

The airship classification adopted is that of speed, craft capable of a speed of 45 miles per hour being ranked first. This division is arbitrary, but airships capable of high speed naturally possess other good qualities. The high-speed airships of Germany are not all of the rigid type; the later *Parseval* and *Gross* airships are included. As to the numbers of aeroplanes, they are only approximately given, and each of the Powers possessed a greater or less number of reserve machines. Germany possibly had a greater number of machines ready than here appears, for it is without doubt that she had made secret preparations for a long time, and, according to one estimate, she was able to put about 1,000 aeroplanes into the field.

Motors.

The duration records already referred to provide a certain amount of evidence of aero-motor development, although no revolutionary changes have been made, and improved results are to be attributed to small details and to increased experience. An event of the year was the War Office Aero-Motor Competition, in which a prize of £5,000 was offered and an undertaking to give orders to the amount of £40,000 was given, such orders not necessarily confined to the prize-winner. All the motors entered had to be constructed in this country, but were not necessarily to be of British design. The result was as follows:

The Prize of £5,000 was won by the Green 100 h.p. water-cooled engine No. 1.

Awards of £100 for each engine to the undermentioned firms in respect of the engines entered by them which performed successfully

the eliminating trial of a six-hours' continuous run at full power:—

Argylls, Ltd., £100; Beardmore Austro-Daimler Engine Co., £200; British Anzani Engine Co., £100; Dudbridge Ironworks Co., £300; Gnome Engine Co., £200; Green Engine Co., £100; Sunbeam Motor Car Co., £100; Wolseley Tool and Motor Car Co., £200.

Records.

Early in the year many new records for altitude and duration of flight were set up, the principal honours going to Germany. A series of long-duration flights by German airmen is attributable to their use of stationary water-cooled motors, which they had developed for aeronautical purposes more than the French and British. This type of aero-motor is more economical of fuel and oil than the rotary and other air-cooled engines favoured by the French. Although the latter are relatively light, this advantage is neutralised by the amount of fuel and oil they consume. Speaking generally, for flights of less than 6 hours the air-cooled engine, together with sufficient fuel and oil, has the advantage in aggregate weight over the water-cooled; but for flights of 7 hours and more, the latter division draws ahead. At the present moment several flights of upwards of 18 hours, and one of 24 hrs. 12 min., are to the credit of water-cooled engines. But the longest flight with a rotary motor or with any air-cooled motor was that of the airman Poulet, of 16 hrs. 28 min., on a Caudron biplane driven by a 60 h.p. Le Rhone motor, on April 26th, 1914.

The explanation given above does not account for the altitude records set up by German aviators, and for these credit must be given to enterprise. But in this department the difference in achievements is slight, the German record being 25,756 feet (Oelrich, on a D.F.W. bi., Mercedes motor, June 15th, 1914), and the French 20,080 feet (Legagneux, on a Nieuport m., Le Rhone motor, Dec. 27th, 1913).

Principal World Records—Aviation.

(m. = Monoplane; b. = Biplane.)

The following are the principal world records selected from the list recognised by the *Fédération Aéronautique Internationale*. Some interesting records are not recognised, or have not yet been passed, by the F.A.I., and these are indicated by an asterisk. Records recognised by the Royal Aero Club, but not by the F.A.I., are indicated by a dagger.†

Speed.

5 kilometres.—1 min. 43'4 sec., J. Védérines, in U.S.A., on Sept. 9th, 1912 (Deperdussin m., 160 h.p. Gnome motor).

10 kilometres.—2 min. 56'6 sec., M. Prévost, in France, on Sept. 29th, 1913 (Deperdussin m., 160 h.p. Gnome motor).

50 kilometres.—14 min. 48'2 sec., M. Prévost, in France, on Sept. 29th, 1913 (Deperdussin m., 160 h.p. Gnome motor).

100 kilometres.—29 min. 40 sec., M. Prévost, in France, on Sept. 29th, 1913 (Deperdussin m., 160 h.p. Gnome motor).

Pilot and one Passenger.

5 kilometres.—2 min. 58 sec., H. Bier, in Austria, on Oct. 1st, 1912 (Etrich *m.*, 120 h.p. Austro-Daimler motor).

10 kilometres.—4 min. 24.8 sec., G. Legagneux, in France, on July 19th, 1912 (Zens *m.*, 80 h.p. Gnome motor).

Pilot and two Passengers.

5 kilometres.—2 min. 52 sec., Ch. Nieuport, in Austria, on June 30th, 1912 (Nieuport *m.*, 50 h.p. Gnome motor).

Pilot and three Passengers.

5 kilometres.—3 min. 48 sec., P. Mendelli, in Austria, on Aug. 16th, 1912 (Autoplan *m.*).

Speed over Closed Circuit.

126.67 miles per hour.—M. Prévost, in France, on Sept. 29th, 1913 (Deperdussin *m.*, 160 h.p. Gnome motor).

Distance in Closed Circuit without alighting.

Pilot alone.

646 miles.—A. Séguin, Paris-Bordeaux-Paris, Oct. 13th, 1913 (H. Farman *b.*, 80 h.p. Gnome motor).

Duration.

*24 hrs. 12 min.—R. Boehm, at Johannisthal, on July 10-11th, 1914 (Albatros *b.*, 75 h.p. Mercedes motor).

21 hrs. 48 min. 45 sec.—W. Landmann, in Germany, on June 26-27th, 1914 (Albatros *b.*, 75 h.p. Mercedes motor).

Pilot with nine Passengers.

19 m. 47 sec.—L. Noel, in Great Britain, on Oct. 2nd, 1913 (Grahame-White *b.*, 120 h.p. Austro-Daimler motor).

Altitude.

Pilot alone.

*25,756 feet.—Oelrich, in Germany, on July 14th, 1914 (D.F.W. *b.*, 120 h.p. Beardmore-Austro-Daimler motor).

20,080 feet.—G. Legagneux, in France, on Dec. 28th, 1913 (Nieuport *m.*, 80 h.p. Le Rhone motor).

Pilot with one Passenger.

20,242 feet.—H. Bier, in Austria, on June 27th, 1914 (Albatros *b.*).

Pilot with two Passengers.

17,847 feet.—H. Bier, in Austria, on June 28th, 1914 (Albatros *b.*).

Slow Flight.

*21.4 miles per hour.—A. Ogilvie, at Lanark, August 1910 (Wright *b.* and motor).

Oversea.

*320 miles.—Lieut. Gran, from Cruden Bay, Aberdeenshire, to Kleppe, near Stavanger, in Norway, July 30th, 1914 (Blériot *m.*).

Cross-Country (Non-Stop).

*646 miles.—A. Séguin, Paris-Bordeaux-Paris, Oct. 13th, 1913 (H. Farman *b.*, 80 h.p. Gnome motor).

BRITISH RECORDS.†

Speed.

5 kilometres.—2 min. 18 sec., G. Hamel, at Eastchurch, on July 1st, 1911 (Blériot *m.*, 100 h.p. Gnome motor).

(This is also the greatest speed in closed circuit, namely, 81.04 miles per hour.)

Duration.

8 hrs. 23 min.—H. G. Hawker, at Brooklands, on Oct. 24th, 1912 (Sopwith *b.*, 40 h.p. A.B.C. motor).

Altitude.

Pilot alone.

14,920 feet.—Lieut. E. F. Briggs, R.N., at Eastchurch, on Mar. 11th, 1914 (Blériot *m.*, 80 h.p. le Rhone motor).

*18,900 feet.—Lieut. Norman Spratt, at Brooklands, on Mar. 31st, 1914 (R.E. *b.*, 120 h.p. Beardmore-Austro-Daimler motor).

Pilot and one Passenger.

*14,420 feet.—F. P. Raynham, at Brooklands, Feb. 11th, 1914 (Avro *b.*, 80 h.p. Gnome motor). (Not yet verified.)

12,900 feet.—H. G. Hawker, at Lark Hill, on June 16th, 1913 (Sopwith *b.* 80 h.p. Gnome motor).

Cross-Country (Non-Stop).

*630 miles.—Capt. Longcroft, with passenger, Montrose to Portsmouth and back to Farnborough, on Nov. 24th, 1913 (B.E. *b.*, 70 h.p. Renault motor) (not in Royal Aero Club list).

Records—Dirigible Balloons.

Altitude.

The *Conté* (French-Astra non-rigid), 3,080 metres (10,105 ft.), at Issy, June 18th, 1912.

*L3 (Zeppelin), 10,256 feet, at Friedrichshafen (with 17 passengers), May 16th, 1914.

Distance.

The *P5* (Italy), 506 miles, on July 30th, 1913.

*The *M2* (Italy)—Wolseley motors—745 miles, on Oct. 14th, 1913. (Longer voyages on Zeppelin airships have, however, been made.)

Duration.

The *P5* (Italy), 15 hours, on June 25th, 1913.

*The *Adjudant Reau* (France), 21 hr. 20 min. 50 sec., on Sept. 10th, 1911.

*The *Adjudant Vincenot* (France), 35 hr. 20 min., on June 27th, 1914.

*L3 (Zeppelin), 34 hr. 59 min., on May 17th, 1914.

Speed.

The *P5* (Italy), 64,800 kiloms. per hour (404 miles per hour), on July 30th, 1913.

*The *L2* and later Zeppelins on speed trials attained more than 52 miles per hour.

Records—Spherical Balloons.

Altitude.

Süring and Berson, on June 31st, 1901, at Berlin, 10,800 metres (35,433 ft.).

Duration.

Hugo Kaulen, Bitterfeld to Perm, 87 hr., Dec. 13-17th, 1913.

Distance.

Berliner, Bitterfeld to Bissertsk (Perm, Russia), 1,895 miles, Feb. 8-10th, 1914.

†British Record.—A. E. Gaudron, with E. M. Maitland and C. C. Turner, London to Mateki-Derevni, Russia, 1,117 miles, Nov. 1908. (Duration record also—36 hours.)

Prizes and Competitions in 1915.

The outbreak of war caused the postponement of several important events, including the Gordon-Bennett race, attempts to fly across the Atlantic, the British Empire Michelin Cup II., and the sea-plane race round Britain for a prize of £5,000 offered by the *Daily Mail*. In 1915 the Jacques Schneider Sea-plane Trophy will be flown for in British waters.

Royal Naval Air Service.

On July 1st the Naval and Military Air Services became completely separated, the former being now known as the Royal Naval Air Service, with an administration department at the Admiralty, and the Royal Flying Corps being under War Office administration.

The Director of the Air Department at the Admiralty is Capt. Murray F. Suetor, C.B., R.N.

Before the outbreak of the war the R.N.A.S. was officered by 6 wing commanders and about 120 squadron commanders, flight lieutenants, and flight sub-lieutenants. There were at that time 8 naval air stations besides the Flying School at Eastchurch.

The R.N.A.S. has control of all airships and sea-planes, but also possesses a number of overland flying machines. Unlike the Royal Flying Corps, the organisation is not one of squadrons.

Royal Flying Corps.

(*Per Ardua ad Astra.*)

The Director-General of military aeronautics is Colonel (temp. Brig.-Gen.) Sir David Henderson, K.C.B., D.S.O.

Before the outbreak of war the establishment strength of the Royal Flying Corps was 8 squadrons, each consisting of 12 aeroplanes

and 13 reserve aeroplanes. In addition 50 aeroplanes were stationed at the Central Flying School at Upavon. Of the 8 squadrons, 5 were at that time fully organised and equipped.

Central Flying School.

The Commandant is Capt. Godfrey M. Paine, C.B., M.V.O., R.N. The Assistant Commandant, appointed as temporary Commandant at the outbreak of war, is Brevet-Major (temp. Lieut.-Col.) H. M. Trenchard, C.B., D.S.O.

British Airships.

All Service airships are under the control of the Royal Naval Air Service. They are the *Beta*, the *Gamma*, the *Delta*, the *Eta*, a *Parseval*, and an *Astra Torres*. Of these the first two are small training craft. The *Parseval* and the *Astra Torres* may be regarded as first-class airships. The outbreak of war has prevented the delivery of certain airships ordered from abroad, but others are being made in Great Britain.

Expenditure on Aeronautics.

The expenditure on Army aviation in 1913-14, including a supplementary vote of £216,000 (Feb. 1914), was £717,000.

For 1914-15 the estimates provided for an expenditure of £1,000,000.

The expenditure on Navy aeronautics in 1913-14 was £581,620.

For 1914-15 the estimates provided for an expenditure of about £900,000.

The War Office and the Aeroplane Industry.

The War Office offers to test military aeroplanes produced by private firms under certain conditions. The performances required from various types are summarised in the following table. Success in the tests does not necessarily secure Government orders. The nature of the tests will be altered from time to time. (See Communiqué 87/2399.)

Performances Required from various Military Types.

	Light Scout.	Reconnaissance Aeroplane (a).	Reconnaissance Aeroplane (b).	Fighting Aero- plane (a).	Fighting Aero- plane (b).
Tankage to give an endurance of To carry . . .	300 miles. Pilot only.	300 miles. Pilot and ob- server plus 80 lb. for wireless equipment.	200 miles. Pilot and ob- server plus 80 lb. for wireless equipment.	200 miles. Pilot and gun- ner plus 300 lb. for gun and ammunition.	300 miles. Pilot and gun- ner plus 100 lb.
Range of Speed To climb 3,500 ft. in . . .	50 to 85 m.p.h. 5 minutes.	45 to 75 m.p.h. 7 minutes.	35 to 60 m.p.h. 10 minutes.	45 to 65 m.p.h. 10 minutes.	45 to 75 m.p.h. 8 minutes.
Miscellaneous qualities . . .	Capable of being started by the Pilot single-handed.	—	To land over a 30 ft. vertical obstacle and pull up within a distance of 100 yds. from that obstacle, the wind not being more than 15 m.p.h. A very good view essential.	A clear field of fire in every direction up to 30° from the line of flight.	A clear field of fire in every direction up to 30° from the line of flight.

Instructional aeroplanes with an endurance of 150 miles will also be tested under special conditions; safety and ease of handling will be of first importance in this type.

Events of 1914.

Although as regards aircraft in peace there is only the work of half a year to record, many remarkable events call for notice. The large number of long cross-country flights is evidence of advance in the art of flying. A few instances may here be given. Squadron flights by British, French, Russian, and German military airmen have been made with great success, but the flight of a squadron of the Royal Flying Corps from Montrose to Salisbury Plain last summer was marred by a series of accidents, most of which occurred in fog. A test of the organisation of the German Flying Corps was made in May. Three aeroplanes were ordered to be sent to Doberitz from each of the centres at Cologne, Posen, Königsberg, Halberstadt, Metz, Strasburg, Darmstadt, and Graudenz, each about 300 miles distant. With the exception of the three from Darmstadt, which were stopped by a storm, all the machines reached their destination in good order.

The French aviator Gilbert, starting on June 6th, flew 2,000 miles round France in two days; Lieut. Geyer flew 805 miles in a day in Germany; Verrier won the Pommery Cup with a flight from Buc to Genthin, Germany, a distance of 520 miles, in May; Adjudant Quennehen made a 625 miles' flight across country on June 12th, without stopping, in 13 hrs. 40 min.; the German aviator Basser in four days, spending 18 hrs. 12 min. in the air, flew with a passenger from Berlin to Constantinople, via Buda-Pesth and Bucharest; flights over the Alps were made by Parmelin, on Feb. 11th, from Geneva to Aosta over Mount Blanc; by Bider, from Berne to Brigues, by the Jungfrau, on April 23rd; and by Landini, over the Alps Appenines, on July 27th; a number of flights through Asia Minor by French and Turkish aviators bound for Jerusalem and Cairo were made, the Turkish aviators suffering two double fatal accidents besides minor mishaps.

Three interesting cross-country races, beginning and ending at Hendon, were the occasions of fine performances by a number of airmen. On June 6th the Aerial Derby, a race round outer London of a distance of about 95 miles, was won by W. L. Brock, an American pilot, with an average speed of 72 miles per hour; the same pilot won the race from London to Manchester and back on June 20th, and also the race from London to Paris and back on July 10th.

Among the events and achievements of the year, the more memorable were the concentration camp on Salisbury Plain of three squadrons of the Royal Flying Corps, when a month's combined training was undergone; the preparations to fly across the Atlantic; the tuition in flying undergone by Mr. Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, the first Minister in any country to fly an aeroplane himself; the late Mr. Gustav Hamel's "command" flying before the King and Queen at Windsor; the Aeroplane Exhibition at Olympia last March; progress in flying in French and German colonies; the beginning of the execution of a plan for painting locality indicators on the tops of gasometers and other places in France, up-

wards of fifty of these signs having been provided; and Lieut Gran's flight from Scotland to Norway on July 30th, an oversea distance of 320 miles.

Aerial Law.

Under the Aerial Navigation Acts of 1911 and 1913 the Government issued regulations for aircraft, by which the entry of foreign aircraft into this country is prohibited save by certain routes, and then only after due notice has been given. Prosecutions under this Act have already been conducted. Various regulations are in force in other countries. In Great Britain a number of localities have been declared entirely prohibited to aircraft flown by civilians. The Home Office has prohibited flying over London within a radius of 4 miles from Charing Cross. The Royal Aero Club penalises aviators who fly over large towns.

On Aug. 2nd, 1914, following the outbreak of war, the Home Office issued an order prohibiting the navigation of private aircraft over the whole area of the United Kingdom save in recognised aerodromes or within three miles of aerodromes.

Regulations for Aerial Traffic.

Regulations for Aerial Traffic were adopted at the conference of the International Aeronautical Federation.

Aircraft must carry certificate of registration in charge of the person responsible and must display in a prominent position both the country and the number of its registration. The following letters or combinations of letters will be the "country-marks." Great Britain, G.B.; France, F.; Germany, D.; Austria, O.E.; Holland, P.B.; Hungary, H.; Switzerland, SS.; Belgium, B. Dirigibles are to carry at night a brilliant white light at the head visible at a distance of 2½ miles, a green light on the right and a red one on the left. Free balloons must carry a simple white light. The rules as to lights for dirigibles will apply to aeroplanes later on, but are not to be enforced for some time to come. At present they need only carry a single lamp capable of showing white, red, and green lights.

The "rules of the road" are simply that aircraft of all kinds, whether meeting or overtaking, are to pass on the right, and keep a "passing interval" of 100 metres. Should one aircraft require to pass on the left of another, this interval must be increased to 300 metres. A red flag of triangular shape suspended below the car of a dirigible by day, or an intermittent white light in the same position by night, are signals of distress.

The Royal Aero Club has made rules for flying-grounds which will be found in the Year Book of the Club in full. Briefly, they provide that aeroplanes must pass each other at a distance of not less than 30 metres. An aeroplane overtaking another on the same level must pass outside it at a distance of at least 10 metres.

The Gordon-Bennett Aviation Trophy.

1909, Glenn Curtiss (U.S.A.), Curtiss *b.*, Rheims; 47 m. per hour, average speed (course 12½ m.).

1910, C. Grahame-White (Britain), Blériot *m.*, Belmont Park, New York; 60½ m. per hour, average speed (course 62½ m.).

1911, C. T. Weymann (U.S.A.), Nieuport *m.*, Eastchurch; 78 m. per hour, average speed (course 94 m.).

1912, Jules Védérines (France), Deperdussin *m.*, 140 h.p. Gnome; 106½ m. per hour, average speed (course 124·8 miles).

1913, Prévost (France), Deperdussin *m.*, 160 h.p. Gnome; 124½ m. per hour, average speed (course 124·8 miles).

1914, prevented by the war.

Progress Year by Year.

	Independent speed. m. per hr.	Duration.			Height. Feet.	Distance. Non-stop. Miles.
		h.	m.	s.		
1908 .	39	2	20	23½	400	95
1909 .	49·9	4	17	53	1,640	130
1910 .	67·5	8	12	0	10,745	365
1911 .	82·5	11	1	29	13,950	453
1912 .	108½	13	17	57	17,882	627½
1913 .	126½	13	17	57	19,600	634
1914 .	126½	24	12	—	25,756	646

Conditions for Aviators' Certificates.

Issued by the Fédération Aéronautique
Internationale.

Two flights must be made, each consisting of five figures of 8. At each end of each figure of 8 the pupil must fly round one of the two mark-posts, which must be situated not more than 500 metres (547 yds.) apart. The method of alighting for each of the flights shall be with the motor stopped at or before the moment of touching the ground, and the aeroplane must come to rest within a distance of 50 metres (164 ft.) from a point indicated previously by the candidate. If an altitude of 100 metres is not once attained in either flight, a separate altitude flight is necessary, and a descent with engine stopped must be made from that altitude.

The Royal Aero Club special certificate (not recognised by the International Federation) is granted to aviators who pass the following test: An altitude flight of 1,000 ft.; a glide of at least 500 ft. with engine cut off, landing within 100 yds. of starting point; a cross-country flight out and back, 50 miles each way.

The following flights must be made before the French military superior brevet can be obtained: A flight lasting over one hour at an altitude of 1,000 metres; a vol plané from 500 metres; three cross-country flights, one of 200 kilometres with two predetermined stops, the others of 150 kilometres non-stop.

Certificated Aviators.

	Dec. 31st, 1913.	Nov. 1st, 1914.
British . . .	719	930
French . . .	1,400 approx.	
American . .	264	
German . . .	629	
Others . . .	1,000 approx.	

German military aviators are not, as a rule, holders of the F.A.I. certificate, and the total number is, therefore, difficult to ascertain.

British Aeroplane Fatalities.

Capt. Gilbert Vernon Wildman-Lushington, R.F.C., R.M.A. (M. Farman *b.*), at Eastchurch, Dec. 2nd, 1913.

1914.

George Lee Temple (Blériot *m.*), at Hendon, Jan. 25th.

George Lancelot Gipps, passenger with F. W. Merriam (Bristol *m.*), on Salisbury Plain, Jan. 26th.

Ewart Temple Haynes, passenger with Ronald C. Kemp (Army *b.*, F.E. 2), Wittering, near Chichester, Feb. 23rd.

Capt. Cyril Percy Downer, R.F.C. (Northamptonshire Regt.), (Army *b.*, B.E.), at Upavon, Mar. 10th.

Capt. Clement Robert Wedgwood Allen, R.F.C. (Welsh Regt.), and his passenger, Lieut. James Edward Godfrey Burroughs, R.F.C. (Wilts Regt.), (Army *b.*, B.E. 4), at Netheravon, Mar. 11th.

Lieut. Hugh Frederic Treeby, R.F.C. (1st Batt. West Riding Regt.), (M. Farmau *b.*), at Upavon, Mar. 10th.

Sergt. Eric Norman Deane, R.F.C. (late R.E.), (Bristol *b.*), at Brooklands, April 8th.

Capt. E. V. Anderson, R.F.C. (Black Watch), (Sopwith *b.*), and Air-Mechanic Carter, R.F.C., passenger with Lieut. C. W. Wilson (Sopwith *b.*). Machines collided in the air at Farnborough, May 12th.

Lieut. John Empson, R.F.C. (4th Royal Fusiliers), and his passenger, Air-Mechanic George Cudmore, R.F.C. (Army *b.*, B.E. 2), at Northallerton, May 15th.

Gustav W. Hamel (Morane-Saulnier *m.*), lost when crossing the Channel, May 23rd.

Lieut. T. S. Creswell, R.F.C., R.M.L.I., and his passenger, Commander Arthur Rice, R.N. (White seaplane), drowned in the Solent, June 4th.

Lieut. Llewelyn C. Hordern, R.F.C. (Lancashire Fusiliers), (H. Farman *b.*), at Gosport, July 20th.

Sec. Lieut. Robert Reginald Skene, R.F.C., and his passenger, Air-Mechanic R. K. Barlow, R.F.C. (Blériot *m.*), at Netheravon, Aug. 12th.

Flight Lieut. Richard T. Gates, R.N.A.S. (H. Farman *b.*), at Hendon, Sept. 14th (result of an accident on Sept. 10th).

Casualties in the War.

Sec. Lieut. Evelyn Walter Copland Perry, R.F.C., and his passenger, Second-Class Air-Mechanic H. E. Parfitt, R.F.C. (Army *b.*, B.E. 8), killed in an accident in France, Aug. 16th.

Corporal F. J. P. Geard, R.F.C. (Army *b.*, B.E.), died as the result of an aeroplane accident, Aug. 18th.

Lieut. Vincent Waterfall, R.F.C., and his passenger, Lieut. C. G. G. Bayly, R.F.C., R.E., in Belgium, in September.

Flight Lieut. Henry D. Vernon, R.N.A.S., and Flight Lieut. Basil D. Ash, R.N.A.S., unofficially reported lost in North Sea, Sept. 29th.

Lieut. V. S. E. Lindop, R.F.C., 1st Leinster Regt., officially reported missing, Sept. 19th.

Capt. T. Crean, Northants Regt. and R.F.C., and Lieut. C. G. Hosking, R.F.A. and R.F.C., both in October.

Among the accidents of the year were two collisions between aeroplanes, in addition to the collision between an aeroplane and the Austrian airship already referred to (see *Air-*

ships). Besides the collision at Farnborough on May 12th (see preceding list), an aeroplane collision occurred during a race at Buc on April 19th, when two aviators were killed and two injured.

Previous Fatalities.

In 1913 thirteen British aviators were killed in eleven accidents. Previously there had been twenty-six fatalities in twenty-one accidents.

British Aeronautical Bodies.

Aeronautical Society of Great Britain, established 1866. Sec., Bertram G. Cooper, 11, Adam Street, Adelphi, W.C. Telephone, 9761 City. Telegrams, Didaskalos Westrand, London.

Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom, 166, Piccadilly, W. Flying Grounds, Eastchurch, Isle of Sheppey. Sec., Harold E. Perrin.

Aerial League of the British Empire. Hon. Sec., A. H. Varnier, 104, High Holborn, W.C.

Aeronautical Society of South Africa, 40, St. George Street, Cape Town.

Aerial League of Australia, 17, Grosvenor Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Aero Club of Ireland, 35, Dawson Street, Dublin. Sec., D. F. Gillman.

Bristol and West of England Aero Club. Headquarters, Clifton Down Hotel, Bristol. Hon. Sec., P. A. Thompson, Star Buildings, Bristol.

Dover Aero Club, 11, Marine Parade, Dover.

East Riding Aero Club, Royal Station Hotel, Hull. Hon. Sec., J. Wilkinson, M.I.E.E., M.I.M.E.

Manchester Aero Club, 8, Exchange Street, Manchester. Sec., W. Naylor Spence.

Scottish Aeronautical Society, 133, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

Yorkshire Aero Club, 73, Albion Street, Leeds.

The Kite and Model Aeroplane Association, 27, Victory Road, Wimbledon, S.W.

Foreign Societies.

Fédération Aéronautique Internationale. Headquarters: 35, rue François 1^{er}, Paris.

Aero Club Argentino, 460, Avenida de Mayo, Buenos Aires.

Aero Club of America, 297, Madison Avenue, New York.

Aero Club de Belgique, 6, Avenue Marnix, Brussels.

Aero Club de France, 35, rue François 1^{er} (Champs Elysées), Paris.

Aéro Club de Portugal, P. dos Restauradores, 16, Lisbon.

Aero Club d'Italia, 52, Via Colonna, Rome.

Aero Club Impérial de Russie, 10, Mochovaia, St. Petersburg.

Aero Club Suisse, 3, Hirschengraben, Berne.

Danske Aeronautiske Selskab, 34, Amaliegade, Copenhagen.

Deutscher Luftfahrer Verband, Joachimstaler Str. 1, Berlin-Charlottenburg 2.

Aero Club de Hongrie, 1, Kygio Tér, Budapest.

Koninklijke Nederlandsche Vereeniging Voor Luchtvaart, 10, Nassau Zuilesteinstraat, La Haye.

Norsk Luftseiladsforening, 54, Ullevaalsvei, Christiania.

Oesterreichischer Aero-Club, Tuchlauben 3, Vienna.

Real Aereo Club de España, 27, Calle del Arenal, Madrid.

Svenska Aeronautiska Sällskapet, Hotel Anglais, Stockholm.

Bibliography.

Some useful works on the subject are: "Pocket-Book of Aeronautics," by Colonel Hermann W. L. Moedebeck. (London: Whitaker & Co., 1907.) A valuable reference-book, containing much highly technical information.—"Travels in the Air," by James Glaisher, F.R.S. (London: R. Bentley, 1871).—"The Mechanics of the Aeroplane: a Study of the Principles of Flight," by Captain Duchêne (trans.), 7s. 6d. net. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.).—"Bird Flight as the Basis of Aviation," by Otto Lilienthal (trans.), 9s. net. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.).—"Aerial Flight," by F. W. Lancaster. £2 2s. (London: Constable & Co.) A technical work on aerodynamics and aerodronics.—"The Resistance of the Air and Aviation," by G. Eiffel, 42s. net. (London: Constable).—Reports of the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics—"Flying: Some Practical Experiences," by Gustav Hamel and Charles C. Turner, 12s. 6d. net. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.).—"Flight without Formulae," by Captain Duchêne (trans.), 7s. 6d. net. (London: Longmans, Green & Co.).—"Aircraft in War," by J. M. Spaight, 6s. net. (London: Macmillan.) A manual of international law.—"Flight. Weekly, 3d.—*L'Aerophile*. Fortnightly. (Paris.) An excellent technical publication.—*The Aeroplane*. Weekly, 1d.—*The Aeronautical Journal*, 1s. 6d. quarterly (free to members of the Aeronautical Society).

MOTORING.

On Jan. 1st, 1913, new regulations came into force for assessing for purposes of taxation the horse-power of motor-cars:

1. For the purposes of these regulations the horse-power of any motor-car deriving its motive power wholly from an internal combustion engine worked by a cylinder or cylinders shall be taken to be:

(a) in the case of a single-cylinder engine, the horse-power attributable to the cylinder of the engine;

(b) in the case of an engine having two or more cylinders, the sum of the horse-

powers attributable to the separate cylinders.

2. The horse-power attributable to any cylinder of an internal combustion engine shall be deemed to be equal to the square of the internal diameter of such cylinder measured in inches divided by a numeral:

(a) in the case of a cylinder having a single piston the numeral used as divisor shall be 2.5;

(b) in the case of a cylinder having two pistons, the numeral used as divisor shall be 1.6.

3. The horse-power of any motor-car deriving its power wholly from a steam engine shall be taken to be proportional to the effective heating surface of the boiler supplying steam to such engine, at the rate of 1 h.p. for every 3 sq. feet in such effective heating surface, and the effective heating surface shall be taken to be:

(a) in the case of a boiler having horizontal or approximately horizontal tubes, the whole of that surface of the tubes which is exposed to the flame or hot gases;

(b) in the case of a boiler having vertical or approximately vertical tubes, half of that surface of the tubes which is exposed to the flame or hot gases.

4. Any motor-car deriving its motive power from an electric motor or motors shall be deemed to be of a horse-power exceeding $6\frac{1}{2}$ but not exceeding 12.

5. In measuring cylinders and boilers, and in calculating horse-power, fractions of inches and feet and fractions of a unit of horse-power are to be taken into account.

6. Where it appears that in consequence of the exceptional design or construction of the engine of any motor-car the horse-power as calculated under the preceding rules is substantially less than the average power which the engine would develop in continuous use on the road if there were no restrictions on speed other than those imposed by the car itself, then such average power shall be taken as the power of the car.

The Taxes on Cars.

The following is the scale of taxation of motor-cars:—

Under $6\frac{1}{2}$ h.p.	. . .	2 guineas.
" 12 "	. . .	3 "
" 16 "	. . .	4 "
" 26 "	. . .	6 "
" 33 "	. . .	8 "
" 40 "	. . .	10 "
" 60 "	. . .	20 "
Above 60 "	. . .	40 "

The Motor-car Industry.

The imports of the motor-car industry into the United Kingdom in 1913 were valued at £7,410,843, made up of 6,820 complete cars valued at £1,738,462, 7,958 chassis valued at £1,894,465, rubber tyres and tubes valued at £2,557,483, and other parts valued at £1,220,433. Of complete cars imported the United States heads the list with a value of £744,392, as compared with £762,909 in 1912. France supplied £416,490 worth; Belgium £243,698; Germany £90,963; and Italy £58,333. Of chassis, the United States sent only £71,270 worth, as compared with France's £1,147,577, Belgium's £269,352, Germany's £135,998, and Italy's £210,220. Of rubber tyres and tubes, Germany heads the list with £929,755 worth, Italy sent £531,039, France £351,215, and the United States £224,428. Of other parts, £500,938 came from the United States, £397,537 from France, and £199,258 from Germany.

The export of cars of British manufacture in 1913 was valued at £4,358,815, made up of 7,595 complete cars worth £2,396,369, 1,234 chassis worth £465,283, rubber tyres and tubes worth £708,924, and other parts worth £788,239. Of these exports, the Argentine Republic was the

best customer among foreign countries for complete cars, taking £127,881 worth, as compared with Russia's £114,806, France's £87,678, and the United States' £59,600. Complete cars to the value of £379,195 were sent to British India, of £348,017 to Australia, of £287,528 to South Africa, of £245,096 to New Zealand, and of £91,511 to Canada. In addition 16,850 motor cycles, of the value of £733,269, were exported.

Motor Licenses in 1913.

The total number of motor car (including motor cycle and hackney motor) licenses issued in England and Wales in 1913 was 279,216. In Scotland 11,964 licenses were issued for motor cars, 10,635 licenses for motor cycles, and 5,045 licenses for hackney motors. In Ireland 3,993 licenses were issued for motor cycles and 4,435 licenses for motor cars. The motor cars registered in the United States in 1913 numbered 1,127,940. The U.S. exported 6,051 cars valued at £1,680,900 to Canada in 1913.

The Brooklands Track.

The main dimensions of the Brooklands track are:—Length of circuit, inner edge, two miles; length of circuit, including diagonal kilometre stretch, inner edge, $3\frac{1}{4}$ miles; mean radius of long bend, 1,550 feet; mean radius of short bend, 1,000 ft.; width, 100 ft.; test hill, total length, 117 yds. 1 ft. 3 in., consisting of 105 ft. 10 in. of 1 in 8, 91 ft. 9½ in. of 1 in 5, and 154 ft. 7½ in. of 1 in 4.

Clubs and Societies.

Auto-Cycle Union, 83, Pall Mall, London, S.W. (Sec., T. W. Loughborough), is an offshoot of the Royal Automobile Club. The governing body of the sport of motor-cycling. Also offers many sterling inducements to membership, now upwards of 15,000. Subscription, 5s., 10s. 6d., and £1 is. annually.

Automobile Association and Motor Union (Sec., Stenson Cooke; Offices, Fanum House, Whitcombe Street, London, W.C. Its main objects are the protection of careful motorists and the enforcement of the Highways Act. It organises road patrols over thousands of miles of main road. The Association also gives free legal defence to members charged with offences under the Motor Car Act, 1903, legal advice, touring facilities, engineering and technical advice. Membership of the Association, 1914, 90,000. The annual subscription for car-owners is £2 2s.; light car owners, £1 1s.; motor-cyclists and cycle-car owners, 10s. 6d.

Commercial Motor Users Association (Incorporated) is the organisation for users of and persons interested in commercial motor vehicles of every type. Subscription, £1 is.; entrance fee, £1 is. Chairman, Colonel R. E. Compton, C.B.; Secretary, Frederick G. Bristow, F.C.I.S. Offices, 83, Pall Mall, S.W.

Institution of Automobile Engineers, 13, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. Subscription: members, £3 3s.; associate members, £2 2s.; associates, £2 2s.; graduates, 10s. 6d.

Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, London. Provides for its members a social club, and is a centre of information and advice on matters pertaining to automobilism; gives its support

in the protection and defence of their rights. Entrance fee, £26 5s.; Town subscription, £10 10s.; Country subscription, £5 5s. New life members, £125. Secretary, J. W. Orde. **Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders** (Offices: 83, Pall Mall, S.W.). Formed in 1902 to protect the interests of all branches of the

motor trade. The interests of the various sections of the trade are looked after by eight different Committees. In addition, there is a special Committee dealing with standardisation. The Society organises the Motor Exhibitions at Olympia and controls motor exhibitions generally in this country.

MOTOR INDEX MARKS.

The following is a list of Registering Authorities in the United Kingdom, showing the Index Marks:—

County Councils.	
Anglesey	E.Y.
Bedfordshire	B.M.
Berkshire	B.L.
Breconshire	E.U.
Buckinghamshire	B.H.
Cambridgeshire	C.E.
Cardiganshire	E.J.
Carmarthenshire	B.X.
Carnarvonshire	C.C.
Cheshire	M.
Cornwall	A.F.
Cumberland	A.O.
Derbyshire	C.A.
Devonshire	R.
Dorset	T.
Durham	F.X.
Ely, Isle of	J.
Essex	E.B.
Flintshire	F.
Glamorganshire	D.M.
Gloucestershire	L.
Herefordshire	A.D.
Hertfordshire	C.J.
Huntingdonshire	A.R.
Kent	E.W.
Lancashire	D.
Leicestershire	K.T.
Lincolnshire	B.
Holland	A.Y.
Kesteven	D.O.
Lindsey	C.T.
	B.E.

London	
A.	L.A.
L.B.	L.C.
L.D.	L.E.
L.F.	L.N.
L.H.	L.K.
L.L.	
Merionethshire	F.F.
Middlesex	H.M.
Monmouthshire	A.X.
Montgomeryshire	E.P.
Norfolk	A.H.
Northants	B.D.
Northumberland	X.
Nottinghamshire	A.L.
Oxfordshire	B.W.
Pembrokeshire	D.E.
Peterborough,	
Soke of	F.L.
Radnorshire	F.O.
Rutland	F.P.
Salop	A.W.
Somerset	Y.
Southampton	A.A.
Staffordshire	E.
Suffolk, E.	B.J.
Suffolk, W.	C.F.
Surrey	P.
Sussex, E.	A.P.
Sussex, W.	B.P.
Warwickshire	A.C.
Westmorland	E.C.
Wight, Isle of	D.L.
Wiltshire	A.M.
Worcestershire	A.B.
Yorkshire (E.R.)	B.T.
Yorkshire (N.R.)	A.J.
Yorkshire (W.R.)	C.

Nottingham	A.U.
Oldham	B.U.
Oxford	F.C.
Plymouth	C.O.
Portsmouth	B.K.
Preston	C.K.
Reading	D.P.
Rochdale	D.K.
Rotherham	E.T.
St. Helens	D.J.
Salford	B.A.
Sheffield	W.
Smethwick	H.A.
Southampton	C.R.
Southport	F.Y.
South Shields	C.U.
Stockport	D.B.
Stoke-on-Trent	E.H.
Sunderland	B.R.
Swansea	C.Y.
Tynemouth	F.T.
Wallasey	H.F.
Walsall	D.H.
Warrington	E.D.
West Bromwich	E.A.
West Ham	A.N.
West Hartlepool	E.F.
Wigan	E.K.
Wolverhampton	D.A.
Worcester	F.K.
York	D.N.

Scotland.

County Councils.

Aberdeen	S.A.
Argyll	S.B.
Ayr	S.D.
Banff	S.E.
Berwick	S.H.
Bute	S.J.
Caithness	S.K.
Clackmannan	S.L.
Dumfries	S.M.
Dunbarton	S.N.
Elgin	S.O.
Fife	S.P.
Forfar	S.R.
Haddington	S.S.
Inverness	S.T.
Kincardine	S.U.
Kinross	S.V.
Kirkcudbright	S.W.
Lanark	V.
Linlithgow	S.X.
Midlothian	S.Y.
Nairn	A.S.
Orkney	B.S.
Peebles	D.S.
Perth	E.S.
Renfrew	H.S.
Ross & Cromarty	J.S.
Roxburgh	K.S.
Selkirk	L.S.
Stirling	M.S.
Sutherland	N.S.
Wigton	O.S.
Zetland	P.S.

Town Councils.

Aberdeen	R.S.
Dundee	T.S.
Edinburgh	S.
Glasgow	G.
Govan	U.S.
Greenock	V.S.
Leith	W.S.
Paisley	X.S.
Partick	Y.S.

Ireland.

County Councils.

Autrim	I.A.
Armagh	I.B.
Carlow	I.C.
Cavan	I.D.
Clare	I.E.
Cork	I.F.
Donegal	I.H.
Down	I.J.
Dublin	I.K.
Fermanagh	I.L.
Galway	I.M.
Kerry	I.N.
Kildare	I.O.
Kilkenny	I.P.
King's Co.	I.R.
Leitrim	I.T.
Limerick	I.U.
Londonderry	I.W.
Longford	I.X.
Louth	I.Y.
Mayo	I.Z.
Meath	A.I.
Monaghan	B.I.
Queen's Co.	C.I.
Roscommon	D.I.
Sligo	E.I.
Tipperary (N.R.)	F.I.
Tipperary (S.R.)	H.I.
Tyrone	J.I.
Waterford	K.I.
Westmeath	L.I.
Wexford	M.I.
Wicklow	N.I.

Councils of County Boroughs.

Belfast	O.I.
Cork	P.I.
Dublin	R.I.
Limerick	T.I.
Londonderry	U.I.
Waterford	W.I.

Councils of County Boroughs.	
Barnsley	H.E.
Barrow-in-Furness	E.O.
Bath	F.B.
Birkenhead	C.M.
Birmingham O.	O.A.
Blackburn	C.B.
Blackpool	F.R.
Bolton	B.N.
Bootle	E.M.
Bournemouth	E.L.
Bradford (Yorks)	A.K.
Brighton	C.D.
Bristol	A.E.
Burnley	C.W.
Burton-on-Trent	F.A.
Bury	E.N.
Canterbury	F.N.
Cardiff	B.O.
Chester	F.M.
Coventry	D.U.
Croydon	B.Y.
Cerby	C.H.
Devonport	D.R.
Dewsbury	H.D.
Dudley	F.D.
Eastbourne	H.C.
Exeter	F.J.
Gateshead	C.N.
Gloucester	F.H.
Great Yarmouth	E.X.
Grimsby	E.E.
Halifax	C.P.
Hastings	D.Y.
Huddersfield	C.X.
Ipswich	D.X.
Kingston-upon-Hull	A.T.
Leeds	U.
Leicester	B.C.
Lincoln	F.E.
Liverpool	K.
Manchester	N.
Merthyr Tydfil	H.B.
Middlesbrough	D.C.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	B.B.
Newport (Mon.)	D.W.
Northampton	N.H.
Norwich	C.L.

IMPERIAL RESEARCH.

National Physical Laboratory. Director, R. T. Glazebrook, C.B., D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S. Address, Teddington, Middlesex. Opened in 1902. Under the ultimate control of the Royal Society, the Laboratory is managed by an Executive Committee and a General Board. The Government provides £7,000 a year towards the working expenses, and an additional sum of about £700 a year is received in subscriptions from various institutions and individuals. The Laboratory also derives an income of about £25,000 from standardising and other fees. In addition a Government grant is received to cover the expenses of the Aeronautics work. The Laboratory is now organised under four Departments, and in each the work consists of research into matters of scientific and commercial importance, maintenance of standards, and the testing of instruments and materials. The results of research work are published in the "Collected Researches of the National Physical Laboratory." A large number of instruments of all kinds are tested at fixed charges, particulars of which can be obtained from the Director. (1) The **Physics Department** comprises Divisions for Thermometry, General Electrical Measurements, Maintenance of Electrical Standards, Electrotechnics and Photometry, Optics, Measurements of Length and Standardisation of Glass Vessels and Weights (Metrology). Tide predictions are also undertaken. Superintendent, The Director. (2) The **Engineering Department** is fully equipped for the investigation of the behaviour of materials under repeated and alternating stresses, repeated impact, etc., as well as for general engineering and mechanical tests. An aeronautics section is included in the department, where researches are carried out for the Government Advisory Committee on Aeronautics. Tests on road materials are carried out for the Road Board. Superintendent, T. E. Stanton, D.Sc., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E. (3) The **Metallurgy Department** carries out researches as to the constitution of metals and alloys, as well as investigations, in conjunction with the Engineering Department, into the causes of failures occurring in engineering practice. New buildings, for which the funds were provided by the generosity of Sir Julius Wernher, have recently been erected for the accommodation of the work of this department. Superintendent, W. Rosenhain, D.Sc., F.R.S. (4) The **William Froude National Tank**, for experiments on models of ships. This tank was constructed through the generosity of Mr. A. F. Yarrow. Superintendent, G. S. Baker, M.Inst.N.A.

The **Meteorological Office** was established in 1854, and is under the management of a Committee, appointed by the Treasury, constituted as follows:—Director, Mr. W. N. Shaw, LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.; Capt. J. F. Parry, R.N., Hydrographer to the Navy; Capt. J. M. Harvey, of the Marine Department, Board of Trade; Mr. T. H. Middleton, M.A., M.Sc., of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries; Mr. G. L. Barstow, C.B., of the Treasury; Prof. A. Schuster, F.R.S., and Capt. H. G. Lyons, R.E., F.R.S., nominated by the Royal Society. The members of the Committee hold office for five years, and are eligible for reappointment. Except the Director, who receives £1,000 per annum, the members do

not receive remuneration for their services. The office is charged with the duty of collecting meteorological reports by telegraph from stations in the British Isles and their immediate neighbourhood, including wireless messages from ships of H.M. Navy, and from liners, with a view to the issue of storm warnings and forecasts of weather; of collecting for public use statistics about the weather from land stations in the British Isles and elsewhere, as well as from ships of the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine; and of promoting the practical applications of the science of meteorology by special researches. The **New Observatory** at Richmond, and the **Observatory at Eskdalemuir**, Dumfries, formerly under the National Physical Laboratory, are now administered by the Meteorological Office. **Daily Weather Reports**, including forecasts of the weather for the next 24 hours, are issued, and can be had on payment of a subscription of £1 per annum, or £2 if delivered to the subscribers by hand. **Information by telegraph** as to the weather in various parts of the United Kingdom or the Continent, and forecasts for one day in advance, can be supplied by the office. **Harvest Forecasts** are issued daily at 2.30 p.m. from June 1st to Sept. 30th, and can be sent by telegraph on prepayment of the cost of the telegrams. The **Storm Warnings** are notified by the hoisting at the station warned of a black canvas cone, or three lanterns on a triangular frame. There are also issued **Weekly Weather Reports**, published on Thursdays, giving, for the week ended the previous Saturday, a summary of temperature, rainfall, and duration of bright sunshine in the United Kingdom, for agricultural and sanitary purposes; **Monthly Weather Reports**, giving the results from about 300 stations in the British Isles, together with a rainfall map based on data from about 1,000 stations; a **Geophysical Journal**, issued monthly, giving the results of observations in Meteorology, Terrestrial Magnetism, Atmospheric Electricity, and Seismology at the Observatories; and other publications. The report for the year ended March 31st, 1914, showed that 94 per cent. of the forecasts issued were successful, 64 per cent. of these being classed as "complete successes." The Office is in the Exhibition Road, South Kensington, S.W., and is open for general inquiries from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. on weekdays (Saturdays 1 p.m.), and for telegraphic inquiries from 8.30 a.m. to 8 p.m. on weekdays, and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Sundays.

Imperial College of Science and Technology (comprising the Royal College of Science, the Royal School of Mines, and the City and Guilds [Engineering] College). Established by Royal Charter July 8th, 1907. The Imperial College is administered by a governing body of forty-one. Rector, Sir Alfred Keogh, K.C.B., LL.D. Secretary, Alexander Gow, M.A., B.Sc. Registrar, John Jones. The City and Guilds (Engineering) College is administered by a Delegacy of nineteen members (Chairman, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., F.R.S.). While continuing the Associateship courses previously given in the three institutions now forming integral parts of the Imperial College, arrangements have been made for the award of an **Imperial College Diploma** with the abbreviated title D.I.C. Special advanced courses include

Railway Engineering, Structural and Hydraulic Engineering, Surveying and Geology, Electrical Machinery and Transformers, and the Technology of Woods and Fibres, Plant Physiology and Pathology, Bio-Chemistry, Economic Entomology, Chemical Technology, Engineering Geology, Technology of Oil, etc. Students satisfactorily completing the approved courses of study may obtain the following additional Diplomas: (a) the Associateship of the Royal College of Science in Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, or Geology (three years' course); (b) the Associateship of the Royal School of Mines in Mining, Metallurgy, and the Technology of Oil (four years' course); (c) the Associateship of the City and Guilds of London Institute in Engineering (three years' course). The fees of students entering for the Associateship Course are per year £36 in the Royal College of Science, £38 in the City and Guilds College, £45 in the Royal School of Mines. A certain number of Royal Exhibitions and Free Studentships tenable at the College are awarded by competition at the Science Examinations of the Board of Education. All communications respecting admission to or the work of the Imperial College should be addressed to the Registrar. Offices, Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington. For further particulars concerning the work of the City and Guilds Engineering College, which forms a department of the Imperial College, see p. 476.

Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The great increase in British maritime trade in the seventeenth century rendered the determination of longitude at sea a pressing necessity. The subject was brought to the notice of King Charles II., who, on understanding that the first requisite was a more accurate knowledge of the positions of the moon and principal stars, founded the Royal Observatory at Greenwich in 1675. The Observatory is under the official control of the Admiralty, and the Director is styled the Astronomer Royal. The present Astronomer Royal is Dr. Frank Watson Dyson, F.R.S. (£1,000). The meridian observations of sun, moon, planets and stars, which constitute the fundamental work, are made with a fine transit-circle of 8 inches aperture. An altazimuth on a new principle with telescope of 8 inches aperture has been constructed to supplement the observations with the transit circle. The largest instrument is a 28-inch refractor. Another fine instrument is the astrographic equatorial designed for work in connection with the "Photographic Chart of the Heavens." It consists of two telescope tubes rigidly connected and parallel, one carrying a 10-inch telescope lens, the other a 13-inch photographic lens by which the star images are imprinted on the photographic plate. The Greenwich section of this important work was completed at the end of 1909. The Thompson equatorial, presented to the Observatory by the late Sir Henry Thompson, has on one side of the declination axis a telescope with a lens corrected for photographic rays of 26 inches aperture, and on the other side a telescope with a mirror of 30 inches diameter. A photographic spectroscope is mounted on the reflector. The refractor is being used to determine the distances of stars. Photographs of the sun are taken on every available day, and after being measured are carefully stored for reference, giving a daily record of sunspots for the last

35 years. The chronometers used in the Navy are purchased after "trial" at the Observatory. The average number being tested daily is about 600. Every hour during the day time-signals are sent out from the Observatory through the Post Office telegraphs, giving Greenwich time to all parts of the country. Persons desirous of visiting the Observatory must satisfy the Astronomer Royal that they have some definite useful purpose in view, or have some scientific or official claim to the privilege. Secretary, H. Outhwaite. Office hours 9 to 4.30.

Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, was built by an association of scientists who founded in 1811 the Astronomical Institution of Edinburgh. In 1834 the Observatory was made over to the Crown, and the first Astronomer Royal for Scotland was appointed in the person of Thomas Henderson. In '89 the whole equipment of Lord Crawford's Observatory at Duncrichton, Aberdeenshire, became the property of the Crown by the gift of the owner, and was added to the existing Royal Observatory, larger buildings and a new site at Blackford Hill being provided by H.M. Government. The new Observatory was formally opened in '96. It consists of a T-shaped building, the principal portion of which, running east and west, is surmounted at each end by a copper dome, the larger of which, at the east end, covers a 15-inch equatorial refractor. The smaller one covers a Newtonian, with a mirror of 24 inches aperture. The meridian circle has an aperture of 8½ inches. The optical room, 60 feet long, is provided with a Foucault siderostat, with mirror 16 inches in diameter. Besides the chief instruments already mentioned, the Observatory has a 12-inch Browning reflector, a Zöllner's photometer, three 6-inch refractors, and a fine collection of physical apparatus—the latter including a very powerful electro-magnet. The Observatory is under the official control of the Scottish Office, to the chief of which Department, the Secretary for Scotland, a report on the work of the Observatory is presented annually by the Astronomer Royal for Scotland. The scientific staff of the Observatory consists of the Director, Mr. R. A. Sampson, F.R.S., who is the Astronomer Royal for Scotland, and three assistants.

Solar Physics Observatory, South Kensington.—In 1879 the Solar Physics Committee was appointed by the Government "to advise on the methods of carrying on observations on Solar Physics," and the laboratories at the South Kensington Normal School of Science were made available for the extension of the work. In 1885 an important change was made in the organisation of the work. Up to that time the work done had been communicated to the Solar Physics Committee at specially convened meetings, the results then being forwarded to the Royal Society for publication. The new scheme left the initiation and direction of investigation in the hands of the director, an annual report of progress being presented to the committee. In 1902 the Observatory was separated from the Royal College of Science, and the main portion of the expenditure was from that time provided out of the Civil Service estimates. On March 31st, 1913, the Observatory was handed over to the University of Cambridge, where it is under the direction of Prof. Newall. Sir Norman Lockyer and his son, Dr. Lockyer, on leaving Kensington, set up a private observa-

tory—the **Hill Observatory**, Salcombe Regis, Sidmouth, Devon—where they propose continuing the solar and spectroscopic work initiated by them.

Armagh Observatory. Founded 1790. Astronomer, Dr. J. L. E. Dryer.

Liverpool. Astronomer, W. E. Plummer, M.A. **Cambridge** (University), A. S. Eddington, F.R.S.

Dunsink. H. C. Plummer, M.A. **Durham**. Founded 1841. Experimental

work is carried on with an almcantar, but further additions are shortly to be made, including a suspended telescope. Resident Astronomer, F. C. H. Carpenter.

Oxford (University), Prof. H. H. Turner. **Radcliffe** (Oxford). Dr. A. A. Rambaut, F.R.S.

Cape of Good Hope Observatory is about three miles from Cape Town, and the grounds cover 27 acres. In addition to the meridian observatory, library, and committee rooms, there are ten detached observatories covering different instruments. The McClean telescope has a principal object-glass of 24 inches aperture, and is corrected for photographic work. The visual telescope is 18 inches aperture, and the guiding telescope 8 inches aperture. All these are mounted parallel to each other on the same powerful equatorial stand, and have all a focal length of 22 feet 6 inches. There are also two transit circles (one similar to that at Greenwich, the other a reversible), two equatorials, a heliometer, zenith telescope, and a photographic telescope of 13 inches aperture and 11 feet focal length. Astronomer, S. S. Hough, M.A., F.R.S.; Chief Assistant, J. K. E. Halm, Ph.D.

Khedivial Observatory, Helwan, Egypt. Supt., H. Knox Shaw.

Kodaikānal Observatory is situated on the Palani Hills in the Madura District of Madras, 7,700 feet above sea level. Opened 1899. Designed mainly for solar observations, and has a high-class spectro-heliograph, equatorials, and a number of powerful spectroscopes and spectrographs. Astronomer, J. Evershed; Assistant, Dr. T. Royds.

Madras Observatory is situated in the town of Madras. Founded 1792. Since the opening of the Kodaikānal Observatory the chief work carried on is the determination of time and the distribution of standard time signals over the whole of India. Director, J. Evershed; Deputy, Prof. R. L. Jones.

Adelaide (S.A.). Astronomer, G. F. Dodwell. **Hong Kong**. Astronomer, T. Claxton.

Johannesburg (Union Obs.). Founded 1904; reconstructed 1912. Principal instruments: refracting telescopes of 26 inches aperture, 10 inches (photographic), 9 inches visual,

* **American Cancer Research Society.**

The British Museum. Founded in the year 1753, when the collection of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleian collection of manuscripts were acquired, and an Act of Parliament was passed "for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said collections, and of the Cottonian Library, and of the additions thereto." The famous collection of MSS. made by Sir Robert Cotton, which was presented to the nation by Sir John Cotton, his descendant, in 1700, was virtu-

ally, however, the beginning of the Museum. The above collections were in 1753 designated "The British Museum," deposited in Montagu House, Bloomsbury, in 1754, and opened Jan. 15th, 1759. The Museum is open on week days from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; after 4 p.m. in January, February, November, and December, and after 5 p.m. in March, September, and October, only certain of the galleries remain open: viz. —on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, exhibitions of manuscripts, printed books,

7 inches, etc. It is one of the international stations for variation of latitude observations. Director, R. T. A. Innes.

Ottawa (Dominion Obs.). Astronomer, W. F. King.

Perth (W. Australia). Astronomer, H. B. Curlewis.

Stonyhurst College Observatory (Lancs.). Rev. Father Sidgreaves, S.J.

Sydney (N.S.W.). Astronomer, W. E. Cooke.

* **Imperial Cancer Research**. Extensive statistical and experimental researches are being carried out, and all reputed remedies are scientifically treated. Six reports on the investigations have been published: viz. "The Zoological Distribution, the Limitations to the Transmissibility, and Comparative Cytological Characters of Malignant New Growths" (1904); "The Statistical Investigation of Cancer" (1905); "The Growth of Cancer under Natural and Experimental Conditions" (1905); "The Third Scientific Report on the Investigations of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund" (1908); "The Fourth Scientific Report on Spontaneous Tumours in Mice, Cancerous Ancestry and the Incidence of Cancer in Mice, and the Behaviour of Tumour Cells during Propagation" (1911), "The Fifth Scientific Report on the Immunity Reactions of Transplanted Cancer" (1912), published by Taylor & Francis, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street. Numerous other papers of importance have been published in the Royal Society Proceedings and in home and foreign journals. General Superintendent of Cancer Research and Director of the Laboratory, Dr. E. F. Bashford; Treasurer, Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart.; Sec., F. G. Hallett. Office, Examination Hall, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury, W.C.

The Radium Institute.—The Radium Institute, the foundation of which was due to the initiative of King Edward VII., was opened on Aug. 14th, 1911. The two main objects of the institution are the treatment of patients in direct relation with their ordinary medical attendants and the prosecution of researches into the effect of radium on the human organism in health and disease. Patron, H. M. the King. Medical Supt., A. E. Hayward Pinch; Sec., Thos. A. Garner, 16, Riding House Street, Portland Place, W.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. These Gardens are under the control of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and in close connection with the Colonial Office, and serve as an advanced horticultural school, in which special attention is given to the training of gardeners for colonial and Indian service. Open free to the public every weekday from noon (June to September from 10 a.m.), and on Sunday from 1 p.m. till dusk. For staff, see p. 275.

Sec., W. A. Guild, M.D., Des Moines, Ia.

prints and drawings, porcelain, glass, majolica, prehistoric, British, Anglo-Saxon, mediæval and ethnographical collections; on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, Egyptian, Assyrian, Greek and Roman galleries; Gold Ornament Room, American prehistoric, British, and Anglo-Saxon collections, and the Waddesdon Room. On Sunday afternoons the Museum is open from 2 to 4 p.m. in January, February, November, December; from 2 to 5 p.m. in October; from 2 to 5.30 p.m. in March and September; from 2 to 6 p.m. in April, May, June, July, August. The Museum is closed on Good Friday and on Christmas Day. Students are admitted to the several departments under regulations to be obtained from the Director. Admission to the reading-room is by ticket. A reader's ticket is granted to persons over twenty-one years of age on a written application, stating object of researches, etc., and accompanied by a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position, and who must certify from personal knowledge that the applicant will make proper use of the reading-room. The authorities will not accept the recommendations of hotel and lodging-house keepers in favour of their lodgers. The total number of visitors to the Museum in 1913 was 947,000. The visitors to the reading-room numbered 243,659, a daily average of 804.

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir F. G. Kenyon, K.C.B., F.R.A., Litt.D. (£1,500).

Assist. Sec., A. R. Dryhurst (£600-700). *Clerk in Charge of Accounts*, C. P. Cooke (£450-£500).

Assist. 1st Class, E. B. Nicholson, B.A. (£300-£500). *Minor Staff Officers*, J. Knowles; J. F. Isaac (£300-£400).

Keeper of Printed Books, George F. Barwick, B.A. (£700-£800).

Assist. Keepers, A. W. Pollard, M.A.; W. Barclay Squire, M.A., R. F. Sharp, B.A. (£520-£650).

Supt. of Reading Room, Robert F. Sharp, B.A. *Assists. 1st Class*, J. A. J. de Villiers; L. H. E. Taylor; R. A. Streatfield, B.A.; F. D. Sladen, B.A.; H. Symons, B.A.; P. Wilson, M.A.; W. A. Marsden, M.A.; L. C. Wharton, B.A.; G. D. R. Tucker, M.A.; H. Thomas, Litt.D.; A. J. K. Esdaile, B.A., J. V. Scholderer, M.A. (£300-£500). *Assists. 2nd Class*, A. Forbes Johnson, B.A.; F. C. W. Hiley, M.A.; A. I. Ellis, M.A.; I. A. K. Burnett, M.A.; F. P. Spent, M.A.; E. W. F. Lynam, B.A.; M. R. Dobie, B.A.; A. G. Macfarlane, B.A.; F. G. Rendall, B.A.; W. A. Smith, M.A. (£150-£300).

Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Library, J. P. Gilson, M.A. (£700-£800). *Assist. Keeper*, J. A. Herbert, B.A. (£520-£650). *Assists. 1st Class*, A. Hughes-Hughes; D. T. Baird Wood, M.A.; H. Idris Bell, M.A. (£300-£500). *Assists. 2nd Class*, R. E. W. Flower, B.A.; A. C. Stewart, M.A.; G. T. Hales, M.A.; H. J. Milne, B.A.; E. G. Millar, B.A.; E. H. W. Meyerstein, B.A. (£150-£300).

Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS., Lionel D. Barnett, Litt.D. (£700-£800). *Assists. 1st Class*, L. Giles, M.A.; Edwd. Edwards, M.A. (£300-£500). *Assist. 2nd Class*, A. S. Fulton, M.A., J. Leven (£150-£300).

Keeper of Prints and Drawings, Campbell Dodgson, M.A. (£700-£800). *Assist. do. (in Charge of the Sub-Dept. of Oriental Prints, etc.)*, R. Laurence Binyon, B.A. (£520-£650). *Assists. 1st Class*, A. M. Hind, B.A.; E. Denison Ross, P.N.D. (£300-£500). *Assists. 2nd Class*, A. E.

Popham, B.A.; A. D. Waley, B.A.; H. M. Hake, B.A. (£150-£300).

Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, E. A. Wallis Budge, Litt.D. (£700-£800). *Assist. do.*, L. W. King, M.A. (£520-£650). *Assist. 1st Class*, H. R. H. Hall, M.A. (£300-£500). *Assist. 2nd Class*, A. W. A. Leeper, B.A. (£150-£300).

Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Arthur H. Smith, M.A. (£700-£800). *Assist. do.*, H. B. Walters, M.A. (£520-£650). *Assists. 2nd Class*, E. J. Forsdyke, M.A.; F. N. Pryce, B.A. (£150-£300).

Keeper of British and Mediæval Antiquities and Ethnography, Sir Hercules Read, LL.D., F.B.A. (£700-£800). *Assist. do.*, O. M. Dalton, M.A. (£520-£650). *Assists. 1st Class*, R. L. Hobson, B.A.; R. A. Smith, B.A.; T. A. Joyce, M.A. (£300-£500). *Assists. 2nd Class*, H. J. Braunholtz, B.A.; A. B. Tonnochy, M.A. (£150-£300).

Keeper of Coins and Medals, G. F. Hill, M.A. (£700-£800). *Assist. 1st Class*, J. Allan, M.A. (£300-£500). *Assists. 2nd Class*, G. C. Brooke, B.A.; H. Mattingly, M.A.; E. S. G. Robinson, B.A. (£150-£300).

Solicitors, Messrs. Warrens, 99, Gt. Russell Street.

The Natural History Collections were removed from the British Museum at Bloomsbury to South Kensington in 1880, the new Museum in Cromwell Road being opened in 1881. The departments are five in number—Zoology, Entomology, Geology, Minerals, and Botany. The Exhibition Galleries are open free daily except on Good Friday and Christmas Day. The total number of visitors to the Natural History Museum in 1913 was 486,320. The number of visitors on Sundays in 1913 was 53,301. The number of students in the five Departments in 1913 was as follows: Zoology, 9,982; Entomology, 4,937; Geology, 5,613; Minerals, 641; and Botany, 3,455, making a general total of 24,528.

Director, L. Fletcher, M.A., LL.D., F.R.S. (£1,200); *Assist. Secretary*, C. E. Fagan, I.S.O. (£700); *Assist. 1st Class*, B. H. Soulsby, B.A. (£300-£500); *Clerks*, W. H. R. Holl, W. J. Anderson (£250-£350); *Assist. 1st Class (Library)*, B. B. Woodward (£500).

Keeper of Zoology, Dr. S. F. Harmer, M.A., F.R.S. (£800); *Assist. do.*, W. R. Ogilvie-Grant (£520-£650); *Assists. 1st Class*, G. A. Boulenger, LL.D., F.R.S., O. Thomas, F.R.S., F. J. Bell, M.A., R. Kirkpatrick, Dr. W. T. Calman, C. T. Regan, M.A., W. P. Pyecraft (£300-£500); *Assists. 2nd Class*, A. S. Hirst, J. G. Dollman, B.A., G. C. Robson, B.A., C. C. Treat, H. A. Baylis, B.A., A. K. Totton (£150-£300).

Keeper of Entomology, C. J. Gahan, M.A. (£700-£800); *Assists. 1st Class*, Sir G. F. Hampson, Bt., E. E. Austen, J. H. Durrant, G. I. Arrow (£300-£500); *Assists. 2nd Class*, G. Meade-Waldo, B.A., F. W. Edwards, B.A., K. G. Blair, B.Sc., N. D. Riley, B. F. Cummings, F. Laing, M.A. (£150-£300).

Keeper of Geology, Dr. A. S. Woodward, F.R.S. (£800); *Assist. do.*, Dr. F. A. Bathar, F.R.S. (£650); *Assists. 1st Class*, R. B. Newton, Dr. C. W. Andrews, F.R.S., G. C. Crick, W. D. Lang, M.A. (£300-£500); *Assist. 2nd Class*, W. N. Edwards, B.A. (£150-£300).

Keeper of Mineralogy, Dr. G. T. Prior, M.A., F.R.S. (£700-£800); *Assists. 1st Class*, L. J. Spencer, M.A., Dr. G. F. H. Smith, M.A. (£300-

£500); *Assist. 2nd Class*, W. Campbell Smith, M.A. (£150-£300).

Keeper of Botany, Dr. A. B. Rendle, F.R.S. (£800); *Assists. 1st Class*, A. Gepp, M.A., E. G. Baker (£300-£500); *Assists. 2nd Class*, H. F. Wernham, D.Sc., J. Ramsbottom, B.A., A. J. Wilmott, B.A. (£150-300).

Science Museum, South Kensington (For staff see p. 377). Entrances in Exhibition Road and Imperial Institute Road. Under the control of the Board of Education. The collections illustrate the principles of Science and also their application to industrial purposes. There are four divisions, containing respectively: (a) Scientific Instruments and Apparatus used in Instruction and Research; (b) Machinery, including models and examples illustrating the development of various

branches of Engineering and certain other industries; (c) Naval Models and Marine Engines, together with objects illustrating methods of ship propulsion; (d) Science Library, containing books on pure and applied Science, and a set of British Patent Specifications. Open daily except Good Friday and Christmas Day; from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. on Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 10 a.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; and till 6 p.m. from March to September inclusive. On Sundays from 2 p.m. till 4 p.m. in January, November, and December; till 5 p.m. in February and October; till 6 p.m. in March, April, and September; and till 7 p.m. in May, June, July, and August. Admission free, except to the Library. **Visitors** 1913, 345, 289.

IMPERIAL SOCIETIES.

The Imperial Institute (South Kensington, S.W.) was founded in 1887 as a memorial of Queen Victoria's Jubilee (see eds. '87 and '88), and was transferred to the control of the Government by Act of Parliament in 1902, and is now under the Colonial Office, assisted by a representative Advisory Committee. Its principal work is to promote by scientific and technical investigation the commercial utilisation of the raw materials of the Empire, and to supply full information concerning the British Dominions and Dependencies and their resources. The Institute includes a **Scientific and Technical Department**, with extensive Research Laboratories, and a Reference Library and Reading-rooms containing works of reference and the principal newspapers and official publications and maps of India and the Colonies. The Colonial and Indian Collections in the Exhibition Galleries are open free to the public daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer, and from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter. *Director*, Prof. Wyndham R. Dunstan, C.M.G., F.R.S.; *Assist. Secs. to Director*, G. A. I. Bosanquet, B.A., Hon. I. L. McClintock Bunbury, M.A. **Scientific and Technical Department**, *Supt. of Laboratories*, T. A. Henry, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.C.S.; *Technical Supt.*, Harold Brown; *Assist. Supts.*, E. Goulding, D.Sc., T. Crook; *Special Assists.*, H. H. Robinson, M.A., B. E. Long, B.A., H. J. Jeffery; *Senior Assists.*, A. G. Andrews, S. J. Johnstone, B.Sc., R. G. Pelly, R. Gaunt, Ph.D., J. R. Furlong, Ph.D.; *Technical Supts. Colonial and*

Indian Collections, S. E. Chandler, D.Sc. (Lond.), H. Spooner, A. B. Jackson, F. Rolfe; *Assist. Supts.*, F. W. Rolfe, D. J. Taylor.

Royal Colonial Institute. Founded in 1868, and incorporated by royal charter in '82. The objects are thus officially set forth:—"To provide a place of meeting for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India and others taking an interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a **reading-room and library**, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a **museum** for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain; to afford opportunities for the reading of papers and for holding discussions upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake scientific, literary and statistical investigations in connection with the British Empire." Evening meetings are, as a rule, held on the second Tuesday in each month, from November to June, and afternoon meetings are also held. There is a monthly journal, *United Empire*. On Oct. 1st, 1914, there were 10,168 Fellows and Associates. The **Library** contains over 100,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the Colonies and India. **Office**, Northumberland Avenue. **Secretary**, James R. Boose; *Assist. do.*, J. H. Robertson, M.A.; **Librarian**, P. E. Lewin; **Chief Clerk**, William Chamberlain.

Empire Day Movement. Observed on May 24th, the anniversary of the birthday of the late Queen Victoria. It has received the official sanction of all the self-governing Colonies and of twenty-seven Crown Colonies and Dependencies; and on or about May 24th Empire Day is observed in 69,454 schools throughout the Empire and by some 10,000,000 of the subjects of King George V. In the United Kingdom the movement has been officially adopted by 292 education committees, including that of London, 28 training schools, 1,327 secondary schools, and over 1,096 elementary schools and institutions unconnected with the above,—in all, about 25,666 schools, exclu-

sive of those in the Colonies. The movement is directed from the Earl of Meath's town residence, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.

The Albert Medal was instituted in 1866 and extended in '67 and '77, for the purpose of rewarding acts of heroism performed by civilians at sea or on land. The **first class** are awarded a decoration consisting of a gold oval-shaped badge bearing the words on a garter "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea," or "on Land," as the case may be. Members of the **second class**, whose acts of bravery, though meritorious, have not been so striking, receive a bronze badge with the same inscription.

ART, MUSIC, THE DRAMA, AND LITERATURE.

ART IN 1914.

The winter art season in London lost one of its chief attractions by the decision of the Royal Academy to abandon the January Exhibition of pictures by Old Masters for which arrangements had been made provisionally. The abandonment of the exhibition was caused by the death in the autumn of 1913 of Sir Frederick Eaton, who had been Secretary to the Royal Academy for more than forty years, and by the inability of the Royal Academy to find at such short notice a substitute possessed of Sir Frederick's exceptional knowledge and organising skill.

At the Summer Exhibition the Hanging Committee for oil paintings was composed of Mr. Seymour Lucas, Mr. David Murray, Mr. H. H. La Thangue, Mr. W. W. Ouless, Mr. S. J. Solomon, and Mr. Lionel Smythe. Mr. Smythe also arranged the water-colours; while Sir Frank Short took charge of the miniatures and works in black and white, Sir Aston Webb of the architectural department, and Mr. Hamo Thornycroft of the sculpture. Several departures were made this year from the customary arrangement of the exhibition. The rooms hitherto devoted to water-colours were hung with oil paintings, and the water-colours placed in the Tenth and Eleventh Galleries. The pictures sold at the Royal Academy included several works that were purchased by the King and Queen when their Majesties visited the exhibition in May. Of these the most important was "The River Llugwy," near Bettws-y-Coed (£150), by Mr. B. W. Leader, who also sold from the exhibition his picture of "The Village Smithy." Other principal works disposed of were "A Riva on the Grand Canal, Venice," and "A Farm Loggia, Veneto," by Mr. Henry Woods; "And step from glowing heat to welcome depths of shade" (£300), by Mr. R. Vicat-Cole; "The Silent Woods" (£350), by Sir Ernest Waterlow; "The Pergola in Autumn" (£126), by Mr. Horace Fisher; "Where Aspens quiver," by Mr. Lionel P. Smythe; "In Confidence" (£200), by Mr. A. C. Gow; "A Greek Water-carrier in Egypt" (£250), by Sir W. B. Richmond, R.A.; "Primavera" (£250), by Mr. George Clausen; "Morning in Holland" (£100), by Mr. Algernon Talmage; "Eternal Eve" (£525), by Mr. Gabriel Nicolet; "The Annunciation," by Mr. J. W. Waterhouse; "The Little Archer" (£400), by Mr. Charles Sims; "To the Sea: Equihen, Pas de Calais, France," and "Noon, Equihen, France," by Mr. H. Hughes-Stanton; "The Bath of the Youthful Psyche" (£105), by Mr. Frederick Marriott; "Room at James Pryde's" (£300), by Mr. Oswald Birley; "The Toast is England: Lord Nelson handing the loving-cup to Benjamin West, R.A." (£500), by Mr. Fred Roe; "A Winter Morning" (£350), by Mr. Harry W. Adams; "Napoleon's Last Inspection of his Army" (£315), by Mr. J. P. Beadle; "The South Wind" (£157 10s.), and "The Silver Strand" (£630), by Mr. Julius Olsson; "The Meadow Pool" (£105), by the late Sir Alfred East; "Dawn and the Shepherd" (£200), by Mr. George Wetherbee; "September Morning: Loch Ard" (£157 10s.), by Mr. Walter McAdan; "The Return of the Prodigal" (£250), by Mr. Charles E. Butler; and "Rag-time: Rio

Mendicante, Venice" (£250), by Mr. David Murray.

Four works were bought by the Chantrey Trustees from the exhibition of the Royal Academy. These were the elaborate painting by Mr. F. Cadogan Cowper, "Lucretia Borgia reigns in the Vatican in the absence of the Pope, Alexander the Sixth" (£1,500); Mr. Greiffenhagen's study of nude figures by moonlight, "Women by a Lake" (£420); Mr. C. L. Hartwell's marble figure "Dawn" (£1,100); and Mr. F. Derwent Wood's portrait bust of Mr. Henry James the novelist (£100).

At the National Gallery some of the rooms were closed for a considerable period owing to the attacks made by women on certain pictures, some of which were seriously injured. The damaged works included the famous "Venus and Cupid" by Velasquez, and paintings by Italian masters. A portrait of Carlyle by Millais was damaged at the National Portrait Gallery; and at the Royal Academy Mr. Sargent's portrait of Mr. Henry James, the late Sir Hubert von Herkomer's portrait of the Duke of Wellington, and Mr. Clausen's "Primavera" were all more or less severely injured by women. The Academy pictures were soon and skillfully repaired, and the exhibition remained open until the end of the season; but the fear of similar raids caused the temporary closing of the National Gallery of British Art, the Wallace Gallery, and the Dulwich Gallery. For the same reason certain restrictions were imposed for a time upon the free use of the galleries of the British Museum. At the Victoria and Albert Museum a step of great importance was taken in the abolition of the charge of sixpence that had been imposed on all visitors on three days a week. There is now free admission to the Museum at all times, and it is hoped that the example set at South Kensington will be followed at the National Gallery and all other public exhibitions. The London Museum, which had been removed from Kensington Palace in the autumn of 1913, was re-established in the spring at Stafford House (since renamed Lancaster House), where its admirable arrangement was the subject of general praise.

A memorial was erected in St. Paul's Cathedral to the late Sir William Orchardson, and another (designed by Sir George Frampton and provided by the Royal Academy) in Dronryp, Holland, to the late Sir Lawrence Alma-Tadema. Steps were taken to prepare a scheme for the consideration of the Prime Minister for the creation of a Ministry of Fine Arts; and an unofficial Parliamentary Fine Arts Committee, composed of members of both Houses, was formed for the examination and consideration of questions relating to the acquisition of works for, and the administration of, the national museums; and of kindred matters relating to the arts in general. Serious disputes among the members of the Royal Society of British Sculptors in connection with a scheme for presenting statuary to the Cardiff Town Hall led to the resignation of the President, Vice-President, and Council of the Society. The Burlington Fine Arts Club held an interesting exhibition in the summer of pictures of the

Venetian School, including works by Titian and his contemporaries; and a loan exhibition of Old Masters was held at the Grosvenor Gallery in the winter. In the spring the exhibition of the International Society at the Grosvenor Gallery included the superb portrait by Millais of Mrs. Heugh, painted more than forty years ago. It was lent by Mr. Edmund Davis, who announced his intention of presenting it to the Luxembourg Gallery in Paris. The International Society's exhibition was followed at the Grosvenor by another composed of the work of Mr. John Lavery; and exhibitions of interest held during the year included those of Sir Alfred East, M. Steinlen, Mr. H. H. La Thangue, and Mr. Campbell Taylor at the Leicester Galleries; of Sir William Richmond at the Fine Art Society's; of Mr. Tom Mostyn and Mr. Weiss at the Grafton Galleries; and of Mr. Muirhead Bone at Messrs. Colnaghi & Obach's.

In the auction-room the Grenfell sale provided some sensations, but otherwise the season was a comparatively quiet one with none of the phenomenal prices that distinguished the record of 1913. It is true that one picture, a small but famous Raphael from Panshanger, was sold to an American collector, Mr. Widener, for a price that was understood to be close to £100,000, but this sale was effected privately by Messrs. Duveen and had nothing to do with auction-room records. At Christie's the largest sum realised for a picture

was 13,000 guineas for Titian's "Man with a Red Cap." The picture was included in the collection sold by Mr. Grenfell, who, it was stated, had paid £30,000 for his Titian not many years before. A landscape by Gainsborough from the Grenfell collection fetched 7,000 guineas, and a Lawrence 5,600 guineas. Portraits by British artists from other collections included a Romney, "Miss Constable," 7,200 guineas; a "Lady in White" by Gainsborough, 7,000 guineas; and a Raeburn, "Lady Ramsay," 4,600 guineas. No fine example of Sir Joshua Reynolds came under the hammer, nor was Hoppner represented in the sale-room by an important work. In June the large sum of 2,900 guineas was paid for "Crossing the Brook," by Henry Thomson, a Royal Academician of a century ago, whose name was unfamiliar to many frequenters of Christie's. At the end of July some stir was caused by the sale of a picture by Peter de Hooch at Messrs. Robinson & Fisher's. It fetched 8,200 guineas, which is a record for this Dutch master's work in an English auction-room. Another record was made at the sale of the Northwick collection of prints, when 1,750 guineas was paid for a mezzotint by Valentine Green of Sir Joshua's "Lady Betty Delmé." Great prices were given for some of the pieces offered in the Ashburnham collection of silver which had lain for many years disregarded in the vaults of a bank in London. For a silver-gilt toilet service of the early eighteenth century, £6,100 was bid.

MUSIC.

A year of extraordinary operatic activities was reudered noteworthy almost at the beginning by the first stage production in this country of Wagner's "Parsifal," of which the copyright had expired on Dec. 31st, 1913, so enabling the work to be performed in any part of the world. Previously, save for a few "unauthorised" performances in America, and one or two in Amsterdam, Cosima Wagner had contrived to preserve for the Bayreuth Festspielhaus a monopoly of her husband's "sacred festival play"—his last music-drama. The lapse of the copyright gave rise to performances in rapid succession all over the continent, and the Covent Garden production, which occurred on Feb. 2nd, followed quickly upon the heels of that at the Paris Opera. Immense interest was manifested in the venture, and its success on the artistic side—as to which Wagner-lovers who thought that only Bayreuth could do justice to the work had been sceptical—was complete. Artur Bodanzky, from Mannheim, conducted the initial representation, and the fine cast included Heinrich Hensel (Parsifal), Paul Bender (Amfortas), Paul Knüpfer (Gurnemanz), August Kiess (Klingsor), and Eva von der Osten (Kundry). The singing of the artist last named was on an extraordinarily high plane. At subsequent hearings of "Parsifal" the title-role was taken by Johannes Sembach and Carl Burrian, among other artists, while the representatives of Kundry included Melanie Kurt and Cécilie Rüsche-Endorf. All told, some twelve performances were given of the work, each to a crowded audience. In the course of the same season, which was of five weeks' duration, "Tristan und Isolde," "Die Meistersinger," and "Die Walküre" were also staged, while, in addition, a work wholly unfamiliar in this country, Méhul's Biblical

opera, "Joseph," was mounted, but failed to prove attractive. A fine impression was made at many of the Wagner performances by Albert Coates, a young English conductor attached to the St. Petersburg Opera.

For opera-lovers the season proper was one of unexampled attractiveness by reason of the fact that for two months Covent Garden and Drury Lane Theatre were engaged simultaneously in operatic enterprise. At the former the "grand" season opened on April 20th and lasted till July 28th. The scheme was of a comprehensive kind, drawing as it did upon the German, French, and Italian repertoires. The former element was provided by two complete series of Wagner performances, comprising the "Ring," "Parsifal," and "Die Meistersinger," in addition to two representations of "Lohengrin." "Parsifal" exercised an appeal hardly less potent than on the production of that work earlier in the year, and was given five times. As in the season of 1913, the Nibelungen dramas were conducted by Arthur Nikisch, whose readings of the scores were again superlatively fine. Among the Wagnerian singers an artist new to London was Madame Matzenauer, a contralto of rare gifts, histrionic as well as vocal, whose dramatic embodiment of Kundry and Ortrud ("Lohengrin") revealed dramatic qualities of a compelling order. Maude Fay's beautiful singing as Elsa in the latter opera was another noteworthy feature, while, as in previous seasons, Peter Cornelius and Gertrud Kappel were among the artists who distinguished themselves in the "Ring."

Two new operas were staged during the season. The first was "L'Amore dei tre Re," by a young Italian composer, Montemezzi. This novelty, which came with high credentials

from New York, where it had achieved remarkable success a few months earlier, hardly proved epoch-making, although the music was worthy of serious and respectful consideration as being evidently the work of a sincere composer of lofty aims and impeccable refinement. Its freedom from commonplace utterance lent the score a certain distinction, but the unrelieved gloom of the story militated against the opera's chances of a popular success. The other novelty hailed also from Italy, being the work of Riccardo Zandonai (the composer of "Conchita," produced in a previous season). For his "book" he had turned in this instance to D'Annunzio's well-known tragedy, "Francesca da Rimini." The opera, with Martinelli and Louise Edvina in the two leading rôles, proved a stronger work in some respects than the novelty presented earlier in the season, and, like it, showed that modern musical influences have laid hold of the younger school of Italian composers. Zandonai's score was wholly free from anything blatant or puerile, reticence and poetic feeling being its predominant characteristics, but it proved to be somewhat lacking in authentic inspiration.

Boito's "Mefistofele," with an entirely new setting designed by Bakst, was revived after a long interval; and a particularly welcome revival was that of Verdi's "Falstaff," which had not been heard at Covent Garden for some two decades. Among the season's familiar "stars" were Melba, Destinn, and Caruso, who was in full possession of his wonderful powers and drew crowded houses; while in the ranks of the newcomers a notably good impression was made by Claudia Muzio, whose acting in "La Tosca" was singularly striking. A gala performance on May 11th, in honour of the visit of the King and Queen of Denmark, was a brilliant function.

The operas staged, and the number of representations given of each, were as follows: "Aida" (8), "Un Ballo in Maschera" (5), "La Bohème" (6), "Die Meistersinger" (2), "Don Giovanni" (3), "Falstaff" (2), "Francesca da Rimini" (3), "L'Amore dei tre Re" (3), "Lo-hengrin" (3), "Louise" (5), "Butterfly" (6), "Manon Lescaut" (4), "Mefistofele" (3), "Nozze di Figaro" (2), "Otello" (4), "Parsifal" (5), "Pelléas and Mélisande" (2), "Rigoletto" (2), "Samson et Dalila" (4), "La Tosca" (5), "Rheingold" (2), "Walküre" (2), "Siegfried" (2), "Götterdämmerung" (2).

The Drury Lane season, carried out, like that of the previous summer, by Sir Joseph Beecham, was of unique interest and variety, and its success equalled its deserts. Beginning on May 20th, the enterprise continued until July 25th, and to nearly all the performances the public flocked in large numbers, the house being frequently sold out at very high prices. The nights of Russian opera upon which the famous Chaliapine appeared proved the foremost attraction. The greater part of the season was devoted to Russian opera and ballet. But there were also memorable performances of German opera, the works chosen on this side of the repertory being Strauss's "Der Rosenkavalier," with a cast, on the opening night, including Margarete Siemens, Charlotte Uhr, Claire Dux, Paul Knüfer, and Hans Bechstein—Thomas Beecham conducting—and Mozart's "Die Zauberflöte," which had not been heard in London within the memory of the younger generation. In this masterpiece Claire Dux's

singing in the part of Pamina was remarkably beautiful.

Moussorgsky's "Boris Godounow" and "Khovantchina," and Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Ivan le Terrible," in all of which Chaliapine again covered himself with glory, were found, as in the previous season, to be of potent attractiveness. Several novelties, however, were added to the list of Russian operas, including Borodin's "Prince Igor" (a wonderfully picturesque production), Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Nuit de Mai" and "Le Coq d'Or" (an extraordinarily original work which was given in the novel form of an "opera-ballet," with a most striking *mise en scène*), and Stravinsky's "Le Rossignol," a novelty as fantastic in its setting as it was bizarre in its music, the young Russian composer therein exhibiting a defiance of musical conventions as daring almost as those that baffled the public a year before in his "Le Sacre du Printemps." In their several ways all these works, which were seen for the first time in England, proved uncommonly interesting. Once again the Russian Ballet constituted an all-important feature of the Drury Lane season, and of chief interest among the novelties they presented was Strauss's "La Légende de Joseph," which had only been produced a few days earlier in Paris. A novel version of the Bible story, framed in a fanciful Renaissance setting, it was wondrously sumptuous as a production, but did little or nothing to enhance its composer's reputation. Strauss himself conducted the first performance, receiving a great ovation. Other new works staged by the Russian Ballet (of which Karsavina and Michel Fokine were the chief "stars") were Maurice Ravel's "Daphnis et Chloé," a charming production, and Steinberg's "Midas."

Before the season closed Sir Joseph Beecham produced a music-drama by Josef Holbrooke (composed to a libretto by Lord Howard de Walden), entitled "Dylan," a sequel to "Children of Don," the Celtic opera by the same author and composer which saw the light during Oscar Hammerstein's régime at the London Opera House. "Dylan," which was sung in English, possessed greater musical interest and value than its predecessor, but the undramatic character of the "book" proved a powerful factor against its achieving any lasting success.

The Concert Season. Although less memorable than events in the domain of opera, the concerts of the year were hardly less numerous than those of previous seasons—at any rate up to the outbreak of the war—and London was visited, as usual, by the leading vocalists and instrumentalists of the day, whose recitals made collectively a very formidable list. Orchestral music played an important part in the musical life of the metropolis, and there was no falling-off in the quality of the performances for which London's permanent organisations were responsible. The programmes drawn up for the 102nd season of the Royal Philharmonic Society contained much that was interesting, and were noteworthy for the number of works by British composers brought forward. First performances were accorded to Stanford's Fourth Irish Rhapsody, and to two picturesque and characteristic tone-poems by Delius. A "Dance Poem" by Frank Bridge was so ultra-modern in its cacophony as to excite some signs of dis-

approbation. Another novelty was Strauss's "Festliches Präludium," a *pièce d'occasion* which proved chiefly interesting for the immense orchestra required for its performance. Mengelberg conducted most of the concerts of the series, and the soloists engaged for it were Muriel Foster (who, after the final concert, on March 31st, was awarded the Society's gold medal), and the following pianists: Joseph Lhevinne, Sapellnikoff, Leonard Borwick, Alfred Cortot, and Frederic Lamond.

The 18th season of Symphony Concerts given by the Queen's Hall Orchestra (from Oct. 18th, 1913, to April 25th, 1914) was marked by the production of several interesting novelties. The concert on Jan. 17th—the first in the new year—provided something of a sensation in the appearance of that much-discussed composer, Arnold Schönberg, who came over from Germany to conduct his "Five Orchestral Pieces," which had been soundly hissed on the occasion of their performance under Sir Henry Wood at a Promenade concert in 1912. The composer himself received a very cordial welcome, though it was doubtful whether the audience really grasped the meaning of music so strange and outlandish. At the next concert of the series Henry Wood produced Gustav Mahler's so-called symphony, "Das Lied von der Erde," an interesting work fashioned upon unaccustomed lines; while a subsequent novelty was Stravinsky's brilliant little orchestral fantasia, "Fireworks." On March 14th the distinguished Russian composer and pianist, Scriabine, appeared as the soloist in his own "Prometheus," as well as an early pianoforte concerto from his pen. The Sheffield Musical Union took part in a performance of Beethoven's "Choral" Symphony, and other works, on March 25th. Among the soloists who appeared during the season were Carrie Tubb, Phyllis Lett, Gervase Elwes, Ernst von Dohnányi, Guiomar Novaes, Adela Verne, Elly Ney, Alfred Cortot, F. Lamond, Mischa Elman, and Pablo Casals. Unlike those directed by Henry Wood, the series of Symphony Concerts—the 10th—carried out at Queen's Hall by that fine organisation, the London Symphony Orchestra, was devoted wholly to familiar works, those of the classical masters predominating. This policy was justified by the presence of very large audiences. The season lasted from Oct. 27th, 1913, to June 22nd, 1914. Five of the concerts were conducted by Fritz Steinbach, two by Mengelberg, three by Arthur Nikisch, and one each by Wassili Safonoff and E. F. Arbos. At one of the concerts Paderewski played his Concerto in A minor, the other soloists who appeared during the series including Agnes Nicholls, Mark Hambourg, and the following violinists: Isolde Menges, Paul Kochanski, and Bronislaw Huberman. Another similar series of concerts in Queen's Hall was that given by the excellent New Symphony Orchestra, under Landon Ronald. An important novelty brought to a hearing was Elgar's symphonic poem "Falstaff," which had been produced first at the Leeds Festival. Familiar programmes were framed for the remainder of the series, at which appeared in turn as soloists, Elena Gerhardt, Kirkby Lunn, Mark Hambourg, Isolde Menges, and Daniel Melsa.

Other events that should not pass unrecorded were the Beethoven Festival held at

Queen's Hall in April under the conductorship of Henri Verbrugghen; the concerts of Slavonic music given there in June under Emil Mlynarski; those organised in the interests of British music by T. E. Ellis, at one of which was produced Vaughan Williams's "London Symphony"; and the concert of the Queen's Hall Orchestra conducted on June 26th by Richard Strauss. Something of a "sensation" was created by a seven-year-old Italian boy, Willy Ferrero, who conducted the New Symphony Orchestra at some concerts in the Albert Hall.

Choral Concerts.—Under the direction once again of Frederick Bridge the Royal Choral Society amply sustained its reputation in the course of its 43rd season at the Albert Hall. In accordance with almost invariable custom, the Society appealed to its supporters mainly with works in the established repertory. The only novelty of the season was Saint-Saëns's oratorio, "The Promised Land," which first came to a hearing at the Gloucester Festival in September 1913, the other works performed being "Messiah," "Elijah," "The Dream of Gerontius," Gounod's "Redemption," and Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha" and "A Tale of Old Japan." A spirit of enterprise continued to be displayed by the London Choral Society under their enthusiastic conductor, Arthur Fagge. In addition to Beethoven's "Missa Solennis" and a revival of that master's "Mount of Olives," this organisation gave, in the course of its 11th season at the Queen's Hall, several works by British composers, among the novelties being a melodious cantata, "The Eve of St. Agnes," by the veteran John Francis Barnett, a symphonic poem, "King Arthur," by Charlton Speer, and Balfour Gardiner's cantata, "April." A concert performance was also given (on April 1st) of "Parsifal." Among other choral concerts should be noted those of the Edward Mason and Smallwood Metcalfe Choirs, the Bach Choir, the Oriana Madrigal Society, and the Handel Society, while a striking impression was made by the singing of the Swedish National Choir and the Orfeo Catala (from Barcelona), which both paid brief visits to London.

The annual series of Promenade Concerts by the Queen's Hall Orchestra opened on August 15th, and was carried on until Oct. 24th. The season was again under the management of Robert Newman, the conductor being Henry Wood.

Among vocalists the list of the season's concert- and recital-givers included Vernon d'Arnalle, Nathalie Aktzéry, Clara Butt, Theodore Byard, Bertram Binyon, Ilona Durigo (a newcomer who created an exceptional impression as a lieder singer), Murray Davey, Donald, Felia Dorio, Elena Gerhardt, Plunket Greene, Alma Gluck, Yvette Guilbert, George Henschel (whose farewell as a singer occurred at Bechstein Hall on April 29th), Frieda Hempel, Carmen Hill, Eva Katharine Lissmann, T. Lierhammer, Brabazon Lowther, Lula Myszygmeiner, Blanche Marchesi, Florence Macbeth, Alice Mandeville, Campbell McInnes, Agnes Nicholls, Helga Petri, Kennerley Rumford, Tetrizzini, and Jean Waterston.

In the ranks of pianists who came forward were Leonard Borwick, Vera Brock, York Bowen, Lonie Basche, Cernikoff, Dohnányi, Max Darewski, Fanny Davies, Leon Eustration, Louis Edger, Hans Ebbl, Herbert Fryer,

Polyxena Fletcher, Rudolph Ganz, Percy Grainger, Aurelio Giorni, Howard Jones, Tora Hwass, Myra Hess, F. S. Kelly, Tina Lerner, Joseph Lhevinne, Frederic Lamond, Robert Lortat, Rosamond Ley, Marguerite Melville, Benno Moiseiwitsch, Dorothy Moggridge, Susanne Morvay, Henriette Michelson, Marie Novello, Leo Ornstein (a young Russian whose extraordinary performances as an exponent of "Futurist" music excited more ridicule than admiration), Egon Petri, Max Pauer, John Powell, Pachmann, Arthur Rubinstein, Sidney Rosenbloom, Scriabine, Cyril Scott, Irene Scharrer, and the clever boy Solomon.

Violin recitals were given by, among others, Sascha Culbertson, Henri Etlin, Frederic Fradkin, Frank Gittelson, Bronislava Huberman, May Harrison, Kreisler, Lena Kontorowitsch, Kubelik, Paul Kochanski, Daisy Kennedy, Anton Maaskoff, Daniel Melsa, Isolde Menges, Amy Emerson Neill (one of the most successful of the season's débutantes), Albert Spalding, Jacques Thibaud, and Zimbalist. Violoncellists who gave recitals included Livio Boni, Luis Figueras, Beatrice Harrison, Boris Hambourg, Joseph Hollman, Enrico Mainardi, Engelbert Röntgen, Felix Salmond, and Arnold Trowell. In the domain of chamber

music there were numerous events. Among concert-givers in this branch of music were the "Brussels Quartet, the Classical Concert Society, T. F. Dunhill, Geloso Quartet, J. Holbrooke, London Trio, London String Quartet, De Lutece Trio, Rosé Quartet and Wessely Quartet.

In consequence of the war, nearly all the concerts and recitals arranged for the autumn were cancelled.

Provincial Festivals.

A two-days' musical festival was held at Torquay in April, the conductors being Thomas Beecham and Basil Hindenburg. An early symphony by Stravinsky, and new orchestral compositions of an unambitious character by Percy Pitt and G. H. Clutsam, were among the works performed. Owing to the war, the Three Choirs Festival, which should have taken place in September at Worcester, the Norwich and Cardiff Festivals, both due in October, and the Sheffield Festival, announced for November, were all cancelled. Arrangements were made, however, to carry through the scheme of the Brighton Musical Festival in November.

THE DRAMA.

The theatrical season of 1914 proved singularly unproductive as regards plays that drew the public in sufficient strength to enable them to hold the stage for any long period. Managers, indeed, seemed to experience greater difficulty even than usual in securing works that appealed to the popular taste. In this connection the fact was significant that by the time the autumn season began the only play that had survived of those which were to be seen early in the year was Arnold Bennett's "The Great Adventure"—a success dating not from 1914, but from March of the previous year. On Sept. 5th this highly entertaining and wonderfully successful comedy celebrated its 600th performance at the Kingsway, and appeared likely to enjoy a further continuance of public favour.

For some reason or other nearly all our leading dramatists remained silent. Nothing fresh came from the pen of Pinero, or Barrie, or Henry Arthur Jones. On the other hand, Bernard Shaw furnished forth a novelty in his "Pygmalion," produced with no little success by Herbert Tree at His Majesty's Theatre, though it was pretty generally conceded that only in parts was the author's characteristic Shavian humour revealed at its best in this comedy. Another successful run compared with the average was that enjoyed by Somerset Maugham's "The Land of Promise," at the Duke of York's; and its prosperity was justified in virtue of an interesting story and some admirable acting, notably by Irene Vanbrugh and Godfrey Tearle. Other marked successes were Knoblauch's "My Lady's Dress"—which would be best described, perhaps, as several plays within a play—at the Royalty, and "Potash and Perlmutter," a diverting American importation which commanded prolonged support at the Queen's, thanks mainly to the clever character-acting in the title-parts of Robert Leonard and Augustus Yorke. As pointing to the dearth of promising new plays, it may be noted that the theatrical year was marked by several revivals, among the most prominent being those

of "The Darling of the Gods," "An Ideal Husband," "The Tyranny of Tears," "The Little Minister," "The Silver King," "His House in Order," and "Drake." The last-named, which Tree revived (with himself as the protagonist), shortly after the outbreak of the war, was particularly well-timed, and served to attract crowded houses during a period when most of the theatres suffered badly from the public's preoccupation with the great European drama.

Dramas and Comedies.

Following is a list of the plays produced or revived at the leading theatres:

Aldwych.

Jan. 31. "The Queen's Champion" (Graham Hill and Hubert Eriscen). Una Venning, Joy Chatwyn, James Carew, Cyril Griffiths, Jack Heddon, Sid. Kearns.

April 11. "The Lights o' London" (George R. Sims). (Revival.) Jessie Winter, Janet Alexander, Amy Fanchette, Richard Norton, Landerdale Maitland, Frank Tennant, James Prior, Maitland Marler.

June 27. "A Heritage of Hate" (adapted by Arthur Shirley from Charles Garvice's novel). Molly Malim, Dulce Musgrave, Maud Linden, Sam Livesey, Frank Tennant, Billie Owen.

Apollo.

March 28. "Things we'd Like to Know" (Monckton Hoffer). Dorothy Minto, Helen Haye, Charles Hawtrey, Lyston Lyle, Henry Wenman, Louis Goodrich, A. Vane-Tempest.

May 27. "The Little Lamb" (adapted from the German of Franz Arnold and Ernst Bach by Arthur Wimperis and Hartley Carrick). Laura Cowie, Helen Haye, Arthur Whitby, Leon M. Lion, E. Rudge-Harding, Robert Horton, Nigel Playfair.

June 11. "When Knights were Bold" (Charles Marlowe). (Revival.) Isla Glynn, Muriel Kidner, James Welch, C. F. Lloyd, George Desmond.

Sept. 12. "Seven Keys to Baldpate" (G. M. Cohan). Doris Lytton, Mona Harrison, Charles Hawtrey, Henry Wenman, D. Mayor-Cooke, George Tully.

Comedy.

Feb. 5. "The Tyranny of Tears" (C. Haddon Chambers). (Revival.) Ethel Irving, Evelyn D'Alroy, Robert Lorraine, Fred Kerr, Alfred Bishop.

May 23. "Plaster Saints" (Israel Zangwill). Grace Lane, Gwendoline Hay, Gillian Scaife, Edward Sass, Clifton Alderson, Harold Chopin.

Oct. 10. "Peg o' My Heart" (J. Hartley Manners). Laurette Taylor, Violet Kemble-Cooper, Helen Fellers, A. E. Matthews, Percy Ames, J. H. Barnes, Eille Norwood.

Criterion.

Feb. 23. "A Pair of Silk Stockings" (Cyril Harcourt). Enid Bell, Lottie Venne, Ellen O'Malley, Marie Hemingway, Allan Aynesworth, Sam Sothorn, Ernest Mainwaring.

May 12. "The Blue Mouse" (adapted from the German of Alexander Engel and Julian Horst by Roy Horniman). Madge Lessing, Sybil de Bray, Eric Lewis, Percy Hutchinson, F. G. Thurstans, Owen Roughwood.

June 16. "A Scrap of Paper" (adapted by Frederick Fenn from Victorien Sardou). Nancy Price, Margaret Halstan, Lyn Harding, Eille Norwood, H. O. Nicholson.

Oct. 1. "Sir Richard's Biography" (Wilfred T. Coleby). Mary Moore, Marie Hemingway, Eric Lewis, Algernon West, Edward Rigby, Sam Sothorn.

Drury Lane.

March 19. "Sealed Orders" (Cecil Raleigh and Henry Hamilton). (Revival.) Madge Fabian, Marjorie Chard, Fanny Brough, C. M. Hallard, Arthur Allan, Julian Royce, A. Robertson, Lathorne Burton, Kenneth Douglas.

Duke of York's.

Feb. 26. "The Land of Promise" (W. S. Maugham.) Irene Vanbrugh, Marion Ashworth, Godfrey Tearle, C. V. France, Basil Foster, Athol Stewart.

Sept. 3. "The Little Minister" (J. M. Barrie). (Revival.) Marie Löhr, Sara Allgood, Donald Calthrop, Dawson Milward, Henry Vibart, M. R. Morand, Norman MacOwan.

Garriok.

Sept. 4. "Bluff King Hal" (Louis N. Parker). Violet Vanbrugh, Kathleen Jones, Mina Leonesi, Arthur Bouchier, Baliol Holloway, Herbert Bunston, Cecil Humphreys.

Oct. 14. "The Double Mystery" (adapted by José G. Levy). Violet Vanbrugh, Arthur Bouchier, A. E. George, Herbert Bunston, Thomas Sidney, Baliol Holloway.

Globe.

March 10. "Kismet" (Edward Knoblauch). (Revival.) Lily Brayton, Suzanne Sheldon, Oscar Asche, Caleb Porter, Frederic Worlock, Herbert Grimwood.

Sept. 30. "Mameena" (dramatised from Rider Haggard's "Child of Storm" by Oscar Asche). Lily Brayton, Dora Barton, Oscar Asche, Harcourt Beattie, Hubert Carter, Herbert Grimwood, Fred Lewis.

Haymarket.

May 21. "The Great Gamble" (Jerome K. Jerome). Sarah Brooke, Ruth Mackay, Hilda Bayley, J. V. Bryant, Edmund Maurice, Michael Sherbrooke, Leon Quartermaine.

June 17. "Driven" (E. Temple Thurston). Alexandra Carlisle, Ruth Mackay, C. Aubrey Smith, Owen Nares, E. Lyall Swete, Cyril Harcourt.

Sept. 8. "The Impossible Woman" (founded by C. Haddon Chambers on Anne Douglas Sedgwick's novel, "Tante"). Lillah McCarthy, Hilda Bayley, May Whitty, Godfrey Tearle, E. Henry Edwards, Malcolm Cherry.

His Majesty's.

Jan. 17. "The Darling of the Gods" (David Belasco and John Luther Long). (Revival.) Marie Löhr, Lucy Wilson, Herbert Tree, George Relph, Henry Vibart, A. E. George.

April 11. "Pygmalion" (Bernard Shaw). Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Geraldine Olliffe, Herbert Tree, Philip Merivale, Algernon Greig, Edmund Gurney.

Aug. 19. "Drake" (Louis N. Parker). (Revival.) Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Amy Brandon Thomas, Herbert Tree, Philip Merivale, Charles Quartermaine, Arthur Whitby.

Little Theatre.

April 24. "Account Rendered" (Robert Elson). Ruth Mackay, Jean Cadell, James Carew, Ronald Squire, Thomas Weguelin, Fred Lewis.

Sept. 14. "Forget-me-not" (Herman Merivale and F. C. Grove). (Revival.) Miriam Lewes, Cicely Stuckey, Ben Webster, Dennis Neilson-Terry, E. H. Kelly, E. A. Douglas.

Lyric.

Oct. 29. "The New Shylock" (Herman Schefauer). Edyrb Olive, Madge Titheradge, Louis Calvert, Ivan Berlyn, Lionel Atwill, Lyston Lyle.

New.

May 13. "Grumpy" (Horace Hodges and T. Wigney Percyval). Margery Maude, Maud Andrew, Cyril Maude, Edward Combemere, Montagu Love, Lennox Pawle, Arthur Curtis.

Playhouse.

Feb. 12. "Thank Your Ladyship" (Norreys Connell). Marie Tempest, Kate Serjeantson, W. Graham Browne, Ben Webster, O. B. Clarence, Kenyon Musgrave.

Feb. 24. "The Marriage of Kitty" (adaptation by Cosmo Lennox). (Revival.) Marie Tempest, Hilda Moore, Graham Browne, Ben Webster, O. B. Clarence.

May 6. "The Wymartens" (Richard Henry Powell). Marie Tempest, Agnes Thomas, Lilian Cavanagh, W. Graham Browne, Franklyn Dyall, O. B. Clarence.

June 3. "The Duke of Killicrankie" (Robert Marshall). (Revival.) Marie Tempest, Marie Illington, W. Graham Browne, Weedon Grossmith.

Sept. 23. "Young Wisdom" (Rachel Crothers). Margery Maude, Madge Titheradge, Fred Kerr, Evan Thomas, John Deverell, Cowley Wright.

Prince of Wales's.

Feb. 3. "Broadway Jones" (George M. Cohan). Ellaline Terriss, Elizabeth Waldon, Seymour Hicks, Thomas Meighan, William Lugg.

June 11. "An Indian Summer" (Jittie Horlick). Edyth Goodall, Ellen O'Malley, Dorothy Minto, Allan Aynesworth, Donald Calthrop, Sam Sothern.

Queen's.

Feb. 7. "The Melting Pot" (Israel Zangwill). Phyllis Relph, Inez Bensusan, Gillian Scaife, Walker Whiteside, Clifton Alderson, Edward Sass.

April 14. "Potash and Perlmutter" (Montague Glass). Madeline Seymour, Matilda Cottrelly, Robert Leonard, Augustus Yorke, Charles Dickson, Ezra Matthews.

Royalty.

Feb. 28. "Peggy and Her Husband" (Joseph Keating). Gladys Cooper, Eileen Clafford, Violet Eardley, Dennis Eadie, Hubert Harben, Thomas Weguelin.

April 21. "My Lady's Dress" (Edward Knoblauch). Gladys Cooper, Lynne Fontanne, Beryl Mercer, Dennis Eadie, Edmund Goulding, Campbell Gullan, Edmund Maurice.

Oct. 31. "Milestones" (Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblauch). (Revival.) Mary Jerrold, Esmé Hubbard, Lynne Fontanne, Ety Marsh, Dennis Eadie, Hubert Harben, Stanley Logan.

St. James's.

Jan. 1. "The Attack" (adapted by George Egerton from Henry Bernstein's "L'Assaut"). Martha Hedman, Gladys Storey, George Alexander, Holman Clark, E. Vivian Reynolds.

March 5. "The Two Virtues" (Alfred Sutro). Martha Hedman, Athene Seyler, Henrietta Watson, Herbert Waring, George Alexander.

May 14. "An Ideal Husband" (Oscar Wilde). (Revival.) Phyllis Neilson-Terry, Hilda Moore, Henrietta Watson, George Alexander, Alfred Bishop, Arthur Wontner.

Sept. 19. "Those who Sit in Judgment" (Michael Orme). Henrietta Watson, Helen Ferrers, George Alexander, Nigel Playfair, Reginald Owen, Frederick Volpé.

Oct. 15. "His House in Order" (A. W. Pinero). (Revival.) Irene Vanbrugh, Henrietta Watson, George Alexander, Herbert Waring, E. Lyall Swete, C. M. Lowne, Dawson Milward.

Savoy.

Feb. 6. "A Midsummer Night's Dream." Lillah McCarthy, Laura Cowie, Christine Silver, Dennis Neilson-Terry, E. Ion Swinley, Guy Rathbone, Nigel Playfair, Arthur Whitby, Donald Calthrop.

May 16. "Break the Walls Down" (Mrs. Alexander Gross). Madge McIntosh, Irene McLeod, Charles Rock, Clive Currie, Norman McKeown, James Harcourt.

July 9. "The Sin of David" (Stephen Phillips). Miriam Lewes, Marie Linden, H. B. Irving, Henry Vibart, A. B. Imeson.

Strand.

Sept. 5. "The Silver King" (Henry Arthur Jones and Henry Herman). (Revival.) Edyth Goodall, Mrs. Leslie Faber, H. B.

Irving, Julian Royce, Ambrose Manning, Arthur Williams.

Oct. 21. "The Glad Eye" (adaptation by José G. Levy). (Revival.) Dorothy Minto, Auriol Lee, Ronald Squires, H. Marsh Allen, E. Dagnall, Fred Eastman.

Vaudeville.

Jan. 13. "Mary-Girl" (Ilope Merrick). May Blainey, Mary Brough, Dorothy Fane, Norman McKinnel, O. B. Clarence, Charles Kenyon.

Feb. 17. "Helen with the High Hand" (adapted from Arnold Bennett's novel by Richard Pryce). Nancy Price, Rosina Filippi, Mièle Maund, Norman McKinnel, Norman Trevor, Henry Hargreaves.

May 5. "The Dangerous Age" (H. V. Esmond). Eva Moore, Estelle Despa, H. V. Esmond, Roy Royston, Leslie J. Banks.

July 6. "Eliza Comes to Stay" (H. V. Esmond). (Revival.) Eva Moore, Sybil Westmacott, H. V. Esmond, Eric Lewis, Fred Grove.

Aug. 26. "My Aunt" (adapted from Paul Gavault's "Ma Tante d'Honfleur" by Sydney Blow and Douglas Hoare). Lottie Venne, Yvonne Garrique, A. W. Baskcomb, Pope Stamper, Ernest Hendrie, Frank Denton.

Oct. 13. "The Cost" (E. Temple Thurston). Mary Rorke, Barbara Everest, Frederick Ross, Owen Nares, Athol Stewart.

Wyndham's.

April 23. "The Clever Ones" (Alfred Sutro). Marie Löhr, Nina Sevensing, Florence Haydon, Gerald du Maurier, Edmund Gwenn, Holman Clark, A. E. Benedict.

July 14. "From 9 to 11" (Walter Hackett). Lettice Fairfax, Edyth Goodall, Allan Aynesworth, Sam Sothern, Fewlass Llewellyn, Robert Ayrton.

Sept. 1. "Outcast" (Hubert Henry Davies). Ethel Levey, Grace Lane, Gerald du Maurier, Arthur Wontner, Geoffrey Kerr.

Musical Plays.

In the regions of musical plays the season's failures were considerably in excess of its successes. The public refused to be drawn by most of the new productions, and managers, for their part, made no particularly strong bid for support. The longest "stayer" in this domain of theatrical enterprise was "The Marriage Market," at Daly's, the successful run of which, begun in May 1913, was continued down to the end of June 1914. A very brief career was experienced at the Gaiety by "After the Girl," and a subsequent American importation at this theatre, "Adèle," proved even less fortunate. At the Shaftesbury, the run, at first prosperous, of "The Cinema Star" was cut short in September by the general depression of theatrical business due to the war. The autumn was to have brought with it new productions at two of Mr. George Edwardes's houses—Daly's and the Adelphi. But, as the composers of both the promised works were of Austrian or Hungarian nationality, it was deemed advisable, in view of the popular resentment against Germany's Allies, to cancel these productions. At Daly's, accordingly, the management fell back upon a revival of the English musical play, "A Country Girl," which had enjoyed prolonged success upon its original production on the same stage in 1902. The

following musical pieces were mounted since January 1st:—

Adelphi.

June 8. "The Belle of Bond Street" (American version of "The Girl from Kay's"). Ina Claire, Mabel Sealby, Sam Bernard, Martin Brown, Percy Ames, Sammy Lee.

Daly's.

Oct. 28. "A Country Girl" (James T. Tanner and Lionel Monckton). (Revival.) Gertie Millar, Winifred Barnes, Mabel Sealby, Robert Michaelis, Tom Wallis, Leedham Bantock, W. H. Berry.

Gaiety.

Feb. 7. "After the Girl" (written and composed by Paul Rubens). Isobel Elsom, Mabel Sealby, Lew Hearn, Frederick Volpé, William Stephens, Clifton Crawford.
May 30. "Adele" (book by Paul Hervé; music by Jean Briquet; English version by Adolf Philipp and Edward A. Paulton). Carolyn Thomson, Georgia Caine, Hal Forde, Crauford Kent, William Danforth, Dallas Welford.

Lyceum.

June 24. "The Belle of New York." (Revival.) Dorothea Clarke, Julia James, M. R. Morand, Herbert St. John, Laurence Caird, Johnny Schofield, jun.

Lyric.

April 16. "Mam'selle Tralala" (adapted from the German by Arthur Wimperis and Hartley Carrick; music by Jean Gilbert). Yvonne Arnaud, Amy Augarde, Gwladys Gaynor, James Blakeley, F. Pope-Stamper, Morant Weber, Charles Trevor, Ernest Hendrie.

Sept. 5. "The Chocolate Soldier." (Revival.) Margaret Ismay, Amy Augarde, Derek Oldham, Roland Cunningham, Tom A. Shale.

New.

Feb. 21. "The Joy-Ride Lady" (adapted from "Das Autoliebchen" by Arthur Anderson and Hartley Carrick; music by Jean Gilbert). Thelma Raye, Sybil Arundale, Julia

James, Bertram Wallis, Lawrence Grossmith, Rutland Barrington.

Prince of Wales's.

Oct. 27. "Miss Hook of Holland" (Paul Rubens and Austen Hurgon). (Revival.) Phyllis Dare, Gracie Leigh, Alfred Wellesley, J. C. Dalglish, F. Pope-Stamper, Dan Rolyat.

Shaftesbury.

June 4. "The Cinema Star" (adapted from Geo. Okonkowski and Julius Freund's "Die Kino-Königin" by Jack Hulbert; music by Jean Gilbert). Dorothy Ward, Cicely Courtneidge, Lauri de Frece, Harry Welchman, Jack Hulbert, Lionel Rignold.

Variety Theatres.

The vogue of the topical and spectacular revue continued at most of the variety theatres. Of these productions one of the most successful was "Not Likely" at the Alhambra, which was sumptuous and artistic in its *mise en scène*, and strong in the comedy element supplied by Robert Hale, George Grossmith, and Connie Ediss. In this production the music of a beautiful dance idyll was composed by the distinguished Frenchman, Claude Debussy. Another highly popular entertainment of a like character was "The Passing Show" at the Palace. The book and lyrics of this revue were furnished by Arthur Wimperis, and the music by Herman Finck, and the chief "star" of the cast was Elsie Janis, a gifted and versatile American artist who at once "made good." In June the Empire Theatre passed into the control of Alfred Butt, whose first production on its boards was a revue entitled "The Merry-Go-Round," of which the spectacular features were remarkably novel and lavish. "By Jingo, if we do!" produced in October, was of a topical character appropriate to the subject predominant in the public's mind. In January H. B. Irving made his first appearance on the variety stage at the Palace, where he was seen in "The Van Dyck," a one-act play adapted from the French and originally presented by Tree at His Majesty's Theatre. The famous Russian dancer, Nijinsky, also fulfilled an engagement early in the year at the Palace.

BOOKS PUBLISHED IN 1913.

(By the courtesy of *The Publishers' Circular*.)

The number of books recorded as having been published during 1913 is 12,379, an increase of 312 on the total for 1912. The rate of production during the year was fairly steady from month to month, with the exception of the comparatively empty months of August and December. October, as usual, held first place with the total of 1,696, although this figure fell short by 44 of the record total of last year, January has also come into the forefront as a busy month.

There are some differences in the distribution of the year's total over the various classes of literature. The following classes have *increased* this year as compared with 1912:—Religion, 91; Sociology, 216; Law, 15; Technology, 113; Medicine, etc., 38; Agriculture, etc., 61; Business, 32; Games, etc., 22; Fiction, 40; History, 32; and Travel and Geography, 144. The principal *decreases* are Science, 95; Domestic Arts, 54; and Juvenile, 137. It should also be noted that while the total number of

publications has increased by 312, the number of new editions has decreased by 32.

The totals for the last ten years show the striking development of British publishing:—

Year.	New books.	New editions.	Total.
1904 . .	6,456	1,878	8,334
1905 . .	6,817	1,435	8,252
1906 . .	6,935	1,618	8,603
1907 . .	7,701	2,213	9,914
1908 . .	7,512	2,309	9,821
1909 . .	8,446	2,279	10,725
1910 . .	8,468	2,336	10,804
1911 . .	8,530	2,384	10,914
1912 . .	9,197	2,370	12,067
1913 . .	9,541	2,838	12,379

In the following table (which is constructed on the lines of the classification scheme adopted by the International Congress of Librarians at Brussels in 1910) each book is counted as one, whether it is in one or more volumes. Serials that appear later as a collected volume

OUTPUT OF BOOKS—LAW OF COPYRIGHT.

are counted as an ordinary book on the appearance of that volume; so that, for example, the series of "Statutory Rules and Orders" issued by the Government, and amounting to

several hundred in the year, are merely counted as one item on the appearance of the annual collected volume. The same rule applies to volumes of magazines, etc.

Classified Analysis of Books published during the Year 1913.

Classes of Literature.	New Books.			New Editions.	Totals for 1913.	Totals for 1912.
	New Books.	Translations.	Pamphlets.			
Philosophy	211	24	8	37	280	332
Religion	671	26	16	176	889	798
Sociology	650	3	186	82	921	705
Law	196	2	59	62	319	304
Education	251	3	27	26	307	311
Philology	173	—	2	22	197	206
Science	569	6	79	78	732	827
Technology	493	7	93	106	699	586
Medicine, Public Health, etc. .	329	5	25	119	478	440
Agriculture, Gardening . . .	183	1	37	27	248	187
Domestic Arts	80	—	2	15	97	151
Business	178	—	32	20	230	198
Fine Arts	206	1	6	41	254	261
Music (Works about)	62	2	1	8	73	83
Games, Sports, etc.	154	—	4	16	174	152
Literature	324	14	7	103	448	505
Poetry and Drama	401	57	8	231	697	721
Fiction	1,226	57	1	1,220	2,504	2,464
Juvenile	452	3	1	212	668	805
History	445	14	11	53	523	491
Description and Travel . . .	573	5	45	98	721	649
Geography	66	—	—	6	72	
Biography	435	28	1	79	543	554
General Works (Encyclopædias, Magazines, etc.)	—	—	7	1	305	337
Totals	8,625	258	658			
		9,541		2,838	12,379	12,067
Totals for 1912		9,197		2,870	12,067	

THE LAW OF COPYRIGHT.

By the Copyright Act, 1911 (which came into force July 1st, 1912), twenty-one previous copyright enactments were repealed wholly or in part, thus consolidating and amending the whole law.

The principal changes were as follows: Common Law protection, as regards unpublished matter, was abrogated, and statutory protection substituted for it.

The scope of the right was redefined and extended so as to embrace such subjects as dumb shows, ballets, perforated rolls, "records," cinematograph films, architectural works of art, etc.

The term was extended and varied.

The formality of registration was abolished.

Summary remedies against persons trading in infringing copies were provided.

The self-governing dominions were given complete autonomy in copyright matters.

The Act was summarised in full in the 1913 ANNUAL, and the following points from the summary are repeated:

Definition.—Copyright is a monopoly created by statute conferring upon the author of any literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic work, and practically without the observance on his part

of any legal formality, the sole right to produce or reproduce his work, or any part of it, in any form or manner whatever, and in any language, including the right to—

- Publish a book,
- Perform a dramatic or musical piece,
- Deliver a lecture, speech, sermon, address,
- Dramatise a novel,
- "Novelise" a drama,

Make any contrivance for the production of sound or pictures, such as a "record," perforated roll, cinematograph film, and to

Authorise any of these acts.

It will thus be seen that the mere act of writing a story or musical score, painting a picture, chiselling a sculpture piece, making a photographic negative, etc., are sufficient to endow the author with copyright, provided: (a) That the work is original; (b) that, if published, it was first published within some part of his Majesty's dominions to which the Act extends or in a foreign country, being a member of the Copyright Union, or simultaneously within and without; and (c) that, if not published, the author was, at the date of its making, a British subject or resident in the dominion or foreign country aforesaid. In

regard to these provisos: (a) originality is a question of fact, and where part of a work is copied and part is original, protection is given to the original part; (b) "simultaneous publication" is satisfied by publication within the dominion or country aforesaid any time during fourteen days from publication without; and (c) an author is deemed to be resident within if he have a domicile in any such dominion; but a citizen of a foreign country who first publishes a work in the British dominions and is not resident therein gets no protection unless his own country grants adequate protection to the works of British authors.

Term.—Copyright in unpublished works (with the exception of artistic works, other than engravings) subsists in perpetuity. Copyright in drawings, paintings, etc., whether published or not, ceases fifty years after the author's death. Copyright in published works, with the above exception, subsists for the life of the author and for a period of fifty years after his death. In the case of joint authorship the right subsists either for fifty years from the death of the author who dies first, or for the life of the author who dies last, whichever period is the longer. In the case of posthumous works (with the exception of drawings, paintings, etc., as aforesaid) the right subsists till publication and for fifty years thereafter. In the case of photographs, "records," and perforated rolls, the right subsists for fifty years from the making of the original plate from which the photograph, etc., was directly or indirectly derived.

Special Provision as to Mechanical Instruments.

—(1) Of musical works published after July 1st,

1912: perforated rolls, "records," etc., may be made by any person who proves that such contrivances have already been made with the consent or acquiescence of the owner of copyright and that he has given notice, as prescribed by the Board of Trade, and paid to the owner the following royalties: in the case of a contrivance sold by the person making it during the two years after July 1st, 1912, a royalty of $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. of the ordinary retail selling price; during the next five years 5 per cent.; no royalty to be less than one halfpenny and fractions of a farthing to be reckoned as a farthing. These rates are to subsist for seven years from July 1st, 1912, after which the Board of Trade, confirmed by Act of Parliament, may make new rates at intervals of fourteen years.

The Berne-Berlin Convention of 1908 (of which the present Act is the outcome) was ratified by Great Britain, June 14th, 1912. (Treaty Series, 1912, No. 19.) The members of this Copyright Union are: Belgium, Denmark, and the Farøe Islands, France, Germany and the German Protectorates, Haiti, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Luxemburg, Monaco, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Tunis (the Commonwealth of Australia and Newfoundland in 1913 passed legislation adopting the English Copyright Act). The Union provides that authors belonging to any of the countries of the Union enjoy in all other countries the right which the respective laws allow to natives, subject to the term of copyright not exceeding in any country the life of the author and fifty years after his death or, in the alternative, the term granted in the country of origin.

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS.

(Societies not included below are classified elsewhere, and will be found by reference to the Index.)

Academies, The International Association of, was established in 1899 on the initiative of the Royal Society, "for the preparation and promotion of scientific undertakings of general interest which may be proposed by one of the associated academies, and in general to facilitate scientific relations between different countries," and now represents 20 academies and learned societies of Europe and America. The delegates of the constituent bodies meet once in every 3 years, when the direction of the affairs of the Association is transferred from one Academy to another according to the place of the next general assembly. Meetings were held in Paris 1901, London 1904, Vienna 1907, Rome 1910, and St. Petersburg 1913.

Academy, The French (Académie Française), founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu, is the first of the five academies constituting the "Institut de France," the other four being l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, l'Académie des Sciences, l'Académie des Beaux-Arts, and l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. The Academy consists of forty members, and meets at the Palais de l'Institut every Thursday from 3 to 5 p.m. An annual meeting is held in November. Thirty-two of the members receive 1,000 fr. a year, and eight members receive 2,000 fr. a year. Six members who are appointed as a Dictionary Commission also receive 1,000 fr. a year each. Forty-five "prix littéraires" and forty-nine "prix de vertu" are awarded by the Academy.

Accountants, American Association of Public. Sec., A. P. Richardson, 55, Liberty Street, New York City.

Accountants and Auditors, Incorporated, Society of (1885). Pres., Charles Hewetson Nelson. Sec., James Martin, 50, Gresham Street, Bank, E.C.

Accountants (Chartered) in England and Wales, Institute of (1880). Pres., Horace Woodburn Kirby. Sec., Hon. George Colville. Hall and Offices, Moorgate Place, E.C. Membership, 4,747.

Accountants, Corporation of (1891). Pres., Grierson Macara. Sec., James Martin, 55, West Regent St., Glasgow.

Actors' Association, 32, Regent Street, W. Sec., Duncan Young.

Actuaries, Faculty of, in Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh (Incorp. 1868). Pres., Wm. Hutton; Hon. Sec., Dr. A. E. Sprague; Sec., J. Leask Robertson; Assist. Sec. and Lib., Wm. McLachlan.

Actuaries, Institute of, Staple Inn Hall, Holborn, W.C. Pres., Ernest Woods; Hon. Secs., R. Todhunter, M.A., A. D. Besant, B.A.; Assist. Sec., S. H. Jarvis.

Advocates, Edinburgh, Faculty of. Dean of Faculty, Rt. Hon. C. S. Dickson, K.C., M.P.; Keeper of Library and Clerk of Faculty, W. K. Dickson, LL.D.; Agent, Sir G. M. Paul.

Analysts, Society of Public, and other Analytical Chemists, 8 Duke St., Aldgate,

E.C. Pres., A. Chaston Chapman; Hon. Secs., P. A. Ellis Richards and R. Lessing.

Ancient Buildings, Society for the Protection of, 20, Buckingham Street, W.C. Sec., A. R. Powys, A.R.I.B.A.

Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Royal. Hon. Sec., T. C. Hodson; Treasurer, R. W. Williamson; Assist. Sec., E. W. Martindell, M.A. Offices, 50, Great Russell Street, W.C.

Antiquarian Society, American. Foreign Correspond. Sec., Franklin B. Dexter, New Haven, Ct.

Antiquaries of Ireland, Royal Society of (1849), 6, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin. Pres., Count Plunket; Hon. Gen. Secs., E. C. R. Armstrong and Charles McNeill.

Antiquaries of London, Society of, Burlington House, W. Founded about 1572; refounded 1717; charter 1751. Pres., Sir Arthur Evans, D.Litt. Sec., C. R. Peers, M.A. Assist. Sec., H. S. Kingsford, M.A. F.S.A.

Antiquaries, Scotland, Society of (1780), Queen Street, Edinburgh. Secs., R. Scott Moncrieff and J. Graham Callander.

Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society, Pres., Sir T. F. Buxton, Bart., G.C.M.G.; Sec., Travers Buxton, M.A., 51, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

*** Anti-Vaccination League, National**, 27, Southampton Street, Strand, W.C. Sec., Miss L. Loat.

† Anti-Vivisection: British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection. Pres., Walter R. Hadwen, M.D. Hon. Treas., Lord Harborton; Sec., Miss Beatrice E. Kidd. Office, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

Anti-Vivisection: Society for the Abolition of Vivisection, 22, Northumberland Avenue, W.C. Sec., E. M. Wright.

Anti Vivisection Society, The National, 92, Victoria St., S.W. Sec., John Woods.

Apocrypha, International Society of the. Warden, Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A.; Office, 15, Paternoster Row, E.C.

Apothecaries, Society of, Water Lane, Blackfriars. Master, Meredith Townsend; Clerk, A. M. Upton; Sec. to Examiners, Frank Haydon, L.R.C.P. L.S.A.

Arbitration League, International (estab. 1870). Pres. Rt. Hon. T. Burt, M.P. Sec., F. Maddison. Offices, 183, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, S.W.

Archaeological Association, The British. Hon. Sec., F. Lambert, M.A., "Arequipa," Grove Hill, S. Woodford.

Archaeological Institute of America. Sec., Prof. G. M. Whicher, Normal College, New York.

Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, The Royal. Pres., Sir H. Haworth, K.C.I.E. Sec., G. D. Hardinge-Tyler, M.A. Office: 19, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Archaeology, The London School of. Hon. Sec.: Rev. E. Shoolbred, 1, Adam Street, Adelphi, Strand, W.C.

* Statutory exemptions from vaccination in England and Wales: 1911, 248,483, or 28.2 per cent. of registered births; 1912, 275,920, or 31.6 per cent.; 1913, 308,235, or 35.0 per cent.

† The number of licences permitted to perform experiments was 638 in 1913; total number of experiments in 1913, 88,158, being 4,559 more than in 1912.

Architects, American Institute of. Offices, The Octagon, Washington, D.C. Sec., D. Knickerbocker Boyd.

Architects, Royal Institute of British. Founded 1834. Pres., E. Newton, A.R.A. Sec., Ian MacAlister, B.A. Oxon. Offices, 9, Conduit Street, Hanover Square, W. F.R.I.B.A.

Architects, The Society of (Incorp. '93). Office of Society, 28, Bedford Square, W.C. Sec., C. McArthur Butler, F.C.I.S.

Architectural Association, The (London). The Royal Architectural Museum, open daily to the public, free, is accommodated in the same building. Membership, 1,500. Sec., F. R. Yerbury. Office, 18, Tufton Street, Westminster.

Art-Collections Fund, The National, Queen Anne's Chambers, Pothill Street, S.W. Hon. Secs., Sir I. Spielmann, C.M.G., F.S.A., and R. C. Witt, F.S.A.; Assist. Sec., B. Johnson.

Artillery Association, National, 52, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Pres., H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught. Pres. of Council, Col. the Earl of Stradbroke; Hon. Sec., Lt.-Col. E. T. Lea, T.D.

Art Masters, The National Society of. Pres., W. B. Dalton, A.R.C.A. Sec., A. Shuttleworth, A.R.C.A., 45, Bedford Row, W.C.

Asiatic Society, Royal, 22, Albemarle St., London, W. Pres., Lord Reay, K.T., G.C.S.I., etc. Sec., Miss Hughes.

Astronomical Association, British. Founded October 1890. Pres., Rev. Theodore Phillips; Secs., Major F. L. Grant, M.A., F.R.A.S., and P. J. Melotte, F.R.A.S.; Assist. Sec., T. F. Maunder, F.S.A.A. Office, 136, Rodenhurst Road, Clapham Park, S.W.

Astronomical Society, Royal, Burlington House. President, Major E. H. Hills, C.M.G., F.R.S.; Secs., A. S. Eddington, M.A., M.Sc., F.R.S., and Alfred Fowler, F.R.S.; Assist. Sec., W. H. Wesley, F.R.A.S.

Auctioneers and Estate Agents' Institute of the United Kingdom. Pres., John T. Woolley, Salisbury; Sec., Charles Harris. Offices, 34, Russell Square, W.C. Annual Meeting, May 13th, 1915, at the Institute.

Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. Formed in '87. Pres., Prof. F. W. Edgeworth David, C.M.G., F.R.S.; Sec., J. H. Maiden, F.L.S. 5, Elizabeth Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Authors, Playwrights, and Composers, Incorporated Society of. Established in 1884. President, Thomas Hardy, O.M.; Sec., G. Herbert Haring. Office, 1, Central Buildings, Tophill St., Westminster, S.W.

Automobile Engineers, Institution of. Pres., J. S. Critchley; Sec., Basil H. Joy, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. Telephone, Victoria, 6076. T.A. "Autinst, London."

Bankers in Scotland, Institute of (1876), 62, George Street, Edinburgh. Pres., Adam Tait; Sec. and Treas., Wm. Baird, Clydesdale Bank, Portobello.

Bankers, Institute of (Founded '79). Its organ is the *Journal of the Institute of Bankers*. Offices, 34, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street. Pres., Lord Inchcape; Sec., Ernest Sykes.

Bar Association, American. Membership, 9,000. Sec., Geo. Whitelock, Baltimore, Md.

Baronetage, Standing Council of the, 58, Coleman Street, E.C. Reg. F.W. Pixley, F.S.A.

Biblical Archaeology, Society of, 37, Great Russell Street, W.C. Sec., W. L. Nash, F.S.A.

Bibliographical Society, 20, Hanover Square, W. Hon. Secs., A. W. Pollard and R. B. McKerrow.

Biologists, Association of Economic. Hon. Sec.: Prof. H. M. Lefroy, Acton Lodge, Brentford, Middlesex.

Birds, Royal Society for the Protection of. 23, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W. Pres., Duchess of Portland. Hon. Sec., F. E. Lemon; Sec., Miss L. Gardiner.

Bishop of London's Fund. 46A, Pall Mall, S.W. Sec., Rev. H. Kirk, M.A.

Botanical Society of America. Sec., Prof. George T. Moore, St. Louis, Mo., U.S.A.

Botanic Society, Royal. Incorporated 1839. The Gardens, in the Inner Circle, Regent's Park, are about 20 acres in extent. The public are admitted on Saturdays and Mondays at a charge of 1s. (Bank Holidays, 6d.). Musical promenades are held in the season (admission 2s. 6d.). President, H.H. The Duke of Teck; Secretary, H. W. Woodford; Library and Office, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, N.W.

Brewing, Institute of, Brewers' Hall, Addle Street, E.C. Pres., F. P. Whitbread; Hon. Sec., J. L. Baker, F.I.C.; Assist. Sec., W. H. Bird.

British Academy for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies. Incorporated by royal charter August 8th, 1902. Maximum number of ordinary Fellows, 100. At present there are 98, distributed under four main sectional Committees: (1) History and Archaeology—chairman, Dr. G. W. Prothero; (2) Philology—chairman, Sir F. G. Kenyon; (3) Philosophy—chairman, Prof. B. Bosanquet; (4) Jurisprudence and Economics. President: Rt. Hon. Viscount Bryce, O.M. Secretary, Prof. I. Gollancz, Litt.D. Address: Burlington House, W. F.B.A.

British Constitution Association. Hon. Sec., W. V. Cooper. Office, 11, Tothill St., S.W.

British Medical Association. Pres., Sir Alex. Ogston, K.C.V.O. Pres. elect, Sir Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B. Organ, *British Medical Journal*, Editor, Dawson Williams, M.D. Financial Sec., Guy Elliston; Medical Sec., Alfred Cox, M.B. Offices: 429, Strand, London, W.C. Annual Meeting, 1915, at Cambridge.

Buddhist Society of Great Britain and Ireland. Gen. Sec., James Gregson. Office, 43, Penywern Road, Earl's Court, S.W.

Builders, Institute of, Koh-i-Noor House, Kingsway, W.C. Pres., F. G. Rice. Sec., T. Costigan.

Bureau Veritas. International Registry of Shipping. British Committee, 155, Fenchurch Street, E.C. Sec., P. L. Breslaner.

Canine Defence League, National. Promotes the kind treatment of dogs, rescues "strays," and finds homes for them, opposes vivisection of dogs, assists poor owners in distress, and gives advice on all matters relating to dogs. Chairman, Col. E. G. St. B. Sladen. Sec., C. R. Johns. Office, 27, Regent St., S.W. (See Advt.).

Capital Punishment, Society for the Abolition of. Sec., Carlton Howell. Office, 19, Buckingham St., W.C.

Catholic Association, 55, Russell Square, W.C. Pres., Earl of Denbigh.

Catholic Union of Great Britain, 7, Bury Street, St. James's, S.W. Pres., Duke of Norfolk; Sec., W. S. Lilly.

Chambers of Commerce Association of the United Kingdom (Incorporated '75). Pres., Sir Algernon F. Firth, Bart.; Sec., R. B. Dunwoody, A.M.Inst.C.E. Offices, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Chaucer Society. See Early English Text Society.

Chemical Industry, Society of. Meets in Manchester in 1915. President, Prof. G. G. Henderson, D.Sc., I.L.D.; Secretary, C. G. Cresswell, Broadway Chambers, S.W.

Chemical Society. Burlington House, W. President, Prof. Wm. H. Perkin, LL.D., F.R.S.; Treasurer, Dr. Alexander Scott, M.A., F.R.S.; Hon. Secs., Dr. S. Smiles and Dr. J. C. Philip; Foreign Sec., Prof. A. W. Crossley, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Assist. Sec., Stanley E. Carr, F.C.I.S.; Librarian, F. W. Clifford, F.C.S.

Chemical Society, American. Membership, 7,200. Sec., Charles L. Parsons, Box 1,505, Washington, D.C.

Chemistry, Institute of, of Great Britain and Ireland, 30, Russell Square, London, W.C. President, Prof. Raphael Meldola, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Res. Registrar and Sec., R. B. Pilcher. F.I.C. and A.I.C.

China Association. Sec., H. C. Wilcox; Office, 99, Cannon Street, E.C.

Chronological and Astronomical Association, British, Observatory House, Wanstead. Sec., J. H. Wingfield.

Church Committee for Defence and Instruction, Central, Church House, Westminster. Sec., Martin Pilby. (See Advt.).

Church of England Soldiers' and Sailors' Institutes, Church House, Westminster. Sec., Col. E. Hughes, C.B., C.M.G.

Civil Engineers, American Society of. Membership, 7,700. Sec., Chas. Warren Hunt, 220, West 57th Street, New York City.

Civil Engineers, Institution of. Founded Jan. 2nd, 1818. President, Benj. Hall Blyth, M.A.; Sec., Dr. J. H. T. Tudsbury. Offices, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W. M.Inst.C.E.

Clergy Pensions Institution, 11, Norfolk Street, W.C. Sec., Robert Love.

Coal Smoke Abatement Society, 25, Victoria Street, S.W. Sec., L. W. Chubb.

Cold Storage and Ice Association. Pres., Sir A. S. Haslam, J.P.; Sec., J. Raymond; Office, Weavers' Hall, 22, Basinghall Street, E.C.

Colonial Troops Entertainment Committee. Pres., Duke of Abercorn; Vice-Pres., Earl Grey, G.C.V.O.; Sec., Oliver Williams; Office, 116, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Commercial Travellers' Association (United Kingdom), Incorporated. In connection with it is the United Kingdom Commercial Travellers' Benefit Society (Sec., H. G. King. Offices, 104, High Holborn, W.C.). General Sec., Fred Coysh. Registered Office, 4, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

Commissionaires, Corps of. Founded 1859. Number now exceeds 4,700. Office, Exchange Court, 419, Strand, W.C. Commanding Officer, Major F. E. Walter, M.V.O.

Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society, 25, Victoria Street, S.W. Sec., L. W. Chubb.

Confectionery and Preserved Food Manufacturers' Federation. Pres., Stanley Machin; Sec., R. M. Leonard, 9, Queen Street Place, E.C.

Cotton Growing Association, British. Office, Cross Street, Manchester. Pres., Earl of Derby.

County Councils Association. Pres. (vacant). Sec., G. M. Harris. Office, Caxton House, Westminster, S.W.

* **Cremation Society of England**, 324, Regent Street, W. Sec., G. A. Noble.

Cruelty to Animals, Royal Society for the Prevention of. Pres., H.H. the Duke of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.; Chairman, Colonel Sir Edward Ward, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Chief Sec., E. G. Fairholme; Office, 105, Jermyn St., S.W.

Cyclists' Touring Club, 280, Euston Road, N.W. Sec., W. S. Burke.

Cymmrodorion, The Honourable Society of, 64, Chancery Lane. President, Lord Mostyn. Sec., Sir E. Vincent Evans.

Dante Society, 38, Conduit Street, W. Pres., Rt. Rev. Bishop Boyd-Carpenter, D.D.; Hon. Sec., Chevalier Ricci.

Dental Association, British, 19, Hanover Square, W. Pres., Dr. W. Guy (Edinburgh). Hon. Sec., Frank J. Pearce. 1915 meeting at Bournemouth.

Directors, Institute of. Founded 1903; Royal Charter 1906. Chairman of Council, Hon. L. Holland. Sec., F. Vincent Donovan. Office, 4, Corbet Court, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Dublin Society, Royal. See p. 279.

Early Closing Association. Pres., Lord H. Bentinck, M.P.; Sec., Albert Larking; Offices, 3, Tudor St., E.C.

Early English Text Society and Chaucer Society. Hon. Sec., W. A. Dalglish, 67, Victoria Road, Finsbury Park, N.

East India Association, 3, Victoria Street, S.W. Hon. Sec., J. Pollen, C.I.E., LL.D.

Economic Association, American. Membership, 2,500. Sec., Allyn A. Young, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.A.

Economic Society, Royal. Sec., Royal Economic Society, 9, Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. Editorial communications to Mr. J. M. Keynes, King's College, Cambridge.

Egypt Exploration Fund. Founded 1882. Offices, 37, Great Russell Street, W.C. There is also an office at 527, Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass., U.S.A. President, Lord Cromer, O.M., P.C., G.C.B.; Sec., Miss Emily Paterson.

Electrical Engineers, American Institute of. Membership, 7,532. Offices, 37, West 39th Street, New York. Sec., F. L. Hutchinson.

Electrical Engineers, Institution of, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C. Pres., Sir J. F. C. Snell. Secretary, P. F. Rowell; Chief Clerk, R. H. Free.

Empire League, British. Sec., C. Freeman Murray, Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.

Engineering Standards Committee. The Committee is supported by the Institutions of Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, the Institution of Naval Architects, and the Iron and Steel Institute. Under the Main Committee are 16 sectional committees, and under these 41 sub-committees. The necessary funds are provided by the sale of the Committee's publications, and the Committee are further supported by the railway companies, the leading engineering firms, and by a grant from H.M. Government. Chairman, Sir J. Wolfe Barry, K.C.B. Secretary, Leslie S. Robertson, M.Inst.C.E. Offices, 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Engineers, Junior Institution of. Pres., Marquess of Graham, C.V.O., C.B.; Sec., A.

Clifford Swales, 39, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

Engineers, Society of (Incorporated). President, Norman Scoogie, M.Inst.C.E.; Sec., A. S. E. Ackermann, B.Sc. (Engineering) London, A.C.G.I., A.M.I.C.E., M.R.S.I. Offices, 17, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. Tel. 244, Victoria.

English Association. President, Prof. W. P. Ker, LL.D.; Hon. Gen. Sec., A. J. Spilbury; Sec., A. V. Houghton, Imperial College Union, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.

Entomological Society, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square. Hon. Secs., Rev. George Wheeler, M.A., F.Z.S., and Commander J. J. Walker, M.A., R.N.

Entomological Society, American. Sec., Henry Skinner, M.D., 1900, Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Equine Defence League, National. Hon. Sec., Francis A. Cox. Office, 27, Beaconsfield Road, New Southgate, London, N.

Ethological Society. President, Dr. B. Hollander; Hon. Sec., A. F. Brady, 57, Wimpole Street, W.

Eugenics Education Society. Hon. Secs., Mrs. Gotto, Dr. E. Schuster. Offices: Kingsway House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

Eugenics Record Office (of America). Sec., Chas. B. Davenport, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N.Y.

Fire Brigades Union, National (Incorporated). Pres. (vacant); Hon. Gen. Sec., Augustus W. Slater, 22, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

Fire Prevention Committee, The British, 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, S.W. Gen. Hon. Sec., Ellis Marsland.

Folk-Lore Society. Meets at University College, Gower Street, W.C. Sec., F. A. Milne, 11, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Folk Lore Society, American. Permanent Sec., Dr. C. Peabody, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.A.

Foreign Bondholders, The Corporation of, founded 1868, incorporated '98. The principal object of the Corporation is the protection of the interests of the holders of foreign securities. The ordinary expenditure of the Corporation averages between £9,000 and £10,000 a year. The President receives £1,000, the Vice-President £500, and the other members of the Council £100 each. The Corporation has been concerned in the settlement of debts aggregating not much short of £1,000,000,000. Pres., Viscount Goschen; Vice-Pres., Sir C. W. Fremantle, K.C.B.; Sec., J. P. Cooper; Office, 17, Moorgate Street, E.C.

Forestry Association, American. Membership, 10,500. Sec., P. S. Ridsdale, 1410, H. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Free Labour Association, National. Gen. Pres., J. Chandler; Gen. Sec. and Manager, W. Collison. Offices, 5, Farringdon Avenue, E.C.

Fruitarian Society. Pres., Dr. Josiah Oldfield; Office, 169, Camberwell Road, S.E. Hon. Sec., M. E. Barns.

Gas Engineers, Institution of (Incorporated), 39, Victoria Street, S.W. Pres., John Bond; Sec., W. T. Dunn, F.C.I.S. Annual Conference, 1915, Southport.

Genealogical and Biographical Society, 38, Conduit St., London, W. Sec., Chevalier Ricci.

General Medical Council. Controls the education and registration of the medical and dental professions. Registrar for England—

* Cremations in the United Kingdom: 1911, 1,023; 1912, 1,064; 1913, 1,189.

N. C. King; Scotland—J. Robertson, 54, George Square, Edinburgh; Ireland—R. J. E. Roe, 35, Dawson Street, Dublin. Pres., Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D. Office, 299, Oxford St., W.

Geographical Society, American. Foreign Correspond. Sec., Wm. Libbey. Office, Broadway, and 156th Street, New York City.

Geographical Society, Royal (Kensington Gore, S.W.), was founded in 1830. There is free admission for the public to the map room. In 1914 the awards were: Founder's Medal, Prof. Albrecht Penck; Patron's Medal, Dr. Hamilton Rice; Murchison Grant, Commr. H. L. L. Pennell, R.N.; Gill Memorial, A. F. R. Wollaston; Cuthbert Peck Grant, Dr. J. Ball; Back Grant, J. N. Dracopoli. During the year 450 Fellows were elected, and in May 1914 there was a total of 5,313 Fellows. Pres., Douglas W. Freshfield; Hon. Secs., Sir Duncan A. Johnston, K.C.M.G., C.B., R.E., and Sir Francis Younghusband, K.C.I.E.; Sec., J. Scott Keltie, LL.D. F.R.G.S.

Geographic Society, National (of America). Membership, 310,000. Director, Gilbert H. Grosvenor. Offices, Washington, D.C.

Geological Society of America. Sec., E. O. Hovey, American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Geological Society of London. President, Dr. A. Smith Woodward, F.R.S. Secs., H. H. Thomas, D.Sc., and Herbert Lapworth, D.Sc.; Assist. Sec., L. L. Belinfante, M.Sc.; Burlington House. F.G.S.

Geological Survey of Ireland. Director, Prof. G. A. J. Cole. Offices, 14, Hume Street, Dublin.

Geologists' Association meets at University College, Gower Street. President, George W. Young, F.G.S.; Sec., A. L. Leach, "Giltar," Shrewsbury Lane, Woolwich, S.E.

Gresham College. Sir Thomas Gresham, the "Royal Merchant" of Queen Elizabeth, by his will, dated July 5th, 1575, bequeathed his residence, called Gresham House, to the Corporation of the City of London, and to the Mercers' Company, for (among other things) the maintaining of divers lectures in sundry subjects—divinity, law, physic, geometry, astronomy, music, and rhetoric. The lectures were organised and commenced in June 1597. Twelve lectures are given in each year by each lecturer. Lecturers: Physic, F. M. Sandwith, M.D.; Rhetoric, J. E. Nixon, M.A.; Astronomy, A. R. Hinks, M.A., F.R.S.; Law, W. Blake Odgers, M.A., LL.D., K.C.; Geometry, W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.; Music, Sir J. F. Bridge, C.V.O., Mus. Doc.; Divinity, Rev. W. H. Thompson, B.A., LL.D.; Clerk to the Gresham Committee, L. W. E. Bicknell, Mercers' Hall, E.C.

Grocers, Institute of Certificated, 4, Cul-lum Street, Fenchurch Street, E.C. Pres., Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., M.P.; Sec., Sidney W. Eynon, F.C.I.S.; Org. Sec., C. L. T. Beeching.

Gymnastic Teachers' Institute, Incorporated. Hon. Sec., T. Williams, 25, Chalcraft Road, Lee, S.E.

Hakluyt Society. Agent, B. Quaritch, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street, W.; Hon. Sec., J. A. J. de Villiers, British Museum, W.C.

Harleian Society, 140, Wardour Street, W. Hon. Sec. and Treasurer, W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A.

Harveian Society, Stafford Rooms, Tich-borne Street, W. Hon. Secs., G. de B. Turtle, M.D., and F. S. Langmead, M.D.

Health Society, National, 53, Berners Street, W. Sec., Miss Lankester.

Hellenic Studies, Society for the Promotion of, 19, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. Hon. Sec., G. A. Macmillan; Sec., J. F. Baker-Penoyre.

Henry Bradshaw Society, for editing rare liturgical texts. Hon. Sec., Rev. H. A. Wilson, M.A., Magdalen College, Oxford.

Historical Association, American. Membership, 2,930. Sec., W. G. Leland, A.M., Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C.

Historical Association, The, 22, Russell Square, W.C. Sec., Miss M. B. Curran.

Historical Society, Royal, 22, Russell Square, W.C. Hon. Sec., H. E. Malden, M.A. F.R.Hist.S.

Home-Reading Union, National. Founded 1880. Sec., Miss Josephine Gauntlett; Office, 12, York Buildings, Adelphi, London, W.C.

Homoeopathic Society, British, Great Ormond Street, W.C. Hon. Sec., Dr. Arthur Sandberg.

Homoeopathy, American Institute of. Membership, 3,484. Sec., Sarah M. Hobson, M.D., 917, Marshall Field Bldg., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Horological Institute, Ltd., The British, Sec., James Savidge. Office: 35-6, Northampton Square, E.C.

Horticultural Society, Royal. Incorporated 1809. Gardens, Wisley, Surrey. President, F. M. Lord Grenfell; Sec., Rev. W. Wilks, M.A. Exhibition Hall and Offices, Vincent Square, Westminster. F.R.H.S.

Howard Association, The (founded 1866), instituted to promote the best methods of treatment and prevention of crime and pauperism. Sec., Thomas Holmes. Office, 43, Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate Without, E.C.

Huguenot Society of London. Hon. Sec., Col. D. G. Pitcher, 3, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Humane Society, Royal. Income, 1913, £1,918; expenditure, £1,916. In 1913 984 persons were rewarded for saving 885 lives, and attempting to save the lives of 136 others. Stanhope Gold Medal, 1913, Commander W. Tonkinson, R.N. Offices, 4, Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross. Sec., Major F. A. C. Claughton.

Humanitarian League, The (founded 1891). Hon. Sec., Henry S. Salt; Sec., K. Whitaker. Office, 53, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Hunterian Society, The Barbers' Hall, E.C. Pres., T. Glover Lyon, M.D.; Secs., A. S. Currie, M.D., and J. Tylor Fox, M.B.

Hygiene, Incorporated Institute of. Pres., Sir Wm. Bennett, K.C.V.O.; Hon. Treas., Sir S. Scott, Bart., M.P.; Gen. Director and Sec., J. Grant Ramsay. Offices, 34, Devonshire Street, Harley Street, London, W.

Imperial Co-Operation League. Hon. Sec., Howard d'Egville, 64, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

Imperial Mission (Empire Unity), 7, Victoria Street, S.W. Chairman, H. Page Croft, M.P. Org. Sec., Guy G. Croft.

Infant Mortality, National Association for the Prevention of, and for the Welfare of Infancy. Hon. Secs., Dr. S. G. Moore and Dr. Eric Pritchard. Sec., Miss J. Halford. Office, 4, Tavistock Square, W.C.

International Law, Institute of (*Institut de Droit International*), founded in '73.

Annual meeting at various places on the Continent and in England. The maximum number of its members is 60, and of its associates 60, and no nation can possess more than a fifth of the whole number. The Institute was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1904. General Sec., M. Albéric Rolin, 99, Rue de Namur, Louvain, Belgium.

Irish Academy, Royal. Pres., Rev. J. P. Mahaffy, D.D., C.V.O.; Sec., John A. McClelland, Sc.D., F.R.S.; Resident Sec., R. Macalister, LL.D., 19, Dawson Street, Dublin.

Irish Industries Association, Royal. Offices, 76, Grafton Street, Dublin; and 23, Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square, London.

Irish Language, Society for the Preservation of the. Founded 1876. President, Count Plunkett, M.R.I.A., F.S.A.; Secs., J. J. MacSweeney, R.I.A., and J. F. Weldrick, F.R.S.A.I. Offices, 6, Molesworth Street, Dublin.

Iron and Steel Institute. Founded 1869. President, Adolphe Greiner; Sec., George C. Lloyd, 28, Victoria St., S.W. Tel. 853 Victoria.

Iron Trade Association, British. Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C. Pres., Stanley Baldwin, M.P.; Sec., C. J. Fairfax Scott, M.A.

Japan Society, 20, Hanover Square, W. Hon. Secs., W. Harding Smith and K. Kishi; Assistant Sec., A. E. Brice.

Journalists, Society of Women, 10, St. Bride's Avenue, Fleet Street, E.C. Hon. Sec., Miss G. Burford Rawlings.

Journalists, The Institute of (incorporated March '90). In pursuance of its objects, amongst other matters, it has an Orphan Fund, a Provident Fund (including a section for National Health Insurance), and funds for the defence of members' professional interests and for the payment of benefit to members while unemployed. There are 2,500 members. Annual Conference in 1915 to be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne. Pres. for 1914, Mr. A. G. Gardiner, London. Consultative Sec., Herbert Cornish; Gen. Sec., H. H. Thompson. Hall, Tudor Street, London, E.C.

Land Nationalisation Society (estab. '81). Pres., John W. Logan, M.P.; Sec., Joseph Hyder. Office, 96, Victoria St., London, S.W.

Law Agents in Scotland, Incorporated Society of. Pres., W. Boyd Anderson, Glasgow; Vice-Pres., John Lockhart, Ayr; Joint Secs., J. W. Barty, LL.D., and A. B. Barty, LL.B., Dunblane.

Law Association (1817), 3, Gray's Inn Place, W.C. Pres., Rt. Hon. Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G. Sec., E. E. Barron.

Law Society, The (established 1825, Royal Charter Dec. '31). Membership 9,073. The Society instituted lectures on law in '33, and in '36 obtained from the judges authority to examine students on the completion of their articles. Since then Preliminary, Intermediate, Final and Honours Examinations have been added, and the entire control of all the examinations has been transferred to the Society. Under statute, all cases of alleged malpractice by solicitors are heard before a specially appointed committee, which, when necessary, makes a report to the High Court, which has the power of striking the names of the offenders off the Roll or suspending them from practice. Pres., Sir Chas. E. Longmore; Vice-Pres., R. S. Taylor; Sec., E. R. Cook; Assist. Sec., H. E. Jones; Offices, Bell Yard, W.C.

League of the Empire. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Ord

Marshall. Office, 28, Buckingham Gate, Westminster.

L'Entente Cordiale (founded 1897). Objects, to maintain and perpetuate friendly social intercourse between the two nations. Chairman, A. Barton Kent, 31, Marlborough Place, N.W.; Sec., Mrs. B. Sands, 110, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, Society for the, 16, Caxton House, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W. Sec., David Caird.

Liberty and Property Defence League. Chairman, Duke of Somerset. Sec., Fredk. Millar. Central offices, 25, Victoria St., S.W.

Library Association (founded 1877), Caxton Hall, Westminster, S.W. Pres., Falconer Madan, M.A. (Bodley's Librarian); Hon. Sec., L. Stanley Jast; Hon. Sec. Education Com., Dr. E. A. Baker. 1915 Meeting at Oxford.

Library Association, American. Membership, 2,905. Sec., George B. Utley, 78, East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Life-Saving Society, Royal, 8, Bayley Street, Bedford Sq., W.C. Sec., Wm. Henry.

Linnean Society of London, Burlington House, W. Pres., Prof. E. B. Foulton, F.R.S.; Secs., Dr. O. Stapf, F.R.S., and Prof. G. C. Bourne, F.R.S.; Gen. Sec., Dr. B. D. Jackson. F.L.S.

Literature, Royal Society of, 20, Hanover Square, W. Pres., Earl of Halsbury; Sec., Percy W. Ames, LL.D., F.S.A. F.R.S.L.

London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C. Librarian, F. A. Cox.

London Library, St. James's Square, S.W. Sec. and Lib., C. T. Hagberg Wright, LL.D.

London Municipal Society. Pres., The Duke of Norfolk, E.M., P.C., K.G.; Chairman of Council, Capt. H. M. Jessel, M.P.; Hon. Sec., the Hon. Henry Lygon, L.C.C.; Sec., W. G. Towler, 2, Bridge St., Westminster, S.W.

London Reform Union. Chairman, Harold Spender; Sec., F. W. Galton. Offices, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, W.C.

London Society, The (estab. 1912). Sec., Percy W. Lovell, 27, Abingdon St., Westminster, S.W.

Malthusian League, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W. Hon. Sec., Dr. C. V. Drysdale

Manorial Society, 1, Mitre Court Buildings, E.C. Reg., C. Greenwood.

Marine Engineers, Institute of, Tower Hill, London, E.C. Pres., Sir Archibald Denny, Bt.; Hon. Sec., James Adamson.

Mathematical Society, American. Pres., E. B. Van Vleck, Univ. of Wisconsin; Sec., F. N. Cole, Columbia University, New York.

Mathematical Society, London, 22, Albemarle Street, S.W. Hon. Secs., J. H. Grace, M.A., F.R.S.; T. J. T.A. Bromwich, Sc.D., F.R.S.

Mechanical Engineers, American Society of. Membership, 6,000. Sec., Calvin W. Rice, 29, West 39th Street, New York City.

Mechanical Engineers, Institution of. Instituted in 1847. Pres., Sir H. Frederick Donaldson, K.C.B.; Sec., Edgar Worthington, B.Sc., Storey's Gate, St. James's Park, S.W. M.I. Mech. E.

Medical Association, American. Membership, 74,235. Sec., Dr. Alex. R. Craig. Offices, 535 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Medical Defence Union. Pres., Sir John

Tweedy; Gen. Sec., A. G. Bateman, M.B. Office, 4, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.

Medical Education and Registration, General Council of, 299, Oxford Street. Pres., Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D.; Registrar, Norman C. King.

Medical Officers of Health, Society (Incorporated) of, 1, Upper Montague Street, Russell Sq., W.C. Pres., Herbert Jones, D.P.H.; Sec., William A. Lawton.

Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W. Pres., Sir John Bland Sutton, F.R.S.; Hon. Secs., G. E. Gask, F.R.C.S., and Herbert French, M.D.; Reg. and Res. Lib., G. Bethell.

Medicine, American Academy of. Pres., John L. Heffron, M.D., Syracuse, N.Y.; Pres-elect., Woods Hutchinson, M.D., N.Y. City; Sec., Chas. McIntire, M.D., Easton, Pa.

Medicine, Royal Society of, 1, Wimpole Street, W. President, Frederick Taylor, M.D.; Hon. Secs., E. Farquhar Buzzard, M.D., and C. H. Fagge, M.S.; Sec., J. Y. W. MacAlister, F.S.A.

Medico-Legal Society, 11, Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, W. Hon. Secs., J. Howell Evans, M.A., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.; W. G. Cooper-King.

Merchant Service Guild, Imperial, The Arcade, Lord Street, Liverpool. Sec., T. W. Moore, F.R.G.S.

Metals, Institute of. Founded 1908. Pres., Sir Hy. J. Oram, K.C.B., F.R.S.; Sec., G. Shaw Scott, M.Sc., Caxton House, Westminster.

Meteorological Society for Scotland (1855), 122, George Street, Edinburgh. Pres., J. Mackay Bernard, B.Sc.; Hon. Sec., E. M. Wedderburn, D.Sc., W.S.; Sec. Andrew Watt, M.A.

Meteorological Society, Royal, 70, Victoria Street, London, S.W. Pres., C. J. P. Cave, M.A.; Secs., F. C. Bayard and Comdr. W. F. Caborne, C.B.; Foreign Sec., R. H. Scott, F.R.S.; Assist. Sec., W. Marriott.

Metropolitan Public Gardens Association (1883). Patrons, H.M. the King and H.M. the Queen; Chairman and Hon. Treas., The Earl of Meath, K.P.; Sec., Basil Holmes, 83, Lancaster Gate, W.

Microscopical Society, American. Pres., Prof. Chas. Brookover, Little Rock, Ark., U.S.; Sec., Prof. T. W. Galloway, Decatur, Ill.

Microscopical Society, Royal, 20, Hanover Square, W. President, Prof. G. Sims Woodhead, M.D.; Secs., J. W. H. Eyre, M.D., F.R.S.E., and F. Shillington Scales, M.A., M.D., B.C. (Cantab.); Assist. Sec., A. E. Bull.

Mining and Metallurgy, Institution of. Founded 1892. President, F. H. Hatch; Sec., C. McDermid, 1, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Mining Engineers, American Institute of. Membership, 5,000. Sec., Bradley Stoughton, 29, West 39th Street, New York.

Mining Engineers, Institution of. Founded July 1st, 1889. President, Duke of Northumberland, K.G.; Hon. Sec., Prof. L. T. O'Shea; Sec., Percy Strzelecki. Offices, 39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. Tel. Victoria, 2149. M.Inst.M.E.

Morden College for Decayed Merchants, Blackheath. Chaplain, Rev. W. W. G. Giffard; Treas., C. F. Monckton.

Municipal and County Engineers' Institution, 92, Victoria Street, S.W. Pres., J. S. Pickering, M.Inst.C.E.; Sec., J. W. Dudley Robinson, B.Sc.

Municipal Corporations, Association of, 9, Bridge Street, Westminster, S.W. Pres., Earl of Derby, G.C.V.O.; Sec., Harry G. Pritchard.

Municipal Treasurers and Accountants, Institute of. Pres., E. A. Coombs, Kensington; Hon. Sec., H. J. Hoare, Town Hall, Devonport.

Museums Association. Secretary, E. E. Lowe, Museum, Leicester.

National Trust (for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty). Sec., S. H. Hamer, 25, Victoria St., London, S.W.

Naval Architects, Institution of, 5, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. Pres., Marquess of Bristol, Rear-Admiral, R.N.; Sec., R. W. Dana, M.A.

Naval Fund, Royal. Established 1893. Sec., J. F. Phillips, c/o Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, S.W.

Naval Employment Agency, 25, Victoria Street, S.W. Sec., Lieut. J. G. Neligan, R.N.

Naval League, The (founded 1895). Pres., R. A. Yerburgh, M.P.; Sec., P. J. Hannon. Offices, 11, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Naval Records Society. Sec., W. G. Perrin, The Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.

Numismatic Association, American. Gen. Sec., Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio.

Numismatic Society, The American. Museum and Library, Auderbon Park, Broadway, at 156th Street, New York. Sec., Bauman L. Belden.

Numismatic Society, British. Hon. Sec., W. J. Andrew, F.S.A. Office, 43, Bedford Square, W.C.

Numismatic Society, Royal, 22, Albemarle Street, W. Secs., J. Allan, M.A., M.R.A.S., and F. A. Walters, F.S.A.

Nurses, Royal British Association. Membership over 3,000. Sec., Isabel Macdonald. Offices: 10, Orchard Street, London, W.

Opium Trade, Society for Suppression of the. Hon. Sec., Joseph G. Alexander; Sec., Rev. George A. Wilson. Office, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Optical Association, British, Clifford's Inn Hall, E.C. Sec., J. H. Sutcliffe.

Palaeographical Society, New, British Museum, W.C. Hon. Sec., Sir F. G. Kenyon, K.C.B.

Palaeontographical Society. Secretary, Dr. A. Smith Woodward, F.R.S., British Museum (Nat. Hist.), Cromwell Road, S.W. Treas., R. S. Herries.

Palestine Exploration Fund, The. Hon. Secretary, J. D. Grace; Chief Clerk, G. J. H. Ovenden. Office, 2, Hinde Street, Manchester Square, W.

Pali Text Society. Founded 1882. Hon. Sec., Mrs. Rhys-Davids, M.A., Harboro Grange, Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire.

Parents' National Education Union, 26, Victoria Street, S.W. Sec., Miss E. A. Parish.

Patent Agents, Chartered Institute of, Staple Inn Buildings, W.C. Pres., George Barker; Sec. and Registrar, H. Howgrave Graham.

Peace Society. Founded 1816. Pres., Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, M.P.; Treas. and Chairman of Committee, Walter Hazell; Sec., W. Evans Darby, LL.D. Office, 47, New Broad Street, E.C. Income, 1913, £3,320.

Peace Society, American, Organised 1828. National Headquarters, Colorado Building, Washington, D.C. Sec., Benjamin F. Trueblood.

Percy Sladen Memorial Fund. Chairman of Trustees, T. Bailey Saunders. Office, Linnean Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W.

Personal Service Association, 36, Tavistock Place, W.C. Sec., Miss Low.

Petroleum Technologists, Institution of. Pres., Sir Roberton Redwood, Bt.; Hon. Sec., Dr. W. Hope Henderson. Office, 17, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

Pharmaceutical Society, 17, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. Pres., Saville Peck; Sec. and Registrar, W. J. Uglow Woolcock. 1915 Conference at Scarborough.

Philatelic Society, American. Pres., Gen. C. A. Coolidge, Detroit, Mich.; Sec., Wm. E. Ault, 331, E. Chestnut St., Jeffersonville, Ind.

Photographic Society, Royal, 35, Russell Square, W.C. Pres., Furley Lewis, F.R.P.S.; Sec., J. McIntosh, F.R.P.S.

Physical Education and Improvement, National League for, with which is amalgamated the Mansion House Council on Health and Housing. Chairman of Executive Council, Bishop W. Boyd Carpenter; Sec., Miss J. Halford. Office, 4, Tavistock Sq., W.C.

Physical Society, Imperial Coll. of Science, South Kensington. Pres., Prof. Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.; Hon. Secs., W. R. Cooper, M.A., and S. W. J. Smith, D.Sc., F.R.S.

Physical Society of Edinburgh, Royal (1771). Pres. O. C. Bradley, M.D.; Sec., James Ritchie, D.Sc. Library, Synod Hall, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.

Physicians of Edinburgh, Royal College of (1681). Hall and Library, 9, Queen Street, Edinburgh. Pres., J. J. Graham Brown, M.D.; Sec. and Reg., Harry Rainy, M.D.; Librarian, D. Berry Hart, M.D. Laboratory, 2, Forrest Rd. Curator, G. Lovell Gulland, M.D. F.R.C.P.E.; M.R.C.P.E.

Physicians, Ireland, Royal College of. Pres., E. MacDowell Cosgrave, M.D.; Vice-Pres., Joseph O'Carroll, M.D.; Reg., T. Percy C. Kirkpatrick, M.D.; Librarian, R. Phelps.

Physicians, Royal College of, Pall Mall East. It confers the F.R.C.P., M.R.C.P. and L.R.C.P. President, Sir Thomas Barlow, Bart., K.C.V.O., M.D.; Treasurer, Sir Dyce Duckworth, Bart., M.D.; Registrar, J. A. Ormerod, M.D.; Librarian, Norman Moore, M.D.; Sec., W. Fleming. F.R.C.P., M.R.C.P., L.R.C.P.

Pilgrims of Great Britain, The. Chairman, H. E. V. Brittain, M.A., Savoy Hotel, W.C.; Sec., Elliott Wright.

Pilgrims of the U.S., The. Hon. Sec., George W. Burleigh, 52, Wall Street, New York, U.S.A.

Police Pensioners' Employment Association, 7, Victoria Street, S.W. Sec., W. Baker.

Political and Social Science, American Academy of. Membership 6,500. Pres., L. S. Rowe, Ph.D., LL.D.; Clerk, N. J. Smith-Fisher, West Philadelphia P.O., Philadelphia.

Poor Law Officers' Association, National, Norfolk House, Victoria Embankment, W.C. Pres. E. C. Newstead, Olney; Sec., Shirley Fussell.

Printers, Institute of, St. Bride Foundation, Bride Lane, E.C. Pres., Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bt.; Hon. Sec., C. J. Drummond, J.P.

Protestant Alliance, The, 430, Strand, W.C. Sec., Hy. Fowler.

Psychical Research, American Society for. Sec., Jas. H. Hyslop, LL.D., 154, Nassau Street, New York.

Psychical Research, The Society for. Founded 1882. Sec., Miss I. Newton. Offices and Library, 20, Hanover Square, W.

Public Health Association, American. Sec., Prof. Selskar M. Gunn, 755, Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.

Public Health, Royal Institute of. Founded in 1886 to provide a central institution in London for the training of medical practitioners desirous of obtaining the diploma in Public Health; to provide the means whereby municipal and other authorities can obtain reliable bacteriological and chemical analysis, and to aid the theoretical and practical investigation and study of all branches of preventive medicine. Official journal, *The Journal of State Medicine*. The next Congress of the Institute is expected to be held in Brussels in July 1915. Principal, Prof. W. R. Smith, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S. Edin.; Hon. Sec., Prof. E. W. Hope, M.D., D.Sc.; Sec., E. L. Ryley. Office, 37, Russell Square, W.C.

Quantity Surveyors' Association, Caxton House, S.W. Pres., Thomas E. Bare; Hon. Sec., A. G. Cross, F.S.I.

Queen Victoria Clergy Fund, Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W. Sec., S. W. Flamank.

Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses, 58, Victoria Street, S.W. Gen. Supt., Miss Amy Hughes; Sec., Miss A. C. Lowe.

Red Cross Society, British. Founded 1905. Incorporated 1908. To furnish aid to the sick and wounded in time of war, supplementary to that furnished by the medical departments of the Navy, Army and Territorial Force. The Society has raised 2,024 Detachments which are registered and numbered by the War Office. Lists, by counties, of registered Detachments are published monthly in Army Orders. Patrons, T.M. the King and Queen; Pros. H.M. Queen Alexandra; Chairman of Council, Lord Rothschild, G.C.V.O.; Chairman Executive Committee, Hon. Arthur Stanley, M.V.O., M.P.; Sec., Frank Hastings. Offices, 9, Victoria St., London, S.W.

Regimental Agency, 33, Tothill Street, S.W. Hon. Secs., Col. E. J. Holloway and Maj. Addison Smith; Sec., Miss S. D. Whitten.

Research Defence Society, 21, Ladbroke Square, W. Hon. Sec., Stephen Paget, F.R.C.S.

Roman Studies, Society for the Promotion of. Sec., G. D. Hardinge-Tyler, M.A., F.S.A. Office, 10, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Royal Institution of Great Britain. Founded 1799, incorporated 1800, and enlarged in 1810. It gives public lectures, holds weekly meetings (on Friday evenings) of its members, and supports a model-room and a reading-room. House, 21, Albemarle Street, Piccadilly; President, the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; Treasurer, Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S., V.P.; Secretary, Alex. Siemens, M.Inst.C.E.; Hon. Professor of Natural Philosophy, the Right Hon. Lord Rayleigh, O.M., D.C.L., LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.; Professor of Natural Philosophy, Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Fullerian Professor of Chemistry, Sir James Dewar, LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Fullerian Professor of Physiology, W. Bateson, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Assistant Sec. and Librarian, Henry Young; Assistant Librarian, R. Cory.

Royal Society, Burlington House. Founded 1660. Meetings for reading and discussing scientific papers are held weekly on Thursday afternoons at 4.30 p.m. from November to

June. The following medals were awarded in 1914: the Coppee Medal to Sir Joseph Thompson for his discoveries in physical science; a Royal Medal to Prof. Ernest W. Brown for his investigations in astronomy; a Royal Medal to Prof. Wm. J. Sollas for his researches in palaeontology; the Davy Medal to Prof. Wm. Jackson Pope for his researches on stereochemistry; the Hughes Medal to Prof. J. S. Townsend for his researches on the electric behaviour of gases; the Rumford Medal to Lord Raleigh for his numerous researches in optics; and the Darwin Medal to Prof. E. P. Poulton for his researches in heredity. There are upwards of 400 Fellows and 50 Foreign Members. Fellows elected 1914: Dr. Edgar Johnston Allet, Richard Assheton, Geoffrey Thomas Bennett, Prof. Rowland Harry Biffen, Dr. Arthur Edwin Bennett, Clive Christensen, Dr. Henry Hallett Dale, Arthur Stanley Eddington, Prof. Edmund Johnston Garwood, Thomas Henry Havelock, Dr. Thomas Martin Lowry, Prof. Diarmid Noel Paton, Siegfried Reichenow, Dr. Samuel Walter Johnson Smith, and Dr. Thomas Edward Stanton. President, Sir Wm. Crookes, O.M., F.R.S.; Treasurer, Sir Alfred Kempe, M.A., D.C.L.; Sec., Prof. Sir J. Rose Bradford, M.C.M.G., M.D., D.Sc., and Prof. Arthur Schuster, D.Sc.; Foreign Sec., Dukinfield H. Scott, LL.D.; Assistant Sec., Robert Harrison, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W. F.R.S.

Royal Society of Edinburgh (1783). Pres., Prof. James Garrie, D.C.L., F.R.S.; Gen. Sec., Capt. G. Knox, D.Sc.; Chairman of Library and Museum, J. S. Black, LL.D. F.R.S.E.

St. Deindof's Library, Hawarden, of the foundation of William Edward Gladstone. All books, whether clerical or lay, and without restriction of denomination or religion, are welcome to the opportunities it offers. There is a residence with accommodation for students. Board and wages are here provided at a low rate. Written, Rev. Canon Gilbert C. J., D.D.

St. George, Royal Society of Engineers, 21, Chancery Avenue, Bloomsbury. Founder and Hon. Sec., Howard Ford.

St. John Ambulance Brigade Headquarters, St. John's Gate, E.C. Chief Commandant, Col. Sir Jas. R. A. Clark, Bt., C.B.; Sec., P. G. Barnetson.

Sanitary Inspectors' Association, 19, Victoria Street, S.W. Pres., Sir J. Cribb-Brown, M.D., F.R.S.

Sanitary Institute Royal. Founded in 1876. The Parker Museum, which is maintained by the Institute, and is open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. and on Mondays to 2 p.m., contains a great variety of the most approved forms of apparatus and appliances relating to health and domestic comfort. Secretary, E. White Wain, F.R.S. Office, 9, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.

Science Guild, British, formed in 1902. Pres., Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Mather, P.C., LL.D.; Hon. Sec., Sir Alexander Pedler, C.I.E., F.R.S., and Dr. F. Mottow Perkins. Office, 199, Piccadilly, London, S.W.

Scottish Geographical Society, Royal, founded 1884. President, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Cairn; Edw. Mas M. I. Newbould, D.Sc.; Secretary, Geo. G. Charnock, M.A., F.R.S.; Chief Clerk, Geo. Walker. Headquarters, Sydenham, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.

Scottish Rights of Way and Recreation Society, The, Ltd. Hon. Sec., C. E. W. Macpherson, C.A., 6, North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

Secretaries, Chartered Institute of founded 1895, Charter 1902. Pres., E. P. Pullan; Sec., C. H. Carpenter. Office, 15A, London Wall, E.C. F.C.I.S. and A.C.I.S.

Secret Commissions and Bribery Prevention League, Incorporated. Pres., Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B.; Sec., R. M. Leonard, 5, Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

Selborne Society. Formed in 1885. President, vacant; Hon. Sec., Wilfred Mark Webb, F.L.S., F.R.M.S., 24, Avenue Chambers, London.

Ston College, Victoria Embankment. E.C. Librarian, Rev. C. O. Becker; Sub-Lib., C. Edgar Thomas.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A. Founded 1846, under the will of the late James Smithsonian, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." It is governed by a Board of Regents, consisting of the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, three members of the United States Senate, three members of the House of Representatives, and six citizens of the United States appointed by joint resolution of Congress. Secretary, Charles D. Walcott.

Social and Political Education League. Hon. Sec., G. S. Tenney, 5, New Square, Lincoln's Inn, Organising Sec., A. H. Reed, 23, Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Social Science Association, American. Gen. Sec., Robert S. Lynd, 55, West 44th Street, New York.

Social Service, The British Institute of, established 1901 to collect, classify, register, and disseminate information relating to all forms of social service and industrial betterment adaptable to the needs of the United Kingdom, and to promote the initiation and development in this country of the most beneficial and successful forms of social service. Pres., The Speaker of the House of Commons; Hon. Treasurer, Walter Hazell; Hon. Sec., Percy Alder, M.A., M.P.; Quarterly Organ, *Progress, Civil, Social, Industrial*. Offices and Library, 1, Central Buildings, Tothill St., Westminster, S.W.

Sociological Society. Founded in 1903. Quarterly publication, *Sociological Review*. Pres., The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.; Hon. Sec., S. K. Ratcliffe, 21, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Sociological Society, American. Sec., Scott E. W. Eastford, University of Chicago, Ill.

Sociology, The International Institute of, General Sec., Dr. Rene Worms, 115, Boulevard St. Germain, Paris.

Soldiers ex, National Association for Employment of. Sec., Capt. E. Handbury-Gray; Asst.-Sec., Capt. H. W. Broadley. Head Office: 119, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

South African Association for the Advancement of Science. Founded 1902. Membership about 600. President, R. T. A. Jones, F.R.S.A.; Hon. Gen. Secs., Dr. C. E. Jantz, M.A., F.I.C. Cape Town; H. E. Wood, M.Sc., F.R.Met.S., Johannesburg. Asst. Gen. Sec., H. Tucker, P.O. Box 1457, Cape Town.

State Children's Association (with which is incorporated the Boarding-out Association). Chairman, the Right Hon. the Earl of Lytton; Hon. Sec., Mrs. S. A. Barnett; Gen. Sec., F. P. Philp; Office, 53, Victoria Street, S.W.

Statistical Association, American. Sec., C. W. Duten, 491, Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

Statistical Institute, International. President, Luigi Bodio, Rome; Gen. Sec., Dr. H. W. Methorst, 18, Sweetlinkstraat, The Hague (Netherlands); Treasurer, R. H. Rew, C.B., 9, Adelphi Terrace, Strand, London.

Statistical Society, Royal. Founded in 1834. President, Lord Welby; Hon. Secs., R. H. Rew, C.B. (*and foreign*), G. Udny Yule, M.A., and A. W. Flux, M.A.; Assist. Sec., C. M. Kohan, B.A. Office, 9, Adelphi Terrace, W.C. F.S.S.

Sunday League, National. Pres., Sir W. P. Treloar, J.P.; Sec., Henry Mills, J.P. Offices, 34, Red Lion Square, High Holborn, W.C.

Sunday Society. Established to maintain the opening of museums and galleries on Sundays. Hon. Sec., Mark H. Judge, A.R.I.B.A., 7, Pall Mall, S.W.

Surgeons in Ireland, Royal College of. Pres., F. Conway Dwyer; Vice-Pres., William Taylor; Sec. to Council, C. M. Benson; Registrar, Alfred Miller.

Surgeons of Edinburgh, Royal College of (1505). Pres., Francis M. Caird; Treas. and Sec., R. McKenzie Johnston; Lib., H. J. Stiles; Clerk, D. L. Eadie, 50, George Square.

Surgeons of England, Royal College of. Incorporated 1800. Confers the F.R.C.S. and M.R.C.S. President, Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bart., C.B. Vice-Presidents, Sir F. Eve and Sir A. Bowlby. The nucleus of the present Museum (Conservator, Prof. Arthur Keith, M.D.) was the celebrated Hunterian collection. Librarian, Victor G. Plarr, M.A.; Sec., S. Forrest Cowell, M.A., 40, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

Surveyors' Institution, The. The Institution has over 5,000 members, and consists of fellows (F.S.I. or Chartered Surveyor), professional associates (P.A.S.I. or Professional Associate Chartered Surveyor), associates, honorary members, and Colonial fellows, with a class of students attached. Pres., Howard Chatfield Clarke. Sec., A. Goddard. Offices, 12, Great George Street, Westminster. F.S.I.

Trade Protection Societies of the U.K., Association of. Estab. '48. Sec., J. H. Hadwen, 66, Berners St., W.

Trade Union Political Freedom League. Hon. Sec., W. V. Osborne, 77, Barrett Road, Walthamstow, N.E.

Treasurers and Cashiers, Corporation of. Sec., F. Lodge Rosser. Office, 49, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Unemployment, International Association for Combating. Office, 34, Rue de Babylone, Paris.

Union Jack Industries League and All-British Shopping Movement. Hon. Sec., M. N. Humphrey-Davy, 27, Ely Place, Holborn, E.C. (Commercial Section, 78-81, Fetter Lane, E.C.).

United Service Institution, Royal. Whitehall, S.W. (Established 1831.) The Museum, which occupies the old Banqueting House of the once famous Palace of Whitehall, contains, besides Rubens' celebrated ceiling, recently restored, the famous models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, interesting naval and military relics

and trophies, models of ancient and modern war-vessels, ordnance, and small arms. Admission 6d. daily, 10 to 5. Pres., H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught; Chairman of Council, Admiral Sir A. D. Farshaw, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.; Sec., Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Leatham.

Veterans' Relief Fund. Sec., Major Tudor Craig, 122, Brompton Road, S.W.

Victoria Institute. Founded in 1865. President, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Halsbury, F.R.S.; Sec., E. Walter Maunder, 1, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.

Victoria League. Sec., Miss Talbot. Office, 2, Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.

Vigilance Association, National. Sec., W. A. Coote. Office, 2, Grosvenor Mansions, 76, Victoria St., S.W.

Wales, National Library of, Aberystwyth. The Copyright Act of 1911 gives the library the privilege of obtaining on demand a copy of all works published in the United Kingdom. The funds of the Library are derived from a grant in aid voted annually by Parliament, the amount for 1914-15 being £4,000 for maintenance and £15,000 under the head of new buildings. Pres., Sir John Williams, Bart., G.C.V.O.; Vice-Pres., Rt. Hon. J. Herbert Lewis, M.P.; Treas., Henry Owen, D.C.L.; Librarian, John Balingier, M.A., Aberystwyth.

Wales, National Museum of, Cardiff. Incorporated by Royal Charter, March 10th, 1907. Pres., The Rt. Hon. Lord Mostyn; Vice-Pres., Major-Gen. Sir Ivor Herbert, Bart., M.P.; Director of the Museum, William Evans Hoyle, M.A., D.Sc.

Water Engineers, Institution of. Incorporated 1911. Pres., Thomas McInnes, A.M.Inst.C.E.; Sec., Percy Griffith. Offices, 20, Victoria Street, Westminster.

Weights and Measures, Incorporated Society of Inspectors of. Pres., Viscount Peel; Sec., R. Robertson, Watford.

West India Committee, The. Incorporated. An association of planters, merchants, and others interested in the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras, founded circa 1750. Sec., Algernon E. Aspinall, 15, Seething Lane, London, E.C.

Women's Imperial Health Association. Sec., Miss E. M. James, 7, Hanover Square, W.

Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, National Union of. The governing body is the National Council of Women. Sec., Miss Norah E. Green; Office, Parliament Mansions, Victoria St., Westminster.

Zoological Society of London. Founded 1826. The Gardens in Regent's Park are open from 9 a.m. till sunset, and the Offices and Library, at the Society's new buildings in Regent's Park, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., Saturdays, 10 a.m. till 2 p.m. Admission to the Gardens 6d. on Mondays and Saturdays during the War, 1s. the rest of the week, children 6d. all days. Reduced prices to parties of 25 and upwards. Visitors to the Gardens in 1913, 1,152,074; gate-money, £2,223; number of Fellows, 4,733. On Sundays the Gardens are only open to Fellows and their friends. President, The Duke of Bedford, K.G.; Secretary, P. Chalmers Mitchell, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S. Superintendent of Gardens and Curator of Mammals, R. I. Pocock, F.R.S.; Curator of Birds, D. Seth-Smith; Curator of Reptiles, E. G. Boulenger. Curator of Insects, H. Maxwell Lefroy. F.Z.S.

INSTITUTES OF ART AND MUSIC.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

The Royal Academy, at Burlington House, Piccadilly, was founded in 1768 by George III., who gave it rooms in Somerset House. Thence it was removed to Trafalgar Square (1834), and to its present abode, the site of which it occupies rent-free (1869). The principal objects of the Royal Academy are (1) the establishment of a well-regulated school or academy of design for the gratuitous instruction of students, and (2) the holding of an annual exhibition open to artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they may be deemed to deserve. The Royal Academy is "a private society," supporting a school from its own resources without any grant of public money. The members are under the superintendence and control of the Sovereign, who confirms all appointments and by-laws; and the Society itself consists of 40 Royal Academicians, and at least 30 Associates; there may also be not more than four engravers, of whom not more than two may be Academicians. The first president was Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the present occupant of the office is Sir E. J. Poynter, elected Nov. 4th, '96. There is a council of 10 members, who succeed by rotation, five retiring every year, the President, the Keeper, and the Treasurer being *ex-officio* members. The premises of the Royal Academy at Burlington House comprise a grand gallery or range of thirteen halls, besides a central octagon for sculpture, a theatre, and a large room in which the annual banquet is held—the latter always an event of much interest to the artistic world. The basement is devoted to schools of art for male and female students. The total cost of the buildings was over £150,000, the whole of which was defrayed out of the funds of the Academy. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its funds from the holding of its annual exhibition of the pictures of living artists, which opens on the first Monday in May and continues

until the first Monday in August. No works which have previously been exhibited are accepted, and the Council has the right to reject any picture it may please. The Winter Exhibition of art treasures in connection with the Royal Academy was established in 1860, paintings being liberally lent by private individuals. The exhibition remains open from the first Monday in January for a period of ten weeks.

Royal Academicians.

1914 Blomfield, R. T.	1893 MacWhirter, J.
1911 Bramley, F.	1905 Murray, David.
1891 Brock, Sir T., K.C.B.	1881 Ouless, W. W.
1912 Clausen, G.	1911 Parsons, A.
1910 Cope, A. S.	1876 Poynter, Sir E. J., Bart.
1877 Davis, H. W. B.	(President).
1891 Dicksee, F.	1895 Richmond, Sir W. B.
1913 Drury, E. A.	1881 Riviere, B.
1887 Fildes, Sir Luke.	1897 Sargent, J. S.
1910 Forbes, S. A.	1909 Shannon, J. J.
1902 Frampton, Sir G. J.	1911 Short, Sir F.
1891 Gow, A. C. (Keeper and Librarian).	1911 Smythe, L. P.
1881 Graham, P.	1896 Solomon, S. J.
1910 Hacker, A.	1897 Stone, M.
1910 Hemy, C. N.	1914 Storey, G. A.
1897 Jackson, Sir T. G., Bart. (Treasurer).	1889 Thornycroft, H.
1909 John, Sir W. Goscombe.	1914 Tuke, H. S.
1912 La Thangue, H. H.	1895 Waterhouse, J. W.
1898 Leader, B. W.	1903 Waterlow, Sir E. A.
1876 Leslie, G. D.	1903 Webb, Sir A., K.C.V.O., C.B.
1898 Lucas, J. S.	1893 Woods, H.
	1907 Wyllie, W. L.

Associates.

1914 Bell, R. Anning.	1911 Newton, E.
1904 Brangwyn, F.	1893 North, J. W.
1903 Brown, J. A. Arnesby.	1914 Olsson, Julius.
1911 Cameron, D. Y.	1910 Orpen, W.
1903 Colton, W. R.	1904 Pegram, H.
1907 Cooper, F. C.	1906 Pointeroy, F. W.
1900 Farquharson, J.	1914 Prior, E. S.
1911 Fisher, Mark.	1911 Shannon, C. H.
1910 George, Sir E.	1908 Sims, Charles.
1907 Henry, G.	1913 Stanton, H. Hughes.
1914 Jack, Richard.	1910 Stokes, A.
1911 Lavery, J.	1906 Stott, Edward.
1912 Llewellyn, W.	1906 Strang, William.
1913 Lutyens, E. L.	1910 Wood, F. D.
1909 MacKenna, B., M.V.C.	

Secretary—W. R. M. Lamb, M.A.

NATIONAL ART GALLERIES.

Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. For Staff see p. 376. A museum of ornamental and decorative art, under the control of the Board of Education. Entrances in Cromwell Road and Exhibition Road. The Museum contains nine Departments, viz: Architecture and Sculpture; Ceramics; Engraving, Illustration, and Design; a Library; Metalwork; Paintings; Textiles; Woodwork; and the Department of Circulation. Open daily except Good Friday and Christmas Day. Admission free from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. (Sundays, 2 to 6 p.m.) to all the Departments except the Library, to which admission is by ticket, for which application must be made to the Director and Secretary.—The Indian Section, containing collections from the countries forming the Indian Empire, is situated in the Imperial Institute Road; no charge is made for admission to these collections, which are open every day during the same hours as the Victoria and Albert Museum. The collections now forming the Victoria and Albert Museum were formerly comprised in the South Kensington Museum, which included collections of scientific apparatus, etc. These latter collec-

tions now form the Science Museum, and are housed in the galleries to the west of Exhibition Road and in Imperial Institute Road, and are known officially as the Science Museum, South Kensington, (p. 440). Visitors, 1913, 596,680 on week-days; 95,746 on Sundays.—Bethnal Green Museum is a museum of ornamental and decorative art, under the control of the Board of Education. Entrance in Cambridge Road, N.E. Open daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, for the same hours as the Victoria and Albert Museum. Admission free every day.

National Gallery. (For earlier history see ed. '33 and later editions.) The Gallery is open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and on payment of a fee of 6d. on the students' days, Thursdays and Fridays. The Gallery is also open free on Sunday afternoons throughout the year. During 1913 the Gallery was visited on free days by 493,958 persons, giving a daily average attendance of 2,375. In addition, 68,472 persons visited the Gallery on Sunday afternoons, giving a daily average of 1,317. On students' days 55,452 persons were admitted. Director, Sir

Charles Holroyd (£1,000); Keeper and Secretary, C. H. Collins Baker (£600); Chief Clerk and Assist. Sec., George E. Ambrose (£400).

National Gallery of British Art, Grosvenor Road, S.W., was presented to the nation by Sir Henry Tate, Bart., and opened July 21st, 1897. To this a Turner Wing has been added by the gift of the late Sir Joseph Duveen and his son, Mr. J. Duveen. The wing was opened in 1910. The Government has undertaken the maintenance through the Trustees of the National Gallery. It is closed on Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, and Good Friday. The number of visitors in 1913 was 242,195 on free days, 62,046 on Sundays, and on students' days (Tuesdays and Wednesdays) 37,711. The Keeper is Mr. Charles Aitken (£350-£500).

National Portrait Gallery, St. Martin's Place. Founded in 1856, "for the exhibition of portraits of eminent British historical characters." The collection now comprises over 1,700 portraits. The gallery is open to the public free, from 10 a.m. to 4, 5, or 6 p.m., on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Saturday; on Thursday and Friday (students' days), when an entrance fee of 6d. is charged, from 10 a.m. to 4 or 5 p.m.; and on Sundays free, from 2.30 to 5.30 p.m. in summer, and 2 to 4 p.m. in winter (light permitting). Visitors, 1913, 136,431. Director, Keeper, and Secretary, C. J. Holmes (£500-£700). Clerk and Acting Assist. Keeper, J. D. Milner.

Wallace Collection, Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. This collection of pictures,

sculpture, arms and armour, furniture, and objects of art, was originally formed by the third and fourth Marquises of Hertford. By the fourth Marquis it was bequeathed to Sir Richard Wallace, Bart., by whom it was largely increased. Sir Richard left it to his wife, Lady Wallace, who died in 1897, and bequeathed it to the nation. Hertford House (the original of Gaunt House in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair") was purchased by the Treasury for £80,000, extensively altered, and opened to the public in June 1900. Admission to the Wallace Collection is free—except on Tuesdays and Fridays, when 6d. is charged—and is open at 12 noon on Mondays, other days at 10 a.m., and closes at 4, 5, or 6 p.m., according to the season. The Museum is also open on Sundays from 2 to 5 throughout the year. On Good Friday, Christmas Eve, and Christmas Day the Museum is closed. The Keeper of the Wallace Collection is Mr. D. S. MacColl (£500-£600).

London Museum, Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W. Lancaster House (formerly Stafford House) was purchased and presented to the Government by Sir William Lever. The Museum contains exhibits illustrative of the life of London from prehistoric times down to the present day. Admission free, except Tuesdays, when 1s. is charged. Director, Sir Guy Laking, Bt., C.B., M.V.O.; Assist. ditto, F. Harman Oates; Assist. and Inspector of Excavations, G. F. Lawrence; Technical Assist., H. W. Murray.

Associated Board of the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal College of Music, for Local Examinations in Music, 15, Bedford Square, W.C. Chairman, Sir Wm. E. Bigge, M.A., D.C.L.; Sec., James Muir.

Chantrey Fund. This fund was established by the bequest of Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A., under which £105,000 was invested in Consols, the available income being about £2,100. The first purchases out of the fund were made in 1877, and the collection, which now numbers over 140 works, has since '97 been permanently housed in the Tate Gallery.

Eisteddfod. The name of an annual bardic congress in Wales, having for its objects the preservation of the poetry, music and the general literature of the Principality, the maintenance of the Welsh language and ancient national customs, and the cultivation of a spirit of patriotism among the people. The 1913 festival was held at Abergavenny. The bardic chair on this occasion was won by Mr. T. J. Thomas (*sarnicol*) and the bardic crown by the Rev. Wm. Evans, Bridgend. The Eisteddfod was to be held in 1914 at Bangor, and in 1915 at Aberystwyth, but owing to the war the Bangor gathering was postponed. Hon. Secretary to the National Eisteddfod Association, Sir E. Vincent Evans. Office, 63, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Guildhall School of Music, Victoria Embankment, E.C. Established by the Corporation of London in '80. Principal, Landon Ronald; Sec., H. Saxe Wyndham.

London College of Music, Gt. Marlborough Street, W. Principal, F. J. Karn, Mus. B.; Sec., T. Weekes Holmes; Director of Exams., G. Augustus Holmes.

Miniature Painters, Royal Society of,

The Gallery, 5a, Pall Mall East, S.W. Sec., S. Lassam Lovell.

Musicians, Incorporated Society of, 19, Berners Street, W. Gen. Sec., A. T. Cummings.

Orchestral Association, The National, 13-14, Archer St., Soho, W. Sec., F. Orchardton.

Pastel Society, The, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, W. Sec., Edgar Blackmore.

Philharmonic Society, The Royal, Founded 1813. Hon. Sec., Stanley Hawley. 19, Berners Street, W.

Royal Academy of Music, York Gate, Marylebone Road, N.W. Established 1822, incorporated 1830. Principal, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, Mus.D., LL.D.; Secretary, F. W. Renaut.

Royal Cambrian Academy of Art, Plas Mawr, Conway. Hon. Sec., W. J. Slater.

Royal College of Music. Founded 1883. President, H.R.H. the Prince Christian; Director, Sir C. H. H. Parry, Bart., C.V.O.; Hon. Secretary, Charles Morley; Registrar, Claude Aveling; Prince Consort Road, South Kensington.

Royal College of Organists, Kensington Gardens, S.W. Pres., Sir Alex. C. Mackenzie, D.C.L., Mus.D.; Hon. Sec., Dr. H. A. Harding; Reg., I. Shindler, M.A., LL.B.

Royal Drawing Society (Incorporated 1902). Hon. Sec., T. R. Ablett, F.R.G.S., 50, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

Royal Institute of Oil Painters, The, 195, Piccadilly, W. Pres., Frank Walton, R.I.; Sec., W. T. Blackmore.

Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours. Founded 1831. There is an annual exhibition of water-colour paintings, commencing the second week in March. Pres., Sir Jas. D. Linton; Sec., W. T. Blackmore. Office, 195, Piccadilly, W.

UNIVERSITIES.

Royal Military School of Music, Kneller Hall, Hounslow. Commandant, Col. T. C. F. Somerville, M.V.O.; Ad. and Q.-M., Major J. M. Bett; Director of Music, Major A. J. Stretton, M.V.O.

Royal Naval and Military Musical Union. Pres., Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B.; Sec., Capt. A. Corbett-Smith, M.A. (Oxon.); Office, 37, Russell Square, W.C.

Royal Naval School of Music, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth. Superint. Lt.-Col. G. R. Peole, R.M.A.; Assist. ditto, Capt. E. H. Barr, R.M.A.; Musical Director, Lt. C. Franklin, R.M.L.I.

Royal Scottish Academy, instituted in 1826. President, Sir James Guthrie; Secretary, W. D. McKay; Treasurer, Hippolyte J. Blanc; Librarian, James Paterson; Assist. Sec., Henry Hastings, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Royal Society of Arts, John St., Adelphi. Secretary, Sir Henry Trueman Wood, M.A.

Royal Society of British Artists, Suffolk Street, S.W. President, F. Brangwyn, A.R.A.; Hon. Sec., T. Newburn Crook, R.B.S.; Keeper, Percy Edsell, R.B.A.

Royal Society of Musicians of Great Britain (founded by Handel, 1738). Sec., J. F. C. Bennett, 4, Bishopsgate, Cornhill, E.C.

Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers. The, 5a, Pall Mall East, S.W. Secretary, W. Gordon Mein.

Royal Society of Painters in Water Colours ("The Old Water Colour Society"). Founded 1804. Exhibitions, April, November. Number of members forty, number of associates unlimited. Pres., Alfred Parsons, R.A.; Sec. and Curator, Reginald S. Hunt. "R.W.S. Art Club," Sec., H. Philp. Gallery, 5a, Pall Mall East, S.W.

Society of British Composers, founded 1905. Hon. Sec., Charles Beatty, 19, Berners Street, W.

Tonic Sol-fa College, 26, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. Pres., Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus. D.; Sec., Walter Harrison, Mus. B.

Trinity College of Music, Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W. Chairman, Sir Fred. Bridge, C.V.O., Mus.D.; Sec., Shelley Fisher.

UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

UNIVERSITIES.

England.

Birmingham University, incorporated by royal charter March 24th, 1900, grew out of Mason University College, Birmingham, which was founded by Sir Josiah Mason, Kt., in '75, and opened in '80, being subsequently incorporated by the Mason University College Act of '97. The University includes faculties of science, arts, medicine, and commerce; others may be added by statute. It is a teaching and examining University. Chancellor (vacant); Vice-Chancellor, Gilbert Barling, M.B.; Pro-Vice-Chancellor, F. C. Clayton, J.P.; Treasurer, A. Godlee, J.P.; Principal, Sir Oliver J. Lodge, LL.D., F.R.S.; Vice-Principal and Registrar, R. S. Heath, M.D., D.Sc.; Dean of the Faculty of Science, Percy F. Frankland, LL.D., F.R.S.; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Alfred Hughes, M.A.; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Peter Thompson, M.D., Ch.B.; Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, W. J. Ashley, M.A., M.Com. Professors: *Mathematics*, R. S. Heath, D.Sc.; *Physics* (vacant); *Chemistry*, P. F. Frankland, Ph.D., F.R.S.; *Zoology*, F. W. Gamble, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Botany*, G. S. West, D.Sc.; *Geology and Physiog.*, W. S. Boulton, D.Sc.; *Mechan. Engineering*, F. W. Burstall, M.A.; *Civil Engin.*, F. C. Lee, D.Sc.; *Electrical Engin.*, G. Kapp, M.Sc.; *Brewing*, A. J. Brown, M.Sc., F.R.S.; *Metallurgy*, T. Turner, M.Sc.; *Mining*, J. Cadman, D.Sc.; *Greek and Latin*, E. A. Sonnenschein, D.Litt.; *English Lang. and Lit.*, E. de Selincourt, D.Litt.; *Mental and Moral Philos.*, J. H. Muirhead, LL.D.; *French*, H. L. Chatelain, D.-ès-Lett.; *German*, K. Wichmann, Ph.D.; *History*, C. R. Beazley, D.Litt.; *Education*, A. Hughes, M.A.; *Music*, Granville Bantock, M.A.; *Commerce*, W. J. Ashley, Ph.D.; *Accounting*, C. E. Martineau, M.A.; *Finance*, A. W. Kirkaldy, M.Com.; *Commercial Law*, F. Tillyard, M.A.; *Medicine*, R. Saundby, M.D., O. J. Kauffmann, M.D.; *Surgery*, W. F. Haslam, M.B.; C. Leedham Green, M.B.; *Anatomy*, P. Thomp-

son, M.D.; *Physiology*, E. W. W. Carlier, M.D.; *Therapeutics*, Sir R. M. Simon, M.D.; *Forensic Medicine*, J. T. J. Morrison, F.R.C.S.; *Hygiene and Public Health*, A. Bostock Hill, M.D.; *Midwifery*, T. Wilson, M.D.; *Pathology*, R. F. C. Leith, M.B.; *Dental School*, J. Humphreys, M.D.S. (Hon. Sec.). Secretary, George H. Morley.

The University of Bristol was constituted by Royal Charter May 24th, 1909. It took over the former University College, Bristol, and the Society of Merchant Venturers, undertook the provision and maintenance of the Faculty of Engineering. The Bristol Medical School, established in 1828, had been previously merged in the University College. The chief officers of the University are: Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane of Cloan, LL.D.; Pro-Chancellors, The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Hereford, D.D., LL.D.; The Rt. Hon. Lewis Fry, LL.D.; The Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, LL.D.; George A. Wills, LL.D.; Vice-Chancellor, Sir Isambard Owen, D.C.L., M.D.; Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Professor J. Mitchell Clark, LL.D., M.D.; Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Professor F. Brooks, M.A.; Dean of the Faculty of Science, Professor F. Francis, D.Sc.; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Professor E. Fawcett, M.D.; Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, Professor J. Wertheimer, D.Sc.; Registrar, James Rafter, M.A. Professors: *Agriculture*, Drysdale Turner, M.A.; *Agricultural Biology*, B. T. P. Barker, M.A.; *Anatomy*, E. Fawcett, M.D.; *Applied Chemistry*, J. Wertheimer, D.Sc.; *Applied Mathematics*, E. S. Boulton, M.A.; *Chemistry*, F. Francis, D.Sc.; *Civil Engin.*, R. M. Ferrier, M.Sc.; *Classics*, F. Brooks, M.A.; *Electrical Engin.*, D. Robertson, D.Sc.; *English*, A. R. Skemp, Ph.D.; *Geology*, S. H. Reynolds, M.A.; *Greek*, J. F. Dobson, M.A.; *Mathematics*, F. R. Barrell, M.A.; *Mechan. and Mining Engin.*, J. Munro, M.Sc.; *Medicine*, J. Michell Clarke, M.D., F. H. Edgeworth, M.D.; *Modern History*, G. H. Leonard, M.A.; *Motor-car Engineering*,

W. Morgan, B.Sc.; *Natural History*, J. R. Ainsworth-Davis, M.A.; *Obstetrics*, W. C. Swayne, M.D.; *Pathology*, I. Walker Hall, M.D.; *Physiology*, A. F. S. Kent, M.A.; *Psychology and Ethics*, C. Lloyd Morgan, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Surgery*, C. A. Morton, F.R.C.S., J. Swain, M.D.

Cambridge University. About the middle of the thirteenth century students began to collect in hostels. The endowed colleges gradually absorbed the hostels, the last of which was annexed to Trinity in 1540. The legislative bodies are the Senate, which consists of graduates, and the Council, a smaller body elected therefrom. Like Oxford, the University underwent important changes in 1882, as did also many of the colleges in both universities. The following is the list of colleges: * (*Founded 1257*), *Peterhouse*—Head, Sir A. W. Ward, Litt.D. *Undergraduates*; (1326), *Clare*, E. Atkinson, D.D.; (1347), *Pembroke*, W. S. Hadley, M.A.; (1348), *Gonville and Caius*, H. K. Anderson, M.D.; (1350), *Trinity Hall*, E. A. Beck, M.A.; (1352), *Corpus Christi*, Rev. E. C. Pearce, M.A.; (1441), *King's*, M. R. James, Litt.D.; F.B.A.; (1448), *Queens'*, T. C. Fitzpatrick, M.A.; (1473), *St. Catherine's*, C. H. W. Johns, Litt.D.; (1496), *Jesus*, A. Gray, M.A.; (1505), *Christ's*, A. E. Shipley, Sc.D.; (1511), *St. John's*, R. F. Scott, M.A.; (1510), *Magdalene*, S. A. Donaldson, D.D.; (1546), *Trinity*, H. M. Butler, D.D.; (1548), *Emmanuel*, P. Giles, Litt.D.; (1595), *Sidney Sussex*, Charles Smith, M.A.; (1800), *Downing*, Howard Marsh, Sc.D. *Hostels* (1882), *Selwyn*, J. O. F. Murray, D.D.; (1884), *Non-Collegiates*, *Censor*, W. F. Reddaway, M.A. *Chancellor*, the Rt. Hon. Baron Rayleigh, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., Trinity; *Vice-Chancellor*, Dr. M. R. James, King's; *High Steward*, Lord Walsingham, LL.D., Trinity. *Parliamentary representatives*, J. F. P. Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C., Trinity, and Sir Joseph Larmor, M.A., St. John's. *Proctors*, 1914-15: T. R. Glover, M.A., and F. J. Dykes, M.A. (Trin.). *Public Orator*, Sir J. E. Sandys, Litt.D. (Joh.). *Registrar*, J. N. Keynes, Sc.D. (Pemb.); *Librarian*, F. J. H. Jeukinson, M.A. (Trin.); *Counsel*, Rt. Hon. A. Cohen, K.C. (Magd.); *Esquire Bedells*, A. H. Evans, M.A. (Cla.), and R. Hamblin Smith, M.A. (Pet.). *Council of the Senate*: The Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Magdalene, the Master of Emmanuel, Prof. Stanton, Prof. Hobson, Dr. Anderson (Cai.), W. Durnford (King's), J. H. Gray (Qu.), H. McL. Innes (Trin.), the Provost of King's, the Master of St. John's, Prof. Sorley, Prof. Seward, Dr. Parry (Trin.), Dr. Keynes (Secretary), Dr. Tanner (Joh.), W. L. Mollison (Cla.). *Professors*: *Divinity* (*Lady Margaret's*), J. F. Bethune-Baker, D.D. (Pemb.) (1911); *Divinity* (*Regius*), H. B. Swete, D.D. (Cai.) (1890); *Civil Law* (*Regius*), W. W. Burckland, M.A. (Cai.) (1914); *Physic* (*Regius*), Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., M.D. (Cai.) (1892); *Hebrew* (*Regius*), R. H. Kennett, D.D. (Qu.) (1903); *Greek* (*Regius*), H. Jackson, O.M., Litt.D. (Trin.) (1906); *Arabic* (*Sir T. Adams's*), F. G. Browne, M.A., M.B. (Pemb.) (1902); *Mathematics* (*Lucasian*), Sir J. Larmor, M.A., M.P. (Joh.) (1903); *Moral Philosophy* (*Knightbridge*), W. R.

Sorley, Litt.D. (King's) (1900); *Music*, Sir C. V. Stanford, Mus.D. (Trin.) (1887); *Chemistry*, W. J. Pope, M.A. (Sid.) (1908); *Astronomy* (*Plumian*), A. S. Eddington, M.A. (Trin.) (1913); *Anatomy*, A. Macalister, M.D. (Joh.) (1883); *Modern History* (*Regius*), J. B. Bury, M.A. (King's) (1902); *Arabic* (*Lord Almoner's*), A. A. Bevan, M.A. (Trin.) (1893); *Botany*, A. C. Seward, M.A. (Joh.) (1906); *Geology* (*Woodwardian*), T. McK. Hughes, M.A. (Cla.) (1873); *Astronomy and Geometry* (*Lowndean*), H. F. Baker, Sc.D. (Joh.) (1914); *Divinity* (*Norrisian*), F. C. Burkitt, M.A. (Trin.) (1905); *Natural Philosophy* (*Jacksonian*), Sir James Dewar, M.A. (Pet.) (1875); *Law* (*Downing*), C. S. Kenny, LL.D. (Down.) (1907); *Medicine* (*Downing*), J. B. Bradbury, M.D. (Down.) (1894); *Mineralogy*, W. J. Lewis, M.A. (Trin.) (1881); *Archæology* (*Disney*), W. Ridgeway, Sc.D. (Cai.) (1913); *Divinity* (*Hulsean*), W. E. Barnes, D.D. (Pet.) (1901); *Political Economy*, A. C. Pigou, M.A. (King's) (1908); *Pure Mathematics* (*Sadleirian*), E. W. Hobson, Sc.D. (Chr.) (1910); *Zoology and Comparative Anatomy*, J. S. Gardiner, M.A. (Cai.) (1909); *Sanskrit*, E. J. Rapson, M.A. (Joh.) (1906); *International Law* (*Whewell*), L. Oppenheim, M.A. (Trin.) (1908); *Latin* (*Kennedy*), A. E. Housman, M.A. (Trin.) (1911); *Fine Art* (*Slade*), E. S. Prior, M.A. (Cai.) (1912); *Experimental Physics* (*Cavendish*), Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A. (Trin.) (1884); *Mechanics and Applied Mechanics*, B. Hopkinson, M.A. (Trin.) (1903); *Anglo-Saxon* (*Elrington and Bosworth*), H. M. Chadwick, M.A. (Cla.) (1912); *Physiology*, J. N. Langley, Sc.D. (Trin.) (1903); *Surgery*, F. H. Marsh, Sc.D. (Down.) (1903); *Ecclesiastical History* (*Divie*), H. M. Gwatkin, M.A. (Emm.) (1891); *Pathology*, G. Sims Woodhead, M.A. (Trin. H.) (1899); *Divinity* (*Elm*), V. H. Stanton, D.D. (Trin.) (1880); *Mental Philosophy and Logic*, J. Ward, Sc.D. (Trin.) (1897); *Chinese*, H. A. Giles, M.A. (Trin.) (1897); *Ancient History*, I. S. Reid, Litt.D. (Cai.) (1899); *Agriculture* (*Drapers*), T. B. Wood, M.A. (Cai.) (1907); *Biology* (*Quick*), G. H. F. Nuttall, Sc.D. (Magd.) (1912); *Agricultural Botany*, R. H. Biffen, M.A. (Cath.) (1908); *Astrophysics*, H. F. Newall, M.A. (Trin.) (1909); *German* (*Schröder*), K. Brul, Litt.D. (King's) (1910); *English Literature* (*King Edward VII.*), Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch, M.A. (Jes.) (1912); *Genetics* (*Arthur Balfour*), R. C. Punnett, M.A. (Cai.) (1912). *Readers*: *Classical Archaeology*, A. B. Cook, M.A. (Qu.) (1907); *Comparative Philology*, P. Giles, Litt.D. (Emm.) (1901); *Botany*, F. F. Blackman, M.A. (Joh.) (1904); *English Law*, H. D. Hazeltine, M.A. (Emm.) (1907); *Talmudic*, I. Abrahams, M.A. (Chr.) (1902); *Romance*, E. G. W. Braunholtz, M.A. (King's) (1900); *Chemical Physiology*, F. G. Hopkins, M.A. (Trin.) (1902); *Classics* (*Brereton*), W. Ridgeway, Sc.D. (Cai.) (1911); *Forestry*, W. Dawson, M.A. (Aberdeen) (1911); *Zoology*, A. E. Shipley, Sc.D. (Chr.) (1908); *Metallurgy* (*Goldsmiths*), C. T. Heycock, M.A. (King's) (1908); *Ethnology*, A. C. Haddon, Sc.D. (Chr.) (1909); *Modern History*, J. H. Rose, Litt.D. (Chr.) (1911). **Cambridge Union**.—*Officers*: *President*, G. R. M. Butler, Trin.; *Sec.*, H. D. Barnard, Jesus.

Durham University, founded 1832, comprises University College (37), Bishop Hatfield's Hall (46), St. Chad's Hall (94), St. John's Hall, and the Women's Hostel (99) at Durham, the Durham College of Medicine (52), and Armstrong

* The usual statistics as to undergraduates are not given, as, owing to the war and the number who have joined the army temporarily, they would be misleading.

College ('71) at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Unattached students first admitted '71. Affiliated are Codrington College, Barbados, and Pourah Bay College, Sierra Leone. Chancellor, the Duke of Northumberland, K.G.; President of the Council of the Durham Colleges, J. S. G. Pemberton, D.C.L.; President of the College of Medicine, Sir G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D.; Principal of Armstrong College, W. H. Hadow, M.A., Mus.D. Professors (Durham Division): *Divinity*, R. J. Knowing, D.D.; *Greek*, A. H. Cruickshank, M.A.; *Mathematics*, P. J. Heawood, M.A.; *Hebrew*, Ven. H. W. Watkins, D.D.; *Music*, J. C. Bridge, D.Mus.; *Modern History* (*Hon.*), Very Rev. H. H. Henson, D.D.; *Church History*, H. Gee, D.D.; *Philosophy*, F. B. Jevons, D.Litt.; *Biblical Exegesis*, D. Walker, D.D.; *English*, H. Ellershaw, M.A.; *Latin*, J. H. How, M.A.; *Logic*, A. Robinson, D.C.L.; *Modern Languages*, C. F. Herdener, M.A. (Newcastle Division): *Principles and Practice of Medicine*, Sir G. H. Philipson, M.D., D.C.L.; *D. Drummond*, M.D., D.C.L.; *Sir T. Oliver*, M.D., LL.D.; *Psychological Medicine*, T. W. McDowall, M.D.; *Surgery*, J. R. Morison, M.D.; *H. B. Angus*, M.B., M.S.; *Ophthalmology*, J. D. Wardale, M.B., B.S.; *Midwifery*, R. P. R. Lyle, M.D.; *Pathology*, S. McDonald, M.D.; *Medical Jurisprudence*, R. A. Bolam, M.D.; *Public Health*, T. E. Hill, M.B., B.S.; *Anatomy*, R. Howden, D.Sc.; *Physiology*, F. A. Bainbridge, M.D.; *Therapeutics*, I. Beattie, M.D.; *Materia Medica*, W. E. Hume, M.B.; *Comparative Pathology*, H. J. Hutchens, M.A.; *Mathematics*, C. M. Jessop, M.A.; *Physics*, H. Stroud, D.Sc.; *Chemistry*, P. P. Bedson, D.Sc.; *Geology*, G. A. L. Lebour, D.Sc.; *Natural History*, G. S. Brady, M.D., D.Sc.; *Zoology*, A. Meek, M.Sc.; *Botany*, M. C. Potter, M.A.; *Agriculture*, D. A. Gilchrist, M.Sc.; *Engineering*, R. L. Weighton, D.Sc.; *Naval Architecture*, J. J. Welch, M.Sc.; *Electrical Engineering*, W. M. Thornton, D.Sc.; *Mining*, H. Louis, D.Sc.; *Classics*, J. W. Duff, D.Litt.; *English*, A. Mawer, M.A.; *Modern History*, K. H. Vickers, M.A.; *Philosophy*, T. Loveday, M.A.; *Modern Languages*, A. G. Latbam, M.A.; *Economics*, H. M. Hallsworth, M.A.; *Education*, M. R. Wright, M.A.

The University of Leeds was constituted by royal charter April 25th, 1904. It grew out of the Yorkshire College, Leeds, which was merged in the university by the University of Leeds Act of the same year. The Leeds School of Medicine, which became the Medical Department of the Yorkshire College, was established in 1831. The Yorkshire College was founded in 1874, and formed part of the Victoria University from 1887 to 1903. The University gives teaching and degrees in arts, science, medicine, surgery, dental surgery, laws, and commerce. Special instruction is given in civil, mechanical, electrical, mining and gas engineering, metallurgy, fuel, analytical chemistry, cloth manufacture, dyeing, leather manufacture, and agriculture. Last session there were 1,064 registered students, including 153 students in the school of medicine, but excluding 208 evening students. The principal officers of the University are: Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, G.C.V.O., LL.D.; Pro-Chancellor, A. G. Lupton, LL.D.; Vice-Chancellor, M. E. Sadler, C.B., Litt.D., LL.D.; Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. W. H. Bragg, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Alberton, LL.D., F.R.S.; Dean of the Faculty

of Arts, Prof. J. Welton, D.Lit.; Dean of the Faculty of Science, Prof. J. B. Cohen, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.G.S.; Dean of the Faculty of Technology, A. G. Green, M.Sc.; Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Prof. de Burgh Birch, M.D.; Clerk to the Senate, F. T. Baines, B.A.; Secretary, A. E. Wheeler. Heads of Departments: *Greek*, W. Rhys Roberts, M.A., Litt.D.; *Latin*, B. M. Connal, M.A.; *English Language and Literature*, G. S. Gordon, M.A.; *English Language*, F. W. Moorman, Ph.D.; *French*, P. Barbier, M.A.; *German*, A. W. Schüddekopf, Ph.D.; *History*, A. J. Grant, M.A.; *Philosophy*, C. M. Gillespie, M.A.; *Economics*, D. H. Macgregor, M.A.; *Education*, J. Welton, M.A.; *Law*, W. R. Phillips, LL.M.; *Mathematics*, L. J. Rogers, M.A., Mus.B.; *Physics*, W. H. Bragg, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Chemistry*, A. Smithells, B.Sc., F.R.S.; *Organic Chemistry*, J. B. Cohen, Ph.D., F.R.S.; *Zoology*, W. Garstang, M.A., D.Sc.; *Botany*, J. H. Priestley, B.Sc.; *Geology*, P. F. Kendall, M.Sc.; *Civil and Mechanical Engineering*, J. Goodman, M.Inst.C.E.; *Electrical Engineering*, G. D. A. Parr, M.Sc.; *Mining*, E. L. Hummel, B.Sc.; *Textile Industries*, A. F. Barker, M.Sc.; *Tinctorial Chemistry and Dyeing*, A. G. Green, M.Sc.; *Leather Industries*, E. Stiasny, Ph.D.; *Coalgas and Fuel Industries*, J. W. Cobb, B.Sc.; *Agriculture*, R. S. Seton, B.Sc.; *Agricultural Chemistry*, C. Crowther, M.A., Ph.D.; *Anatomy*, J. K. Jamieson, M.B., C.M.; *Physiology*, de B. Birch, C.B., M.D.; *Pathology and Bacteriology*, A. S. Grünbaum, Sc.D., M.D.; *Medicine*, T. Wardrop Griffith, M.D.; *Clinical Medicine*, A. G. Barrs, M.D.; *Surgery*, R. Lawford Knaggs, M.A., M.D.; *Clinical Surgery*, Sir Berkeley Moynihan, M.S.; *Practical Surgery*, W. Thompson, F.R.C.S.; *Operative Surgery*, J. F. Dobson, M.S., F.R.C.S.; *Gynaecology*, J. B. Hellier, M.D.; *Gynaecology*, E. O. Croft, M.D.; *Therapeutics*, H. J. Campbell, M.D.; *Public Health*, J. S. Cameron, M.D., C.M.; *Forensic Medicine*, F. W. Eurich, M.D., C.M.; *Ophthalmology*, A. L. Whitehead, M.B., B.S.; *Otolaryngology*, G. Constable Hayes, F.R.C.S.; *Mental Diseases*, J. S. Bolton, M.D., D.Sc.; *Vaccination*, A. T. Bacon, L.R.C.P.E.

Liverpool University grew out of University College, Liverpool, which was established and received its charter of incorporation in Oct. 1881, and was one of the three federal colleges of Victoria University. Application was made in Dec. 1902 to His Majesty's Privy Council praying for the grant of a charter establishing a University in Liverpool, which was granted in July of the following year. Chancellor, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Vice-Chancellor, Sir A. W. W. Dale, M.A., LL.D. Registrar, Edward Carey, LL.B. Professors: *Greek*, (vacant); *Latin*, J. P. Postgate, F.B.A.; *English Lang. and Philol.*, H. C. K. Wyld, B.Litt.; *English Lit.*, O. Elton, M.A.; *Celtic*, Kuno Meyer, Ph.D.; *French*, L. A. Terracher, Ph.D.; *German*, W. E. Collinson; *Spanish*, J. Fitzmaurice-Kelly, F.B.A.; *Russian Hist., Lang., and Lit.*, B. Pares, M.A.; *Economic Science*, E. C. K. Gonner, M.A.; *History*, W. R. Halliday, M.A.; *Modern History*, C. K. Webster, M.A.; *Philosophy*, A. Mair, M.A.; *Education*, E. T. Campagnac, M.A.; *Classical Archaeol.*, R. C. Bosanquet, M.A.; *Methods and Practice of Archaeol.*, I. Garstang, D.Sc.; *Egyptology*, P. E. Newberry, M.A.; *Medieval Archaeol.*, F. P. Barnard, M.A.; *Social Anthropol.*, J. G. Frazer, D.C.L.; *Law*, G. H.

Emmott, M.A.; *Commercial Law*, (vacant); *International Law*, His Honour Judge Thomas, LL.D.; *Architecture*, C. H. Reilly, M.A.; *Civic Design* (vacant); *Mathematics*, F. S. Carey, M.A.; *Do.*, *Philos. Hist.*, W. H. Young, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Physics*, L. R. Wilberforce, M.A.; *Chemistry*, E. C. C. Baly, F.R.S.; *Physical Chemistry*, W. C. McC. Lewis, D.Sc.; *Natural History*, W. A. Herdman, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Botany*, R. J. Harvey-Gibson, M.A.; *Physiology*, J. S. Macdonald; *Anatomy*, A. M. Paterson, M.D.; *Therapeutics*, J. Hill Abram, M.D.; *Pathology*, E. E. Glyn, M.D.; *Bacteriology*, I. M. Beattie, M.D.; *Medicine*, T. R. Glynn, M.D.; *Surgery*, Rushton Parker, F.R.C.S.; *Regional Surgery*, W. Thelwall Thomas, F.R.C.S.; *Midwifery*, H. Briggs, F.R.C.S.; *Hygiene*, E. W. Hope, D.Sc.; *Forensic Medicine*, R. J. M. Buchanan, M.D.; *Bio-Chemistry*, Walter Ramsden, D.Sc.; *Tropical Sanitation*, Sir R. Ross, K.C.B., F.R.S.; *Tropical Medicine*, J. W. W. Stephens, M.D.; *Entomology*, R. Newstead, M.Sc.; *Engineering*, W. H. Watkinson, M.Eng.; *Electrical Engineering*, E. W. Marchant, D.Sc.; *Civil Engineering*, S. W. Perrott, M.A.I.; *Naval Architecture*, T. B. Abell, M.Inst.N.A.

London University. The University of London Act, '98, made provision for the reconstitution of the University as a teaching as well as an examining body, and it now undertakes teaching functions, both at University and King's Colleges and at its several "Schools" and other institutions, at which there are "recognised Teachers of the University," in addition to its formerly exclusively examination work. The eight Faculties, with their respective Deans, are: *Theology*, Rev. W. T. Davison, D.D.; *Arts*, E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.; *Laws*, J. S. Green, B.C.L.; *Music*, F. J. Read, Mus. Doc.; *Medicine*, Sir A. P. Gould, F.R.S.; *Science*, W. W. Watts, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Engineering*, E. Wilson; *Economics*, A. J. Sargent, M.A. The Teaching Staff is organised under two categories: (1) Appointed Teachers, paid out of the University Funds; (2) Recognised Teachers, appointed and paid by the Schools of the University and other approved institutions, and recognised by the Senate as conducting work of University rank. Since 1900 the University, which formerly had its headquarters in Burlington Gardens, has been housed in the eastern and central portions of the main block and portions of the inner block of the buildings of which the whole were formerly occupied by the Imperial Institute at South Kensington. The number who entered the University by the matriculation examination or otherwise in 1913-14 was 3,852. The internal students at present number 4,888. For regulations as to the several curricula and examinations for internal students apply to the Academic Registrar; as to the external examinations, to the External Registrar; as to University Extension lectures and the inspection and examination of schools, to the University Extension Registrar, University of London, South Kensington. Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S.; Vice-Chancellor, Sir Wilmot Parker Herringham, M.D.; Chairman of Convocation, Sir Edward Henry Busk, M.A., LL.B.; Principal, Sir Henry Alexander Miers, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.; Academic Registrar, Philip Joseph Hartog, M.A., B.Sc., L.-ès-Sc.; External Registrar, Alfred Milnes, M.A.; Registrar,

Extension of University Teaching, John Lea, M.A.; Secretary to the Senate, Percy Maxwell Wallace, M.A.; Secretary to the Finance Committee, William Kirkpatrick Hill, B.A.; Superintendent of Examinations, Robin Roscoe, B.A.; Goldsmiths' Librarian, Reginald Arthur Rye; Public Orator, Prof. Ernest Arthur Gardner, Litt.D., M.A.; Esquire Bedell, Herbert Edmund Vincent, M.D., B.S.; Clerk of Convocation, Reginald John Wickham Hurd, LL.B. Professors: *Agricultural Zoology*, F. V. Theobald, M.A.; *Anatomy*, F. G. Parsons, L.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.Z.S.; G. D. Thane, LL.D., F.R.C.S., F.Z.S.; David Waterston, M.D.; William Wright, D.Sc., M.B.; *Applied Mathematics and Mechanics* (Goldsmid), L. N. G. Filon, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Applied Physics*, S. P. Thompson, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Archæology* (Yates), E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.; *Architecture*, F. M. Simpson, F.R.I.B.A.; *Bacteriology*, William Bulloch, M.D.; R. T. Hewlett, M.D.; *Biochemistry*, Arthur Harden, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Botany*, Miss M. J. Benson, D.Sc.; W. B. Bottomley, Ph.D.; *Botany* (Quain), F. W. Oliver, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Chemistry*, A. W. Crossley, D.Sc., F.R.S.; J. T. Hewitt, D.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.; Raphael Meldola, D.Sc., F.R.S., T. S. Moore, M.A., B.Sc.; *Chemistry, General*, F. G. Donnan, Ph.D., F.R.S.; *Chemistry, General and Inorganic* (Daniell), J. M. Thomson, LL.D., F.R.S.; *Chemistry, Organic*, J. Norman Collie, LL.D., F.R.S.; Herbert Jackson, F.I.C., F.C.S.; *Civil Engineering*, A. H. Jameson, M.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.; *Civil and Mechanical Engineering*, E. G. Coker, D.Sc., M.Inst. C.E.; E. H. Lamb, M.Sc., A.M.Inst. C.E.; *Classical Literature*, W. C. Flamstead Walters, M.A.; *Commerce*, A. J. Sargent, M.A.; *Comparative Law* (Quain), Sir John Macdonell, C.B., LL.D.; *Comparative Philology* (vacant); *Education*, John Adams, LL.D.; J. W. Adamson, B.A.; T. P. Nunn, D.Sc.; *Egyptology* (Edwards), W. M. Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., F.R.S.; *Electrical Engineering*, J. A. Fleming, D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S.; *Electrical Engineering* (William Siemens), Ernest Wilson, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E.; *Engineering*, D. S. Capper, M.A., M.Inst.C.E.; W. E. Dalby, M.A., B.Sc., M.Inst.C.E.; H. M. Waynfirth, M.I.Mech.E., A.M.Inst.C.E.; *English History*, A. F. Pollard, Litt.D.; *English Language and Literature*, Israel Gollancz, Litt.D.; Sir Sidney Lee, D.Litt.; *English Language and Literature* (Quain), W. P. Ker, LL.D.; *English Literature*, Miss C. F. E. Spurgeon; *Ethnology*, C. G. Seligmann, M.D.; *Eugenics* (Galton), Karl Pearson, LL.D., F.R.S.; *Experimental Pathology*, C. J. Martin, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sir Almroth E. Wright, M.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.; *Fine Art* (Slade), Frederick Brown; *French and Romance Philology* (Fielden), L. M. Brandin, Ph.D., L.-ès-L.; *French Literature*, G. Rudler, D.-ès-L.; *Geology* (Yates-Goldsmid), E. J. Garwood, D.Sc.; *German*, R. C. Friebisch, Ph.D. J. G.; Robertson, Ph.D.; *Greek*, J. A. Platt, M.A.; *Hygiene* (Chadwick), H. R. Kenwood, C.M., M.B.; *Latin*, H. E. Butler, M.A., D. A. Slater, M.A.; *Mathematics* (Asior), M. J. M. Hill, Sc.D., F.R.S.; *Mathematics*, Harold Hilton, D.Sc.; J. W. Nicholson, D.Sc.; S. A. F. White, M.A.; *Mechanical Engineering*, J. D. Cormack, D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E.; *Medieval History*, F. J. C. Hearnshaw, LL.D.; *Metallurgy*, A. K. Huntington, A.R.S.M.; *Modern French History and Institutions*, P. J. Mantoux, D.-ès-L.; *Modern History*, Sir John K. Laughton,

D.Litt.; *Morbid Anatomy*, S. G. Shattock, F.R.C.S.; *Municipal Engineering* (Chadwick), E. R. Mathews, A.M.Inst.C.E.; *Music* (King Edward), Sir Frederick Bridge, C.V.O.; Mus.Doc.; *Pathology*, F. W. Andrews, M.D.; *Pharmaceutics*, H. G. Greenish, F.I.C., F.L.S.; *Pharmacology*, A. R. Cushny, LL.D., M.D., F.R.S.; *Philosophy of Mind and Logic* (Grote), C. E. Spearman, Ph.D.; *Physics*, F. Horton, D.Sc., C. H. Lees, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Physics* (Quain), (vacant); *Physics* (Wheatstone) O. W. Richardson, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Physiology*, W. D. Halliburton, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; *Physiology* (Jodrell), E. H. Starling, M.D., F.R.S.; *Physiology* (and Director of the Physiological Laboratory), A. D. Waller, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; *Physiology, General*, W. M. Bayliss, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Political Economy*, Edwin Cannan, M.A., LL.D.; H. S. Foxwell, M.A.; *Protozoology*, E. A. Minchin, M.A., F.R.S.; *Public Administration*, S. J. Webb, LL.B.; *Sociology* (Martin White), L. T. Hobhouse, D.Litt., M.A.; E. A. Westermarck, Ph.D., LL.D.; *Town Planning*, S. D. Adshead, M.A.; *Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology*, Sir John McFadyen, LL.D., M.B.; *Zoology*, Arthur Dendy, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Zoology and Comparative Anatomy* (Jodrell), J. P. Hill, D.Sc., F.R.S. Readers: *Accountancy*, L. R. Dicksee, M.Com.; *Ancient History*, M. O. B. Caspari, M.A.; J. K. Fotheringham, M.A., D.Litt.; *Applied Physiology*, G. A. Buckmaster, M.D.; *Bacteriology*, J. W. H. Eyre, M.D.; J. C. G. Ledingham, M.A., M.B.; *Botany*, Miss E. N. Thomas, B.Sc.; *Chemistry*, T. M. Lowry, D.Sc.; George Senter, D.Sc.; *Economic History*, Mrs. Knowles, Litt.D.; *English Language and Literature*, P. G. Thomas, M.A.; *English Law*, G. H. J. Hurst, M.A., LL.M.; *Geography*, H. J. Mackinder, M.A., M.P.; *Geometry*, (vacant); *German*, H. G. Atkins, M.A.; Wilfrid Perrett, Ph.D.; Julius Steppat, Ph.D.; *Graphics*, W. H. Eccles, D.Sc.; *Greek*, J. M. MacGregor, M.A.; *History*, Miss Hilda Johnstone, M.A.; *Logic and Ethics*, Abraham Wolf, D.Litt.; *Meteorology*, W. N. Shaw, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Mycology*, E. S. Salmon; *Palaeography and Economic History*, Hubert Hall, F.S.A.; *Pathology*, L. S. Dudgeon, F.R.C.P., W. Hunter, M.D.; *Physiological Chemistry*, J. A. Gardner, M.A.; R. H. A. Plimmer, D.Sc.; *Physiology*, Miss W. C. Cullis, D.Sc.; M. S. Pembrey, M.D.; *Plant Physiology*, T. G. Hill, A.R.C.S.; *Psychology*, William Brown, D.Sc.; Miss Beatrice Edgell, Ph.D.; *Public Administration*, Graham Wallas, M.A.; *Statistics*, A. L. Bowley, Sc.D.; *Thermodynamics*, A. W. Porter, B.Sc., F.R.S.; *Tibetan Language*, F. W. Thomas, Ph.D.; *Veterinary Hygiene*, G. H. Wooldridge, F.R.C.V.S.; *Zoology*, W. G. Ride-wood, D.Sc.; H. W. M. Tims, M.D. The chief Colleges are: University College, London, was founded 1826, incorporated as "University College, London," by Royal Charter '36, and reincorporated with additional powers in '69. The College was incorporated in the University of London by the University College (London) Transfer Act, 1905, and from Jan. 1st, 1907, transferred to the University of which it now forms an integral part. To enable the College to carry out its University functions with adequate buildings and endowments, a sum, estimated at about £800,000, is required. The Hon. Rupert Guinness is Treasurer of the Appeal Committee. The College provides instruction in the faculties of Arts (including Fine Art), Laws, Science, Engineering, Economics, and Medical

Sciences. The classes in Arts, Fine Art, Law, Science, and Economics are open to men and women. The College possesses seven museums, including the Edwards Museum of Egyptology; the hall under the dome contains the Flaxman sculptures. Chairman, Right Hon. Lord Reay, K.T., G.C.S.I.; Provost, T. Gregory Foster, Ph.D.; Secretary, Walter W. Seton, M.A. Gower Street, W.C. King's College, London (Strand, W.C.). Established by royal charter Aug. 14th, 1829, opened '31; charter annulled by Act of Parliament May 19th, '82, and College re-incorporated for the purpose of "giving instruction in literature, science, and the doctrines and duties of Christianity, as the same are inculcated by the Church of England." By the Amending Act 1903 all religious tests as qualification for office in the College or on the Council were removed, except in the case of Professors and Lecturers in the faculty of Theology. By the King's College, London (Transfer) Act, 1908, important changes were made. The College (apart from the Theological Faculty, which remains under the Council), was incorporated in the University. This took place on Jan. 1st, 1910. The Hospital and Advanced Medical School were entirely separated from the College on Sept. 1st, 1909. King's College School was removed to Wimbledon Common in 1897, but remained under the Council of King's College as its governing body until June 1911, when it became a separate corporation under its own governing body. The Strand School has been taken over by the London County Council and removed to Brixton. The work of the College is carried on in six faculties—*theology*, arts, law, science, science (medical), and engineering. There are evening classes in most subjects. The College prepares for the degrees of the University of London. Principal of King's College, Ronald M. Burrows, D.Litt.; Dean, Rev. A. Caldecott, D.D.; Secretary, Walter Smith; Warden of King's College for Women, Miss H. D. Oakeley, M.A. Schools of the University—*In the Faculty of Theology*:—New College, Hampstead (Congregational); Principal, Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D. Hackney College, Hampstead (Congregational); Principal, Rev. P. T. Forsyth, D.D. Regent's Park College, N.W. (Baptist); Principal, Rev. G. P. Gould, M.A. King's College (Theological Department) (Church of England); Dean, Rev. A. Caldecott, D.D. Wesleyan College, Richmond (Wesl. Methodist); Principal, Rev. W. T. Davison, D.D. St. John's College, Highbury (Church of England); Principal, Rev. A. W. Greenup, D.D. *Arts, Science, and Engineering*: East London College, Mile End Road, E.; Principal, John L. S. Hatton, M.A. *Arts and Science*: Royal Holloway College (see p. 479); Bedford College for Women (see p. 479). *Arts*: Westfield College (see p. 479). *Arts—in Pedagogy only*: London Day Training College (see p. 478). *Medicine* (see Hospitals, p. 477). *Science and Engineering*: Imperial School of Science and Technology (see p. 436). *Science*: Royal College of Science and Royal School of Mines (see p. 476). *Engineering*: City and Guilds (Engineering) College (see p. 436). *Science—in Agriculture only*: South-Eastern Agricultural College (see p. 278). *Economics and Political Science*: London School of Economics and Political Science (see p. 476). Birkbeck College (33 recognised teachers) (see p. 475). For the Medical Schools (see p. 477).

Oxford University. This University seems to have grown up in the twelfth century,

although to Alfred the Great used to be ascribed the foundation of one college, University, in 872. The Government of the University vests in three bodies: The Hebdomadal Council, which alone has power of initiating legislation, Congregation (consisting mainly of the teaching and administrative element in the University and Colleges), which has power of rejection and amendment, and Convocation (all members of the University who have taken the degree of M.A., D.D., D.M., or D.C.L., resident or non-resident), which has power of rejection alone. The Colleges, with reputed dates of foundation, and Heads, are: University,* *Undergraduates*, 1249, R. W. Macan, D.Litt.; Balliol, 1262, J. L. Strachan Davidson, M.A.; Merton, 1270, T. Bowman, M.A.; Exeter, 1314, Dr. L. R. Farnell; Oriel, 1326 (vacant); Queen's, 1340, J. R. Magrath, D.D.; New College, 1386, W. A. Spooner, D.D.; Lincoln, 1427, W. W. Merry, D.D.; All Souls, 1437, F. W. Pember, M.A.; Magdalen, 1456, Sir Thos. H. Warren, M.A., K.C.V.O.; Brasenose, 1509, C. B. Heberden, M.A., Hon. D.C.L.; Corpus Christi, 1516, T. Case, M.A.; Christ Church, 1532, Dean, the Very Rev. T. B. Strong, D.D.; Trinity, 1554, H. E. D. Blakiston, D.D.; St. John's, 1555, H. A. James, D.D.; Jesus, 1571, Sir J. Rhys, D.Litt.; Wadham, 1613, Joseph Wells, M.A.; Pembroke, 1624, Rt. Rev. Bishop Mitchinson, D.C.L.; Worcester, 1714, C. H. O. Daniel, D.D.; Hertford, 1874, H. Boyd, D.D. The only remaining Public Hall: St. Edmund, 1269, Rev. H. H. Williams. New Foundation, Kehle College, 1869, W. Lock, D.D. The Non-Collegiate Body (219) was instituted in 1868; Censor, R. W. M. Pope, D.D. The Private Halls which bear the name of their Master, are: (C. A.) Marcon's; (J. O'F.) Pope's; (E. S. A.) Parker's. The B.A. must be taken either as a Pass or in any one of the Honour "Schools," Litteræ Humaniores, Mathematics, Jurisprudence, Modern History, Theology, Natural Science, in one or more of its several branches, Oriental Languages, English Language and Literature, and Modern Languages and Literature. Women are admitted to the examinations for the B.A. degree, but here at present their privileges cease. (See HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN, p. 478). Chief Officers of the University: Chancellor, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, D.C.L.; Vice-Chancellor, T. B. Strong, D.D., Dean of Christ Church; Proctors, A. J. Jenkinson (Brasenose); Rev. E. A. Burroughs (Hert.). Parliamentary representatives, Lord Hugh Cecil, M.A., Hertford, and Rowland E. Prothero, M.A., M.V.O., All Souls. Clerk of the University, E. H. Bellamy. Professors: *Arabic* (Laud's), D. S. Margolichuth, D.Litt. (New) (1888); *Archæology* (Linc.), P. Gardner, M.A. (Linc.) (1837); *Archæology* (Prehistoric), Sir A. J. Evans, D.Litt. (B.N.C.) (1909); *Assyriology*, A. H. Sayce, D.Litt. (Qu.) (1891); *Astronomy* (Savilian), H. H. Turner, D.Sc. (New) (1893); *Botany* (Sherard), S. H. Vines, M.A. (Magd.) (1888); *Celtic*, Rt. Hon. Sir J. Rhys, D.Litt. (Jesus) (1877); *Chemistry* (Waynflete), W. H. Perkin, D.Sc. (Magd.) (1913); *Chinese*, T. L. Bullock, M.A. (New) (1893); *Civil Law* (Regius), H. Goudy, D.C.L. (All Souls) (1893); *Colonial History* (Beit), H. E. Egerton, M.A. (All Souls) (1905); *Comparative Anatomy* (Linacre), G. C. Bourne, D.Sc. (Mert.) (1906); *Comparative Philology*, J. Wright,

M.A. (Ex.) (1901); *Divinity* (Reg.), H. Scott Holland, D.D. (Ch. Ch.) (1910); *Divinity* (Margaret), W. Sanday, D.D. (Ch. Ch.) (1895); *Ecclesiastical History* (Reg.), E. W. Watson, D.D. (Ch. Ch.) (1908); *Engineering Science*, C. F. Jenkin, M.A. (New) (1908); *English Literature and Anglo-Saxon*, A. S. Napier, D.Litt. (Mert.) (1885); *Exegesis* (Ireland), W. Lock, D.D. (Keble) (1895); *Experimental Philosophy*, R. B. Clifton, M.A. (Mert.) (1865); *Fine Art* (Slade), S. Image, M.A. (New) (1910); *Forestry*, Sir W. Schlich, M.A. (John's) (1910); *Geography*, A. J. Herbertson, M.A. (Trin.) (1905); *Geology*, W. J. Sollas, M.A. (Univ.) (1897); *Geometry* (Savilian), W. Esson, M.A. (New) (1897); *German Language and Literature*, H. G. Fiedler, M.A. (Qu.) (1909); *Greek* (Reg.), G. G. A. Murray, D.Litt. (Ch. Ch.) (1908); *Hebrew* (Reg.), G. A. Cooke, D.D. (Oriel) (1914); *History, Ancient* (Camden), F. Haverfield, M.A. (B.N.C.) (1907); *History, Ancient* (Wykeham), J. L. Myres, M.A. (New) (1910); *Human Anatomy*, A. Thomson, M.A. (Ex.) (1893); *International Law* (Chichele), Sir H. E. Richards, K.C.S.I. (1911); *Interpretation of Holy Scriptures*, C. F. Burney, D.Litt. (Oriel) (1914); *Jurisprudence* (Corpus), P. Vinogradoff (Corp.) (1903); *Latin Literature* (Corpus), A. C. Clark (Qu.) (1913); *Law* (Vinerian), W. M. Geldart, M.A. (Trin.) (1910); *Logic* (Wykeham), J. C. Wilson, M.A. (New) (1889); *Medicine* (Reg.), Sir W. Osler, Bart. (Ch. Ch.) (1904); *Military History*, (Chichele), H. S. Wilkinson, M.A. (All Souls) (1914); *Mineralogy*, H. L. Bowman, D.Sc. (New) (1909); *Modern History* (Chichele), C. W. C. Oman, M.A. (All Souls) (1905); *Modern History* (Reg.), C. H. Firth, M.A. (Oriel) (1904); *Moral Philosophy* (Waynflete), J. A. Smith, M.A. (Magd.) (1910); *Moral Philosophy* (Whyte), J. A. Stewart, M.A. (Corp.) (1897); *Musie*, Sir W. Parratt, D.Mus. (Magd.) (1908); *Natural Philosophy* (Sedleian), A. E. H. Love, D.Sc. (Qu.) (1899); *Papyrology*, *Extra.*, A. S. Hunt, D.Litt. (Qu.) (1913); *Pastoral Theology* (Reg.), R. L. Otley, D.D. (Ch. Ch.) (1903); *Pathology*, G. Dreyer, M.A. (Linc.) (1907); *Physics* (Wykeham), J. S. E. Townsend, M.A. (New) (1900); *Physiology* (Waynflete), C. S. Sherrington, F.R.S. (1913); *Poetry*, Sir Thos. H. Warren (Magd.), (1911); *Pol. Econ.*, F. Y. Edgeworth, M.A. (All Souls) (1891); *Political Institutions*, W. G. S. Adams (All Souls) (1913); *Pure Mathematics* (Waynflete), E. B. Elliott, M.A. (Qu.) (1892); *Romance Languages*, Paul Stnder, D.Litt. (Non-Coll.) (1913); *Rural Econ.* (Sibthorp), W. Somerville, M.A. (John's) (1906); *Sanskrit*, A. A. Macdonell, M.A. (Ball.) (1899); *Zend Philology*, L. H. Mills (1898); *Zoology*, E. B. Poulton, D.Sc. (Jesus) (1893). Readers: *Anatomy* (Lee), J. Barclay, M.A. (Ch. Ch.) (1869); *Anthropology*, Social, R. R. Marett, M.A. (Ex.) (1910); *Assyriology*, S. Langdon (Jesus) (1911); *Chemistry* (Lees), (vacant); *Economic History*, L. L. Price, M.A. (Oriel) (1909); *Education*, W. M. Keatinge, M.A. (Ex.) (1903); *Egyptology*, F. Ll. Griffith, M.A. (Qu.) (1901); *English* (Goldsmith's), D. Nichol Smith, M.A. (Wor.) (1908); *English Law*, W. S. Holdsworth, D.C.L. (John's) (1910); *Greek*, T. W. Allen, M.A. (Qu.) (1914); *Indian History*, S. J. Owen, M.A. (Ch. Ch.) (1878); *Indian Law*, Sir E. J. Trevelyan, D.C.L. (All Souls) (1900); *Mental Philosophy* (Wilde), W. McDougall, M.A. (Ex.) (1903); *Ophthalmology*, P. E. H. Adams, M.A. (Ex.) (1913); *Phar-*

* See footnote, p. 463.

macology, J. A. Gunn, M.A. (Qu.) (1912); *Physics* (Lees), R. E. Baynes, M.A. (Ch. Ch.) (1873); *Physiology*, J. S. Haldane, M.A. (New) (1893); *Roman Law*, F. de Zulentia, M.A. (New) (1912); *Russian*, N. Forbes, M.A. (Ball.) (1910). (Oxford Union.—*Officers: President*, A. H. M. Wedderburn (Ball.); *Sec.*, V. A. L. Mallet (Ball.).

Rhodes Scholarships.

Under the will of Mr. Cecil Rhodes a number of Colonial, American, and German scholarships were established, in order to instil into the minds of young colonists the advantage to the Colonies as well as to the United Kingdom of the retention of the unity of the Empire; to encourage in the students from the United States of North America an attachment to the country from which they have sprung; and to further a good understanding between the British Empire, Germany, and the United States.

There are 78 Colonial Scholarships of £300 per annum, tenable at any college in the University of Oxford for three consecutive academical years. They are allotted as follows: 9 to Rhodesia, 12 to Cape Province, 3 to Natal, 18 to Australia, 3 to New Zealand, 24 to Canada, 3 to Newfoundland, 3 to Bermuda, and 3 to Jamaica; also 96 similar American Scholarships, 2 to each State and territory of the United States, tenable for 3 years; and 15 German Scholarships, each of £250, tenable at Oxford for 3 years, the holders to be nominated by the German Emperor. Office, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

Sheffield University. A University Charter was granted to University College, Sheffield, on May 31st, 1905. The University College of Sheffield was incorporated by Royal Charter in '97, and was formed by the amalgamation of Firth College, founded by Mark Firth, Esq., in '79; the Sheffield School of Medicine, founded 1823; and the Sheffield Technical School. The University includes Faculties of Arts, Pure Science, Medicine, Applied Science, and Law, and has power to constitute other Faculties. It is a teaching and examining university. Diplomas in Modern Language Teaching, Education, Public Health, Coal Mining, Architecture, and in Domestic Science are also awarded, as well as Associateships in Engineering and in Iron and Steel Metallurgy, and a certificate in Architecture. The University, situate in the midst of the steel industry, specialises in *Metallurgy* and *Engineering*. Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G., Litt.D.; Pro-Chancellors, George Franklin, Litt.D., J.P.; H. K. Stephenson, J.P.; Vice-Chancellor, H. A. L. Fisher, LL.D., F.B.A.; Treasurer, A. J. Hobson, J.P.; Deans, (Arts) A. T. Baker; (Pure Science) Prof. W. P. Wynne; (Medicine) Arthur J. Hall; (Applied Science) Prof. W. Ripper; (Law) Edward Bramley; Registrar, W. M. Gibbons, M.A.; Librarian, A. P. Hunt, B.A.; Auditor, Joshua Wortley, F.C.A.; Tutor for Women Students, Mary J. Sorby. Professors: Latin, W. C. Summers, M.A.; English, G. C. Moore Smith, Litt.D.; French, A. T. Baker, M.A., Ph.D.; German, J. Freund, M.A., Ph.D.; History, H. W. Appleton, M.A.; Education, J. A. Green, M.A.; Mathematics, A. H. Leahy, M.A.; Physics, W. M. Hicks, Sc.D., F.R.S.; Chemistry, W. P. Wynne, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Zoology, A. Denny, M.Sc.; Geology, W. G. Fearnside, M.A.; Anatomy, C. J. Patten, M.A., M.D., Sc.D.; Physiology, J. B. Leathes,

M.B., B.Ch., F.R.S.; Medicine, D. Burgess, M.A., M.B., F.R.C.P.; Surgery, S. White, M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.; Pathology, H. R. Dean, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.; Midwifery, P. E. Barber, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; Public Health, H. Scurfield, M.D., D.P.H.; Engineering, W. Ripper, D. Eng., D.Sc.; Metallurgy, J. O. Arnold, D.Met., F.R.S.; Mining, F. E. Armstrong, M.Sc.; Applied Chemistry, L. T. O'Shea, M.Sc.; Law, W. F. Trotter, M.A., LL.M.

Victoria University, of Manchester, founded and incorporated by royal charter 1828 and reconstituted 1903, grew out of Owens College, Manchester, which was established '51. John Owens, a Manchester manufacturer, vexed with the tests at the Universities, bequeathed, on his death in '46, £95,654 for the purpose of founding this college. In '80 the College became the first college of Victoria University. There are four halls of residence—the "Hulme," the "Dalton," both for men only, and two for women (see p. 479). Grants technical, commercial, and other certificates, teaching diplomas and diplomas in Psychological Medicine, Public Health, Veterinary State Medicine, and Dentistry to properly qualified candidates. Chancellor, The Right Hon. the Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.; Vice-Chancellor, Prof. F. E. Weiss; Registrar, Edward Fiddes, M.A.; Bursar, Sydney Chaffers, M.A. Deans of Faculties: Arts, Prof. L. E. Kastner, M.A.; Science, Prof. Sir Ernest Rutherford; Law, Prof. J. S. Seaton; Music, A. Brodsky; Commerce, Prof. S. J. Chapman; Theology, Ven. Archdeacon Allen; Technology, J. C. M. Garnett; Medicine, Prof. Elliot Smith. Professors: Mathematics, H. Lamb, Sc.D., F.R.S.; Physiology, Wm. Stirling, M.D.; Chemistry, H. B. Dixon, Ph.D., F.R.S.; Med. and Ecclesiastical History, T. F. Tout, M.A.; Public Health and Bacteriology, A. S. Delepine, M.B.; Botany, F. E. Weiss, D.Sc.; Law, J. S. Seaton, M.A., B.C.L.; Philosophy, S. Alexander, LL.D., F.B.A.; Zoology, S. J. Hickson, D.Sc., F.R.S.; German Language and Literature, A. Johansson, M.A.; Materia Medica and Therapeutics, R. B. Wild, M.D.; English Language and Literature, C. H. Herford, Litt.D.; Political Economy, S. J. Chapman, M.A.; Chinese, E. H. Parker, M.A.; Anc. and Med. Hist., J. Tait, M.A.; Early and Classical Latin and Indo-European Philology, R. S. Conway, Litt.D.; Education, J. J. Findlay, Ph.D.; Biblical Exegesis, A. S. Peake, D.D.; Comparative Religion, T. W. Rhys Davids, LL.D.; Physics, Sir E. Rutherford, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Systematic Medicine, G. R. Murray, M.D.; Engineering, J. E. Petavel, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Hellenistic Greek, J. H. Moulton, D.D.; Geology, Sir T. H. Holland, K.C.I.E., F.R.S.; Cryptogamic Botany, W. H. Lang, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Anatomy, G. Elliot Smith, M.D., F.R.S.; French Language and Literature, L. E. Kastner, M.A.; Technological Chemistry, F. Knecht, M.Sc., Ph.D.; Clinical Surgery, Wm. Thornburn, M.D.; Economic History, G. Unwin, M.A.; Systematic Surgery, J. W. Smith, M.B.; Electro-Technics, R. Beattie, D.Sc.; Electrical Engineering, M. Walker, M.A.; Forensic Medicine, W. Sellers, M.D.; Semitic Languages, M. A. Canney, M.A.; Architecture, A. C. Dickie, M.A., A.R.J.B.A.; Obstetrics and Gynaecology, A. Donald, M.D.; Pathology, A. E. Boycott, B.Ch.; Organic Chemistry, A. Lapworth, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Clinical Medicine, E. S. Reynolds, M.D.; English Language, W. J. Sedgfield,

D.Litt.; *Imperial Latin*, W. B. Anderson, M.A.; *Greek*, W. M. Calder, M.A.; *Mechanical Engineering*, Alaa B. Field, M.A., B.Sc.; *Modern History*, J. R. B. Muir, M.A.; *Metallurgy and Metallography*, C. A. Edwards, D.Sc.

Scotland.

Aberdeen University was founded in 1494 by Bishop Elphinstone as a *Studium Generale*, in which he constituted a college in 1505 known as King's College. In 1593 George Keith, 5th Earl Marischal, founded *Marischal College*, which came to be also a university distinct from the former foundation. In 1860 these two universities were united in one institution, and now form the University of Aberdeen. (Parl., etc., grants, £23,400.) It grants degrees in Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and is empowered to admit women as well as men to those degrees. It also grants a Diploma in Public Health, and a Diploma in Agriculture. Chancery, Rt. Hon. Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Rector, Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill, M.P. Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Very Rev. G. Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D. (£1,550 and residence); Secretary, D. R. Thom, M.A.; Librarian, P. J. Anderson, LL.B.; Registrar, R. Walker, LL.D. Professors: *Botany*, J. W. H. Trail, M.D., F.R.S. (£750); *Natural Philosophy*, Charles Niven, D.Sc., F.R.S. (£1,000); *Forensic Medicine*, Matthew Hay, M.D., LL.D. (£600); *Greek*, John Harrower, LL.D. (£800); *Physiology*, J. A. MacWilliam, M.D. (£900); *Materna Medica*, J. T. Cash, M.D., F.R.S. (£700); *Church History*, H. Cowan, D.D. (£498); *Anatomy*, R. W. Reid, M.D. (£1,300); *Chemistry*, F. Soddy, M.A., F.R.S. (£900); *English*, H. J. C. Grierson, M.A. (£700); *Hebrew and Semitic Languages*, J. Gilroy, D.D. (£600); *Logic*, W. L. Davidson, LL.D. (£700); *Natural History*, J. A. Thomson, M.A. (£700); *Biblical Criticism*, T. Nicol, D.D. (£461); *Moral Philosophy*, J. B. Baillie, M.A. (£700); *History*, C. S. Terry, M.A. (£685); *Systematic Theology*, W. A. Curtis, B.D., D.Litt. (£151); *Mathematics*, H. M. Macdonald, M.A., F.R.S. (—); *Law*, J. M. Irvine, K.C., LL.B. (£700); *Pathology*, F. Shennan, M.D. (£900); *Surgery*, J. Marnoch, M.A., M.B. (£900); *Humanity*, A. Souter, D.Litt. (£810); *Agriculture*, J. Hendrick, B.Sc. (£400); *Medicine*, A. W. Mackintosh, M.D. (£600); *Midwifery*, R. G. McKerron, M.D. (£600).

Edinburgh University, founded 182, has since become one of the chief medical centres in the world. Women who have obtained their medical education in universities, or recognised extra-academic schools, are now admitted to degrees in medicine and surgery in the university. Women are admitted to the Arts, Divinity, Law and Science classes, and to Graduation in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and Music on the same terms as men. Chancery, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour; Lord Rector, Rt. Hon. The Earl Kitchener; Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Sir William Turner, K.C.B., D.C.L., LL.D. (£1,010); Secretary of Senate, Prof. Sir L. J. Grant, Bart., B.A., LL.D. Professors: *Rhetoric and English Literature*, G. Saintsbury, M.A. (£900); *Humanity*, W. R. Hardie, LL.D. (£1,100); *Greek*, A. W. Muir, Litt.D. (£1,100); *Semitic Languages*, A. R. S. Kennedy, D.D. (£800); *Sanskrit and Comparative Philology*, A. B. Keith, D.Litt.; *Celtic Languages*, Wm. I. Watson, LL.D. (£600); *Mathematics*, E. T. Whittaker, Sc.D., F.R.S. (£1,100); *Natural Philosophy*, J. G. Macgregor, D.Sc., F.R.S.

(1,100); *Logic and Metaphysics*, A. S. P. Pattison, LL.D. (£900); *Moral Philosophy*, J. Seth, M.A. (£900); *History*, R. Lodge, LL.D. (£900); *Ancient History and Palaeography*, P. H. Brown, LL.D. (£937); *Commercial and Political Economy*, J. S. Nicholson, D.Sc. (£900); *Fine Art*, G. Baldwin Brown, M.A. (£600); *Education*, A. Darroch, M.A. (£700); *Astronomy*, R. A. Sampson, D.Sc. (£400); *Geology*, T. J. Jehu, M.D. (£800); *Engineering*, T. H. Beare, B.Sc. (£900); *Agriculture*, R. Wallace (£600); *Divinity*, W. P. Paterson, D.D. (£529); *Biblical Criticism and Antiquities*, J. Patrick, D.D. (£658); *Ecclesiastical History*, J. Mackinnon, D.D. (£456); *Public Law*, Sir L. J. Grant, Bart., LL.D. (£600); *Civil Law*, J. Mackintosh, K.C., LL.D. (£700); *Constitutional Law and History*, H. J. Millar, LL.B. (£600); *Scots Law*, J. Rankine, K.C., LL.D. (£955); *Chemistry*, J. Walker, D.Sc., F.R.S. (£1,400); *Natural History*, J. C. Ewart, M.D., F.R.S. (£1,515); *Botany*, J. B. Balfour, M.D., F.R.S. (£1,515); *Anatomy*, A. Robinson, M.D. (£1,600); *Physiology*, Sir E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S. (£1,400); *Pathology*, J. Lorrain Smith, M.D., F.R.S. (£1,400); *Materna Medica*, Sir T. R. Fraser, LL.D., F.R.S. (£1,200); *Medicine*, J. Wyllie, M.D. (£900); *Surgery*, A. Thomson, M.D. (£900); *Midwifery*, Sir J. H. Croom, M.D. (£800); *Forensic Medicine*, H. Littlejohn, M.B. (£800); *Clinical Surgery*, F. M. Caird, M.B. (£800); *Clinical Medicine*, Sir T. R. Fraser, M.D., J. Wyllie, M.D., and Wm. Russell, M.D. (£800); *Public Health*, C. H. Stewart, D.Sc. (£600); *Bacteriology*, J. Ritchie, M.D. (£950); *Music*, D. F. Tovey, B.A. (£593).

Glasgow University. Founded by a bull of Pope Nicholas V. in 1451; received a new charter from James VI. of Scotland in 1577; remodelled by the Universities (Scotland) Acts, 1858 and 1889. Parly. grant, £20,880. There were last session 2,835 students (648 women), and of the total 1,306 were students in Arts (507 women) and 749 students of Medicine (88 women). Women students are taught separately at Queen Margaret College. Chancery, The Earl of Rosebery. Rector, M. Raymond Poincaré. *Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D., D.C.L. (£1,600). Registrar, Albert Morrison. Professors: **Divinity*, Rev. H. B. M. Reid, D.D. (£560); *Chemistry*, J. Ferguson, LL.D. (£1,300); *Botany*, F. O. Bower, D.Sc., F.R.S. (£830); *Civil Eng. and Mechanics*, J. D. Cormack, D.Sc. (£900); *Conveyancing*, J. Moir, LL.D. (£600); *Naval Architecture* (including Marine Engin.), Sir J. H. Biles, LL.D. (£800); *Surgery*, Sir Wm. Maccewen, D.Sc., F.R.S. (£800); *Astronomy*, L. Becker, Ph.D. (£600); *Midwifery*, M. Cameroa, M.D. (£700); **Moral Philos.*, Sir Hy. Jones, LL.D. (£600); *Political Economy*, Wm. Smart, LL.D. (£600); *Materna Medica*, R. Stockman, M.D. (£700); *Forensic Medicine*, J. Glaister, M.D. (£600); **Church History*, J. Cooper, D.D. (£452); *Pathology*, R. Muir, M.D., F.R.S. (£1,100); **Humanity*, J. S. Phillimore, M.A. (£1,000); *Nat. Philos.*, A. Gray, LL.D., F.R.S. (£1,000); *History*, D. J. Medley, M.A. (£900); *Practice of Medicine*, T. K. Monro, M.D. (£800); **Logic and Rhetoric*, R. Latta, Ph.D. (£800); *Zoology*, J. G. Kerr, M.A., F.R.S. (£800); *Eng. Lang. and Lit.*, W. M. Dixon, Litt.D. (£900); *Geology*, J. W.

* And residence.

Gregory, D.Sc., F.R.S. (£600); **Law*, W. M. Gloag, K.C., B.A. (£800); **Greek*, G. A. Davies, M.A. (£1,000); **Physiology*, D. Noel Paton, M.D. (£1,100); **Mining*, C. Latham (£600); **Hebrew and Semitic Lang.*, W. B. Stevenson, B.D. (£700); **Anatomy*, T. H. Bryce, M.D. (£1,200); **Mathematics*, G. A. Gibson, LL.D. (£1,000); **Biblical Criticism*, G. Milligan, D.D. (£558); **Midwifery* (*Muirhead*), J. M. Munro Kerr, M.D. (£500); **Surgery* (*St. Mungo*), R. Kennedy, M.D. (£500); **Pathology* (*St. Mungo Notman*), J. H. Teacher, M.D. (£600); **Medicine* (*Muirhead*), W. K. Hunter, M.D. (£500); **Scol. Hist. and Lit.*, R. S. Rait, M.A. (£700).

St. Andrews University, founded 1411, is thus the most ancient of the universities of Scotland. It included three separate colleges and corporations: (1) *St. Salvador's* (1450), (2) *St. Leonard's* (1512), and (3) *St. Mary's* (1537). In 1747 the two first-named were united and took the faculties of arts, science, and medicine, forming thereafter the United College of *St. Salvador* and *St. Leonard*; *St. Mary's* was, and is, devoted to theology. **University College, Dundee** (founded in 1880), was affiliated to and made to form part of the University of *St. Andrews* by an ordinance which received the approbation of Her Majesty Jan. 15th, '97. The diploma and title of *L.L.A.* is granted to women. In Oct. '92 the classes of the University and also the degrees of the University were thrown open to women. **Chancellor**, Lord Balfour of Burleigh. **Vice-Chancellor and Principal**, Sir J. Donaldson, M.A., LL.D. (£1,875). **Rector**, Earl of Aberdeen. **Sec. and Registrar**, Andrew Bennett. **Professors**: College of *St. Salvador* and *St. Leonard*: *Humanity*, W. M. Lindsay, M.A. (£750); *Logic and Metaphysics*, G. F. Stout, LL.D. (£650); *Greek*, J. Burnet, M.A. (£750); *Mathematics*, P. R. Scott Lang (£750); *Moral Philosophy*, A. E. Taylor, M.A. (£650); *Nat. Philos.*, A. S. Butler, M.A. (£750); *Nat. History*, W. C. McIntosh, M.D. (£650); *Chemistry*, J. C. Irvine, Ph.D. (£650); *Education*, J. Edgar, M.A. (£550); *Eng. Literature*, A. Lawson, M.A. (£650); *Anatomy*, D. Waterston, M.D. (£643); *Physiology*, P. T. Herring, M.D. (£550).—**College of St. Mary's**: **Principal**, Very Rev. A. Steward, D.D.; **Primarius Prof. of Divinity**, the Principal (£650); **Bib. Criticism**, Rev. Allan Menzies, D.D. (£581); **Church Hist.**, Rev. J. Herkless, D.D. (£507); **Hebrew**, Rev. D. M. Kay, B.D. (£650).—**University College, Dundee**: **Principal**, J. Y. Mackay, LL.D. (£850). **Secretary**, W. Arnot Watterston. **Professors**: *Mathematics*, J. E. A. Steggall, M.A. (£600); *Nat. Philosophy*, Wm. Peddie, D.Sc. (£600); *Chemistry*, A. Mackenzie, B.Sc. (£600); *Nat. History*, D'Arcy W. Thompson, B.A. (£600); *Botany* (*White's*); P. Geddes, (£239); *Anatomy* (*Cox's*), J. Yule Mackay, LL.D.; *Physiology*, E. W. Reid, B.A.; *Engin. and Drawing*, A. H. Gibson, D.Sc. (£600). **Conjoint Medical School, Dundee**: *Pathology*, L. R. Sutherland (£556); *Surgery*, D. MacEwan, M.D. (£247); *Medicine*, A. M. Stalker (£270); *Midwifery*, J. A. C. Kynoch (£270); *Materia Medica*, C. R. Marshall (£496).

Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, The, was constituted in 1901 to administer a sum of \$10,000,000, in bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for improving and extending the opportunities for scientific study

and research in the Universities of Scotland, and rendering attendance at these Universities more available to the deserving and qualified youth of that country to whom the payment of fees might act as a barrier to the enjoyment of these advantages. **Chairman**, The Earl of Elgin. **Treasurer**, Mr. John Ross, solicitor, Dunfermline; **Sec.**, Sir William S. McCormick; **Offices**, The Merchants' Hall, Edinburgh.

Ireland.

Dublin University. The University of Dublin, commonly known as **Trinity College, Dublin**, was founded in 1591 by Queen Elizabeth, under the style of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, mother of the University (*Mater Universitatis*). Its constitution has been altered by the charter of Charles I., and by numerous Royal statutes. In the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland (1800) it is spoken of as the University of Trinity College. The undergraduates exceed 1,100, and there are some 200 graduates attending lectures in the professional schools. Degrees are granted to women. There are 26 Junior Fellows, 7 Senior Fellows, who with the Provost and with 2 elected Junior Fellows, and 2 elected Professors, constitute the Board. **Chancellor of the University**, Lord Iveagh; **Vice-Chancellor**, the Right Hon. D. H. Madden, LL.D. **Parliamentary representatives**: the Right Hon. Sir Edward Carson, K.C., LL.D., and Right Hon. James Campbell, K.C., LL.D. The following constitute the Board: **Provost**, Rev. J. P. Mahaffy; **Vice-Provost**, B. Williamson, Sc.D.; **Bursar**, G. L. Cathcart, M.A.; **Auditor**, W. S. Burnside, Sc.D.; **Senior Proctor**, Dr. L. C. Purser; **Librarian**, G. J. Smyly, M.A.; **Senior Lecturer**, F. A. Tarletou, Sc.D.; **Registrar**, Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A.; **Senior Dean and Catechist** (vacant); **Representatives of Junior Fellows**, John Isaac Beare, M.A., and Matthew W. J. Fry, M.A. **Representatives of the Professors**, John Joly, Sc.D., and Andrew F. Dixon, M.B., Sc.D. **Professors**: *Divinity* (*Regius*), Rev. N. White (acting) (1907); *Divinity* (*Archbp. King's*), Rev. J. A. F. Gregg, B.D. (1911); *Pastoral Theology*, C. B. Dowse, M.A. (1908); *Law, Civil* (*Regius*), C. F. Bastable, LL.D. (1908); *Law, Civil and Gen. Jurisprud.*, C. Maturin, LL.B. (1900); *Law, Feudal and Eng. (Regius)*, J. S. Baxter, LL.B. (1909); *Law, Crim. and Constit.*, E. L. Julian (1909); *History, Modern*, J. R. H. Weaver, M.A. (1911); *History, Eccles.*, Rev. H. J. Lawlor, D.D. (1898); *History, Ancient*, W. A. Goligher, M.A. (1904); *Arabic*, L. W. King, LL.D. (1905); *German*, R. A. Williams, Ph.D. (1907); *Greek (Regius)*, J. I. Beare, M.A. (1907); *Greek, Biblical*, Rev. N. White, B.D. (1906); *Hebrew*, Rev. G. Wilkins, B.D. (1900); *Irish*, Rev. J. E. H. Murphy, M.A. (1896); *Latin*, G. J. Smyly, M.A. (1904); *Romance Lang.*, T. B. Rudmore-Brown, D.Litt. (1909); *Sanskrit and Compar. Phil.*, M. Collins, Ph.D. (1908); *Royal Astronomer*, E. T. Whittaker, Sc.D. (1906); *Math. (Erasmus Smith)*, W. S. Burnside, Sc.D. (1879); *Nat. Philosophy*, M. W. J. Fry, M.A. (1910); *Nat. and Exper. Phil. (Erasmus Smith)*, W. E. Thrift, M.A. (1901); *Oratory and Eng. Lit.* (vacant); *Political Economy*, C. F. Bastable, M.A. (1882); *Moral Philosophy*, H. S. Macran, M.A. (1901); *Anat. and Surg.*, A. F. Dixon, Sc.D. (1903); *University Anatomist*, Sir C. B. Ball, Bt., M.D. (1898); *Physics (Regius)*, J. Little, M.D. (1895); *Practice of Medicine*, J.

* And residence.

Craig, M.D. (1910); *Institutes of Medicine*, W. H. Thompson, Sc.D. (1902); *Midwifery*, T. H. Wilson, M.D. (1902); *Surgery (Regius)*, Sir C. B. Ball, Bt., M.D. (1805); *Surgery*, E. H. Taylor, M.D. (1906); *Botany*, H. H. Dixon, Sc.D. (1904); *Chemistry*, S. Young, D.Sc. (1903); *Applied Chemistry*, E. A. Werner (1904); *Engineering*, T. Alexander, M.E. (1887); *Geology and Mineralogy*, J. Joly, Sc.D. (1897); *Music*, P. C. Buck, Mus.Doc. (1910); *Comp. Anat. and Zool.*, H. W. Mackintosh, M.A. (1879); *Education*, E. P. Culverwell, M.A. (1905); *Agriculture (vacant)*; *Public Orator*, L. C. Purser, Litt.D. **Registrars of the Schools:** *Law*, R. Russell, M.A. (1892); *Physic*, H. W. Mackintosh, M.A. (1879); *Engineering*, W. E. Thrift, M.A. (1901); *Indian and Civil Service*, E. H. Alton, M.A. (1907); *Music*, H. S. Macran, M.A. (1900); *Agriculture*, W. G. Hodson, M.A. (1910); *Education*, E. P. Culverwell, M.A. (1912); *Army School*, G. R. Webb, M.A. (1912). **Lady Registrar:** Miss Lucy P. Gwynn (1905).

National University of Ireland. This University, established under the Irish Universities Act of 1908, grants degrees in Medicine, Surgery, Dentistry, Science, Arts, Philosophy, Celtic Studies, Law, Engineering, Commerce, and Diplomas in Public Health, Mental Diseases, and Agriculture. The University attaches importance to the study of the Irish language, which is a compulsory subject at matriculation. **Chancellor of the University**, the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin; **Vice-Chancellor (vacant)**. **Registrar**, Sir Joseph McGrath, LL.D.

The Queen's University of Belfast, founded under the Irish Universities Act, 1908. Its degrees, exhibitions, and scholarships are open to female as well as to male students. **Chancellor**, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O., K.P. **Pro-Chancellors**, the Rt. Hon. Lord Pirrie, K.P., D.L., LL.D., D.Sc.; Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.L.G., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., and Sir Hiram Wilkinson, LL.D. **Vice-Chancellor and President of the University**, the Rev. Thomas Hamilton, M.A., D.D., LL.D. **Secretary**, John M. Finnegan, B.Sc., B.A. **Professors:** *Greek*, Sir Samuel Dill, M.A.; *Latin*, R. M. Henry, M.A.; *Mathematics*, A. C. Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.; *English Literature*, G. Gregory Smith, M.A.; *French*, D. L. Savory, M.A.; *German*, Max Freund, M.A., Ph.D.; *Modern History*, F. M. Powicke, M.A.; *Economics*, H. O. Meredith, M.A., M.Com.; *Logic and Metaphysics*, John Laird, M.A.; *Physics*, W. B. Morton, M.A.; *Chemistry*, E. A. Letts, Ph.D., D.Sc.; *Zoology*, Gregg Wilson, M.A., Ph.D.; *Botany*, R. H. Yapp, M.A.; *Civil Engineering*, F. H. Hummel, M.Sc.; *Jurisprudence and Roman Law*, J. A. Strahan, M.A., LL.B.; *English Law*, J. S. Baxter, LL.B.; *Anatomy*, J. Symington, M.D., F.R.S.; *Physiology*, T. H. Milroy, M.D., B.Sc.; *Pathology*, W. St. C. Symmers, M.B.; *Medicine*, James A. Lindsay, M.A., M.D.; *Surgery*, Thomas Sinclair, M.D., M.Ch.; *Midwifery*, Sir J. Byers, M.A., M.D.; *Materia Medica*, Sir W. Whitla, M.A., M.D.

Wales.

Wales, University of, is a federal teaching University. Its constituent colleges are the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, the University College of North Wales, Bangor, and the University College of South Wales

and Monmouthshire, Cardiff. It has powers to confer degrees in the faculties of Arts or Letters, Science, Technical or Applied Science, Law, Music, Medicine, and Theology. The charter passed under the Great Seal on Nov. 30th, '93. A supplemental charter was granted in 1906. An annual grant of £4,000 is allowed by the Treasury and an additional grant of £1,500 for Fellowships. Certain theological colleges are recognised as institutions in which candidates for theological degrees in the University may receive instruction. The University Senate, which is composed of the heads of departments in the three constituent colleges, considers and recommends for the approval of the Court the courses of study for the initial degrees of the University in Arts, Science, Music, and Law. The Medical Board deals similarly with the courses for the degrees in Medicine, and the Theological Board with the courses for the degrees in Theology. The matriculation examinations are held each year in June and September. The chief officers of the University are: **Chancellor (vacant)**; **Senior Deputy Chancellor**, The Rt. Hon. Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.; **Vice-Chancellor**, Principal T. F. Roberts, M.A., LL.D., University College of Wales, Aberystwyth; **Treasurer**, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Hills-Johnes, G.C.B., V.C.; **Warden of the Guild of Graduates**, F. D. Chattaway, M.A., Sc.D., F.R.S.; **Clerk of the Guild**, J. G. Davies, M.A.; **Registrar**, J. Mortimer Angus, M.A., University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff.

University Extension.

The object of this movement is to provide "the means of higher education for persons of all classes and of both sexes engaged in the regular occupations of life." It commenced in '72 with the University of Cambridge; about four years later Oxford took it up—abandoning it, however, until '85; and in '76 was formed the London Society for the Extension of University Teaching within the Metropolitan area. Durham University was for a time associated with Cambridge in forwarding the work in Northumberland and Durham; Victoria University is also in the field; and the Scotch Universities worked on a similar plan for some time. The University of Sydney, New South Wales, adopted the scheme in '87. An American Society for the Extension of University Teaching has been formed at Philadelphia and Chicago, and several other American universities have begun work on similar lines.

Cambridge.—Under the Local Lectures (University Extension) Scheme there are two principal terms in the year—September to December, and January to April—and a course of twelve lectures is given in each term. Lectures are also given less often in the summer term—April to July. Short courses of six lectures are also arranged where it is thought desirable. Of the whole number of centres connected with Cambridge, three are affiliated—viz. Exeter, Leicester, and Southampton. (See previous eds. for the privileges given to affiliated students.) A town may come under the operation of the ordinary scheme by providing a place of meeting for the lectures and classes, and an inclusive fee of £50 per full course or £30 per short course to the University. All the local expenses are met by the local committee, who also fix and receive the fees. In con-

nection with various County Councils courses on scientific subjects, bearing on agriculture, have been given annually by lecturers of the Syndicate since '91, followed in the summer by courses of practical work in the University Laboratory attended by Teachers holding County Council scholarships. For this work the system is variously modified to suit local needs. County and County Borough Councils now have the power of subsidising lectures on humanitarian as well as scientific subjects. Large summer meetings, attended by students from all parts of the world, are arranged at Cambridge at intervals during July and August. Full particulars as to the Local Lectures may be obtained from the Secretary, Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D., Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge.

London University Extension Board.—Registrar, John Lea, M.A., University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

Oxford.—The University first took an active part in educating non-matriculated students by means of University Extension Courses in '78. In '85 the system was reorganised on its present lines. The Oxford Delegacy is acting in conjunction with local committees established in over 300 towns in all parts of England and Wales, except the metropolitan area. Secretary, J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., University Extension Office, Examination Schools, Oxford.

UNIVERSITY AND OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

Toynbee Hall (1884), J. St. George Heath, B.A., Warden, 28, Commercial Street, Whitechapel. Sec., E. F. Hitchcock.

Oxford House, Mape Street, Bethnal Green. Head, Rev. F. A. Iremonger, M.A.

Cambridge House, 131, 133, and 135, Camberwell Road, S.E. Head, Rev. N. B. Kent. Caius House, Battersea, S.W., carried on by Gonville and Caius College. Warden, Rev. R. Wimbush.

Mansfield House, 89, Barking Road, Canning Town, E. Warden, N. M. Hyde, M.A.

The Bermondsey Settlement, Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S.E. Warden, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D.

The Robert Browning Settlement, York Street, Walworth Road, S.E. Warden, F. Herbert Stead, M.A.

The Passmore Edwards Settlement, Tavistock Place, St. Pancras. Warden, R. S. Forman, B.A.

Woodbrooke Settlement for Religious and Social Studies, Selly Oak, near Birmingham, for Friends and others. Director of Studies, Dr. J. Rendel Harris.

St. Margaret's House, Bethnal Green. Head, Miss Harington.

Canning Town Women's Settlement. Warden, Miss R. H. Cheetham, Cumberland Road, Plaistow.

Women's University Settlement, 44, 45, and 46, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, S.E.; Warden, Miss M. McN. Sharpley.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Beaumont College, Old Windsor. Roman Catholic. Founded 1861. Pupils, 200. Fees, 90 guineas per annum. Rector, Rev. George Jinks, S.J.

Bedford Grammar School, Bedford. Founded 1566; reorganised 1873. Eight leaving exhibitions of £70 and £60 for four years. Two fall vacant annually. Exhibitions tenable in the school from £60 to £10. Pupils, 700. Boys are prepared for the Universities, Civil Service, for Woolwich and Sandhurst, Royal Navy, and other public examinations. There is an Engineering side with full provision of workshops. There are seven boarding-houses. There is an Engineer Corps. Fees, over 16, £5 12s.; 10 to 16, £4 11s.; under 10, £3 10s. per term. Head Master, Reginald Carter, M.A.

Berkhamsted School, Herts. Pupils, 470. Six boarding-houses. Fees, tuition, £15; boarding, £50. Head Master, C. H. Greene, M.A.

Birmingham, King Edward's School, comprises a high school for boys, a high school for girls, three grammar schools for boys and three grammar schools for girls. Founded 1552, reorganised 1878 and 1900. Income, £53,000. Numerous scholarships and exhibitions both for boys and girls. The pupils number about 2,800; 470 in high school for boys. Fees, £15 per annum. Head Master, R. Cary Gilson, M.A. Motto, *Domine, Saluum fac Regem.*

Blundell's School, Tiverton, Devon. Founded 1604. Fees, £75-£90 per annum. Head Master, A. L. Francis, M.A.

Bradfield College, Berks. Fees, 90 guineas per annum. Warden, Edward Armstrong. Head Master, Rev. H. Costley-White, M.A.

Brighton College, Brighton. Founded 1847. Governed by a Council of twelve. There are at least three leaving scholarships of the annual value of £35, and three of £30, tenable at Oxford

or Cambridge. Entrance scholarships are awarded every year, at least five of the annual value of £70 or £50, and smaller exhibitions. Pupils, 252. Fees, £99 6s. per annum. Head Master, Rev. W. R. Dawson, M.A.

Charterhouse School, Godalming. Founded 1611, and until 1872 situated near Smithfield, London, on ground that belonged to the Carthusians. Sixty scholarships are tenable in the school, of which ten are competed for annually at entrance. Twenty or more exhibitions to the Universities, each of the annual value of £80, tenable for four years. Pupils, 570. Fees, entrance, £10 10s.; tuition, £31 10s. per annum; boarding fee, £84 per annum. Head Master, Frank Fletcher, M.A. Motto, *Deo dante dedi.*

Cheltenham College, Gloucestershire. Founded 1841. Incorporated '94; governed by a President and twenty members of Council. There are three sides in the Senior Department—the Classical, the Military and Civil, and the Modern. There is a Junior Department. Numerous scholarships are attached to the College; also nominations for sons of the Clergy. Pupils, 575. Fees, under 10—day-boys £6 per term, boarders £28; between 10 and 13—day-boys £8 per term, boarders £31; over 13—day-boys, £12 per term, boarders £36. Principal, the Rev. Canon R. Waterfield, M.A. Bursar, A. A. Hunter.

Christ's Hospital. Founded 1552. The Hospital schools are: (1) the Boys' School, West Horsham, with accommodation for 820 boys, including Preparatory School. Head Master, Rev. A. W. Upcott, D.D., Exeter College, Oxford; (2) the Girls' School, Hertford, with accommodation for 280 girls. Head Mistress, Miss M. E. Robertson, Newnham College, Cambridge. With relation to two-thirds of the scholars at the Hospital schools, fees

ranging from £10 to £20 may be charged if the Council of Almoners consider "that the parents or next friends are in a position to contribute substantially towards the child's education and maintenance." Entrance to the Hospital schools is gained by presentation (425 places) or by competition (100 scholars). Metropolitan public elementary schools supply 179 scholars, various parishes 108, and various endowed schools the residue; 85 others are nominated by the Council of Almoners. Hospital exhibition funds for both boys and girls provide exhibitions to universities, including the *Times* scholarship, and the "Pitt Club" exhibition. Pupils, 820 boys' school, 260 girls' school. Clerk, R. L. Franks. Office, 60, Aldersgate Street.

City of London School, Victoria Embankment, E.C. Established by the Corporation of London in 1834. Tenable at the Universities or other places of higher education are 26 scholarships varying from £100 to £20; and about 50 others tenable at the school. Pupils admitted between the ages of 7 and 15. Fees, 15 guineas per annum. Head Master, Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D. Sec., A. J. Austin.

Clifton College, Bristol. Opened 1862, received charter '77. There are Classical, Modern and Military sides, and Junior and Preparatory Schools. Three exhibitions, of £25, which may be increased to £50 a year, tenable at the Universities, and at least eleven scholarships, varying in value from £25 to £100 a year, tenable at the College, offered annually. Pupils, 630. Fees, tuition, Preparatory, £24; Junior, £30; Classical, £33; Modern, £37 10s.; Military, £46 10s.; boarding, £60-£72. Head Master, J. E. King, Litt.D. Sec., W. J. Lewis. Motto, *Spiritus intus alit*.

Dulwich College (part of the foundation of Alleyn's "College of God's Gift" at Dulwich) was founded A.D. 1619, by Edward Alleyn, the Actor, under Letters Patent of King James I. Reconstituted '58, and removed to new site and new building '70. Pupils, 660. Age of admission, not under 10; leaving, 19. Endowment about £5,000 per annum. £500 may be paid annually in scholarships to boys either already in the school or about to enter it, and £1,000 in leaving scholarships. Such scholarships are awarded as the result of open examination. Fees, entrance, £1; tuition, £24 per annum under 13; £27 per annum over 13. Master, George Smith, M.A.; School Secretary, Rev. J. R. Cocq, M.A. Motto, *Detur Gloria soli Deo*.

Epsom College, Epsom. Established 1855 with a Royal Medical Foundation. Accommodation for 250, and Preparatory for 100 boys under fifteen. Five medical scholarships at the Hospital Schools in London, and 19 other scholarships to the Universities, etc. The foundation provides for 50 foundation scholars and 50 pensioners. Fees, sons of medical men, 65 guineas; others, £75 guineas; day-boys, 25 guineas. Head Master, Rev. W. J. Barton, M.A.; Secretary, J. Bernard Lamb, 37, Soho Square, W. Bursar, W. D. Crossley; 20 assistant masters.

Eton College, Eton. Founded 1440. Endowment exceeds £20,000 per annum. Pupils consist of King's scholars or "Collegers" (of whom there are 70, and who enter college after competitive examination between twelve and fourteen years of age), and of Oppidans, who enter between ten and fourteen years of age. Exhibitions and scholarships to both Universities,

ranging from £60 for four years downwards. Motto, *Floreat Etona*. Head Master, Rev. the Hon. Edward Lyttelton, M.A., D.D. A mission is supported by past and present Etonians at Hackney Wick. Consult the *College Calendar*.

Felsted School, Essex. Founded in 1564. Classical, Modern, Engineering, and Army sides. Scholarships £70, £30, and £20; leaving Exhibitions £60 and £50. Pupils, 260. Fees, tuition, £20 per annum; boarding, £50-£58 per annum. Head Master, Rev. Frank Stephenson, M.A. Bursar, E. B. Trow, LL.D., M.A., B.C.L.

Fettes College, Edinburgh. Founded in 1870. Has about 230 scholars. Fees, £109 per annum. Head Master, Rev. W. A. Heard, LL.D., F.R.S.L.

Glenalmond. Founded with the name Trinity College, Glenalmond, in 1841. It stands on the river Almond, in the Grampians, near Perth. Pupils about 140. Fees, 90-100 guineas per annum. Warden, Rev. S. E. Longland, M.A.

Haileybury College, Hertford. Founded 1862, received Royal Charter '64. Entrance scholarships, about twenty in number, competed for annually, in November. Special fees for sons of clergy. Exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge five annually (£60, £50, £50, £40, and £20). Pupils, 500. Head Master, F. B. Malim, M.A.

Harrow School, Harrow. Founded 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman, b. at Preston, near Harrow. Age of admission from 12 to 14. Entrance scholarships, and Exhibitions are offered every Easter to boys (not members of the school) over 12 and under 14 years of age on the previous 1st of January. There are numerous Scholarships from £100 downwards, to the Universities. Pupils, over 500. Fees, £150-£195 per annum. Head Master, Rev. Lionel Ford, M.A. Motto, *Donorum Dei Dispensatio Fidelis*.

Lancing College, Shoreham, Sussex. Founded 1848. Pupils, 270. Fees, 90 guineas per annum. Head Master, Rev. H. T. Bowlby.

The Leys School, Cambridge. Founded 1875, incorporated '78. Its founders were chiefly members of the Methodist Church, but it draws pupils and masters from the Anglican and other Protestant Churches. It has four houses ("hostels") containing about 40 boys each, chapel, laboratories, art school, tepid swimming bath, gymnasium, and ample playing-fields. Boys may be received from 12 (more usually 13) years of age upwards. Fees, 105 guineas, reduced in certain cases to 85 guineas. Entrance exhibitions or scholarships, varying in value from £15 to £60 (occasionally more) per annum, are offered for competition at the end of each term. Leaving scholarships yearly. Motto, *In fide fiducia*. Head Master, Rev. W. T. A. Barber, D.D. Bursar, J. C. Isard, M.A.

Loretto School, Musselburgh. Pupils, 123. Fees, £105 per annum, everything inclusive. Head Master, A. R. Smith, M.A.

Malvern College, Worcestershire. Founded 1865. Exhibitions at the Universities, one of £40 for three years, offered annually, and one of £27 for one year; also two of £40 for three years, tenable at B.N.C., Oxford. Entrance scholarships annually filled, one or more of £87, four or more of £50, six or more of £30. Pupils, 500. Fees, £105; entrance, £3 3s.; nomination rent, £6 per annum. Head Master, F. S. Preston, M.A. Bursar, R. A. Ker, M.A.

Manchester Grammar School. Founded 1515. The school consists of 270 foundationers (free)

and about 730 capitation scholars. Close scholarships at Wadham and Brasenose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge, range in annual value from £50 to £80. There are 24 scholarships for classics, mathematics or physical science, tenable at the Universities, ranging in value from £20 to £50 each per annum; also 32 scholarships, tenable at the school, ranging in value from £14 to £25 each per annum, together with numerous prizes, also 270 foundation scholarships giving free tuition. Fees, £14 per annum under 14; £17 3s. per annum over 14. **Head Master, J. L. Paton, M.A.** Receiver, Owen W. Cox. **Motto, Sapere aude.**

Marlborough College, Wiltshire. Founded 1843; charters '45, '53. Exhibitions to Universities—three annual, £30-£50; three triennial, £22 10s.-£50. Also 2 Modern School Exhibitions to Woolwich or elsewhere of £25 and £20 each, offered annually. There are 30 school scholarships, varying in value from £15 to £80. Pupils, 630. Fees, clergy, £90 per annum; laity, £100 per annum; boarding-houses, £130 per annum. **Master, Rev. St. J. B. Wynne Willson, M.A.**

Merchant Taylors' School, Charterhouse Square, London. Founded (1561) by Sir Thomas White (founder of St. John's College, Oxford), and the court of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The Company is the governing body of the school, which has always continued a day school. Forty-two scholarships at the school, and scholarships of £86 and £100 for five and seven years, to St. John's College, Oxford; others, ranging from £90, to Cambridge. Pupils 450; on entrance must be over 9 and under 14. Fees, 15 guineas per annum. **Head Master, Rev. J. Arbuthnot Nairn, Litt.D., B.D. Sec., E. P. Hart, M.A., A.C.A. Motto, Homo plantat, homo irrigat, sed Deus dat incrementum.**

Mill Hill School (London, N.W.). Founded 1807 as Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School, reconstituted '69 on a broader basis. Awards the three "Wills" Scholarships of £70 each, the "Bousfield" of £60, the "Hislop" of £50, the "Scrutton" of about £30, and four other leaving scholarships each tenable for three years. Also several Ministerial Exhibitions (about £60 a year) and Entrance Scholarships (£30 to £60). Number of boys, 275. Fees, under 14, 94 guineas; over 14, 100 guineas. **Motto, Et virtutem, et musas.** The "Old Mill-Hillians Club" numbers over 1,100 members. **Head Master, Sir J. D. McClure, M.A., LL.D., D.Mus.**

Radley College, Abingdon, Berks. Founded 1847. Has over 200 scholars. **Warden, Rev. E. G. Selwyn, M.A.**

Repton School, Derbyshire. Founded 1557; reorganised 1874. Pupils, 330; 30 assistant masters. Fees, £115 per annum. **Head Master, Rev. C. F. Fisher, M.A.**

Rossall School, Fleetwood, Lancashire. Founded 1844. Royal Charter granted Nov. '90. Two Exhibitions, one of £50 and one of £30 at Oxford or Cambridge, each for three years, offered every year; and the Phillips memorial exhibition for mathematics, of £40 for one year at Oxford or Cambridge. Besides this there are about 12 Scholarships and Exhibitions tenable at the school, offered each year by examination. Fees, £90-£99 per annum (inclusive of all extras); sons of clergy, £75-£84. **Head Master, Rev. E. J. W. Houghton, D.D.**

Rugby School, Rugby. Founded by Lawrence Sherill, a native of Rugby (1567), and originally

entrusted to two trustees, in place of which twelve gentlemen of Warwickshire were appointed by Commissioners under the Great Seal in 1602. The boys are divided into foundationers and non-foundationers. Has, every July, 10 or 12 entrance and other scholarships of £100 to £20, and 8 leaving exhibitions tenable at the Universities for 4 years, 3 of £60 and 5 of £30 annual value. Pupils, 580; admission at the age of 12. Fees (boarding and tuition), £44 2s. per term. **Head Master, Rev. A. A. David, D.D. Motto, Orando laborando.**

St. Paul's School, Hammersmith Rd., London, W. Founded 1509 by John Colet, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's. The school consists of 153 foundation scholars, elected by competitive examination, and of so many capitation scholars as the governors may from time to time decide. The capitation scholars pay a tuition fee of £24 9s. a year. The foundation scholars are exempt from fees. Pupils 600. Nine exhibitions for 4 years, varying in value from £70 to £30, to Oxford and Cambridge, and one exhibition of £50 for two years to the Royal Academy, Woolwich. **Motto, Fidei et literis.** **High Master, Rev. A. E. Hillard, D.D.**

Sherborne School, Dorsetshire. Refounded by Edward VI. (the earliest school founded by that monarch), 1550, reorganised 1870. Accommodation for 300 pupils. An Exhibition to either Univ. of £40 for four years falls vacant every year; another of £30 is vacant every four years; pupils may also compete for Huish Exhibitions of £50 for four years; this privilege is allowed to three other public schools only. There are also numerous Foundation, House, and other Scholarships and Prizes. Fees, £100 per annum (inclusive). **Head Master, Nowell Charles Smith.** Clerk to Governors, S. Bennett. **Motto** (royal arms of Ed. VI.), *Honi soit qui mal y pense.*

Shrewsbury School, Shrewsbury. Founded by King Edward VI. in 1551, augmented by Queen Elizabeth in 1571. The school was moved to a new site (of 60 acres) in '82. Since then its numbers have increased from 170 to 386. Fees, 100 guineas; day-boys, £23. **Head Master, Rev. Cyril A. Alington.**

Stonyhurst College, near Blackburn. Directed by the Jesuit Fathers. Founded 1592 at St. Omers in Flanders; transferred to Stonyhurst 1794. **Rector, the Rev. W. Bodkin, S.J.** The Observatory attached to the College turns out excellent solar and other work. Fees, Higher course, 120 guineas per annum; school course, £65 per annum; preparatory school, 50 guineas per annum.

Tonbridge School, Tonbridge, Kent, founded 1553, reorganised 1880. **Governors:** Master, Warden, and Court of the Company of Skinners. Entrance Scholarships in June—£100, £80, £40, £30. Sixteen leaving exhibitions of £75 for four years, of which 4 fall vacant annually, are tenable at any place of higher education that the Governors approve of; four others of £30 a year for four years, one vacant each year, are tenable only at Oxford or Cambridge. Pupils, 446. Fees, tuition, £30 per annum; boarding, £69 per annum. **Head Master, C. Lowry.**

University College School, Frognal, Hampstead, established 1830. Pupils, 500. Fees, 30 guineas per annum. **Motto, Paulatim.** **Head Master, H. J. Spenser, M.A., LL.D.** Clerk, R. Kidson.

Uppingham School, Uppingham, Rutland. **Archdeacon Johnson's School,** founded 1584; re-

organised 1875. Three leaving exhibitions of £60, £50 and £40 offered every year, and 14 of about £22 each at Cambridge. Entrance scholarships from £85 to £30. Pupils, 430; masters, 32, with 5 music masters. Fees, tuition, £42; boarding, £73. There is also a Preparatory School. Head Master, Rev. H. W. McKenzie.

Wellington College (Berks) was incorporated by Royal Charter, Dec. 13th, 1853. The foundation consists of ninety nominations for the sons of deceased army officers, who are boarded and educated at an annual charge of £10. There are, as a rule, seven open scholarships annually (£80 and £50 under conditions). Classical and Modern sides. Average number of pupils, 497. A limited number of army officers' sons are educated at £99 a year; for others the fees are £114 in college; £132 in a boarding-house. *Motto*, *Heroum filii*. Chairman of Governors, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G. Master, W. W. Vaughan, M.A. Bursar, P. Sherston.

Westminster School, or the Royal College of St. Peter's, Westminster. Refounded 1560,

reorganised 1868. Foundationalers, 60; about 12 annual vacancies. The **Westminster Play**, an annual representation of a Latin comedy by the scholars, is of some celebrity. There are a number of close scholarships and exhibitions to Christ Church, Oxford, and of exhibitions to Trinity College, Cambridge. Fees, entrance, £5 5s.; tuition, £31 10s.; boarding, £68 5s. Head Master, Rev. James Gow, M.A., Litt.D. *Motto*, *Dat Deus incrementum*. Bursar, J. Tyson, B.A.

Winchester College, Winchester, the oldest of the public schools, was founded (1387) by William of Wykeham, and opened March 26th, 1393. About a dozen vacancies yearly occur for foundationalers, who are elected by the Warden and Fellows after open competition. His Majesty gives two gold and two silver medals to be competed for. Tenable at the Universities are four exhibitions of £50 for four years, and at New College, Oxford, six scholarships. Fees, £127 per annum; entrance fee, £12. Head Master, M. J. Rendall. *Motto*, *Manners makyth man*.

OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

The London County Council controls and maintains seventeen technical institutes and schools of art of its own, and aids by money grants many other educational centres offering technical, scientific, or art instruction. The grants are made subject to certain conditions, *inter alia*, inspection, and the nomination of representatives upon the governing body or committee of management. The following is a list of the more important:—

Entirely Maintained by the L.C.C.

Beaufoy Institute, Prince's Road, Vauxhall Street, S.E. Principal, A. Ritchie-Scott, B.Sc.

Camberwell School of Arts and Crafts, Peckham Road, S.E. Principal, W. B. Dalton.

Camden School of Art, Dalmeny Avenue, N. Principal, Francis Black, R.B.A., A.R.C.A.

Central School of Arts and Crafts, Southampton Row, W.C. Principal, F. V. Burridge.

Clapham School of Art, Edgely Road, High Street, Clapham, S.W. Principal, L. C. Nightingale.

Hackney Institute. Principal, Percy R. Kirk, M.A. Secretary, A. F. Watts.

(a) **Hackney Institute**, Dalston Lane, N.E.

(b) **Hackney Institute**, Sir John Cass's Branch, Cassland Road, N.E.

Hammersmith School of Arts and Crafts, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W. Acting Principal, C. A. Eva, A.R.C.A.

Norwood Technical Institute, Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E. Principal, W. Huntington, B.Sc.

Paddington Technical Institute, Saltram Crescent, W. Principal, A. G. Cooke, M.A.

Putney School of Art, Oxford Road, Putney. Principal, J. Bowyer.

School of Building, Ferndale Road, Brixton, S.W. Principal, H. W. Richards.

School of Engineering and Navigation, High Street, Poplar, E. Principal, H. A. Garratt, M.I.N.A., A.M.I.C.E.

School of Photo-Engraving and Lithography, 6, Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C. Principal, A. J. Bull.

Shoreditch Technical Institute, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N. Principal, S. Hicks.

Trade School for Girls, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W. Lady Superintendent, Miss M. A. J. Boon.

Trade School for Girls, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C. Lady Superintendent, Miss F. E. I. Smythe.

Westminster Technical Institute, Vincent Square, W. (with which is incorporated the **Westminster School of Art**). Principal, J. Stuart Ker, B.Sc. Headmaster (School of Art), Mouat Loudan.

Polytechnics Aided by the L.C.C.

Battersea Polytechnic, Battersea Park Road, S.W. Principal, S. G. Rawson, D.Sc.

Borough Polytechnic, Borough Road, S.E. Principal, C. T. Millis, M.I.M.E.

City of London College, White Street, Moorfields. Principal, Sidney Humphries, B.A., LL.B.

Northampton Polytechnic Institute, Clerkenwell, E.C. Principal, R. M. Walmsley, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

Northern Polytechnic, Holloway Road, N. Principal, R. S. Clay, D.Sc.

Sir John Cass Technical Institute, Aldgate. Principal, C. A. Keane, D.Sc.

South-Western Polytechnic Institute, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W. Principal, S. Skinner, M.A.

The Polytechnic, 307-311, Regent Street, W. Director of Education, Robert Mitchell.

Woolwich Polytechnic, William Street, Woolwich. Principal, A. F. Hogg, M.A., F.C.S.

Birkbeck College (Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C. Principal, G. Armitage-Smith, D.Litt., M.A.) receives an annual grant from the L.C.C. under this head, but its work is almost entirely University work.

Technical and Other Institutes Aided by the L.C.C.

Albany Institute Domestic Economy School for Girls, Albany Street, Deptford. Lady Superintendent, Miss R. Mason.

Aldenharn Institute, Goldington Crescent, N.W. Hon. Secretary, H. S. Mingard, F.C.I.S.

Bermondsey Settlement (see p. 472).

Church Institute, Wiseton Road, Upper Tooting. Hon. Secretary, C. H. Baker.

College for Working Women, Fitzroy Street, W. Hon. Secretary, Miss F. Martin.

Craft School, 37-39, Stepney Green, E. Principal, Gilbert C. Cooke.

Devas Institute, New Road, Battersea, S.W. Secretary, W. F. Holmes.

Goldsmiths' College, New Cross, S.E. Warden, W. Loring, M.A.

Herold's Institute, Drummond Road, Bermondsey (in connection with the Borough Polytechnic).

Leathersellers' Company Technical College, 176, Tower Bridge Road, S.E. Principal, Dr. J. Gordon Parker.

Morley College, Waterloo Road, S.E. Vice-Principal, Miss Clare Brennand.

Royal School of Art Needlework, Exhibition Road, S.W. Secretary, Miss M. ffennell.

Sailors' Home, Dock Street, E. (School of Nautical Cookery). Sec., A. E. Loder, R.N.R.

St. Bride Foundation Institute, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. (for Printing Trades). Principal, J. R. Riddell.

School of Art Wood-Carving, South Kensington, 39, Thurloe Place, S.W. Secretary, J. Saltmarsh, I.S.O.

Wandsworth Technical Institute, High Street, Wandsworth, S.W. Principal, G. F. Goodchild, M.A.

Working Men's College, Crowndale Road, N.W. Superintendent, E. C. Duchesne.

Blackheath School of Art, Lee Road, Blackheath. Headmaster, J. H. Hale.

Clapton School of Art, 81, Clapton Common. Headmistress, Miss F. Edith Giles.

Lambeth School of Art, St. Oswald's Place, Upper Kennington Lane. Principal, T. McKeggie.

St. Martin's School of Art, 107, Charing Cross Road, W.C. Headmaster, J. E. Allen, A.R.C.A.

Gilchrist Educational Trust. A fund left by the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759-1841) to trustees, "for the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the support of scholarships and studentships for young men and women, in connection with various universities and colleges; in occasional grants to Educational Institutions under special circumstances; and to the delivery of high-class lectures for the people, at a nominal charge for admission. Secretary, A. H. Fison, D.Sc. Office, 1, Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.

The City and Guilds of London Institute was established in 1878 by the Corporation and Livery Companies of the City of

London to promote the applications of science and art to productive industry, and received the grant of a Royal Charter from H.M. the late Queen Victoria. Visitor, H.M. the King; Chairman of Council, Lord Halsbury; Chairman of the Executive Committee, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B.; Treasurer, J. A. Travers; Hon. Secs., Sir John Watney and S. W. Luard; Sec., A. L. Soper. Offices, Gresham College, Basinghall Street, E.C. The total income amounts to about £30,000 a year. The operations of the Institute are divided under the following heads:—

(1) **The City and Guilds' (Engineering) College**, which forms the Engineering section of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and is conducted by a Delegacy representing the Imperial College, the City and Guilds Institute, and the Goldsmiths' Company. (See IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.)

(2) **The City and Guilds' Technical College**, Finsbury, includes day classes and evening classes in civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering, and chemistry. It was opened in '83.

(3) **The South London School of Technical Art**, Kennington Park Road, provides instruction in modelling, drawing and painting from the life.

(4) **The Department of Technology**, the object of which is to encourage the formation of technical classes throughout the country.

Manchester College, founded in Manchester 1786, now at Oxford, "exists for the purpose of promoting the study of Philosophy, Theology, and Religion, without insisting upon the adoption of particular doctrines." Principal, Rev. J. Estlin Carpenter, M.A., D.Litt.

Mansfield College, transferred from Spring Hill, Birmingham, to Oxford in 1886. Trains students for the Congregational ministry. Principal, Rev. W. B. Selbie.

Mines, The Royal School of, forms an integral part of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and is administered and financed by the Governing Body of that College, with the assistance of an Advisory Board. (See IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.)

Economics and Political Science, The London School of. Established in 1895. Clare Market, Kingsway, W.C. Director, Hon. W. P. Reeves.

Oxford and Cambridge Schools Examination Board. Secs., P. E. Matheson, M.A., and R. H. Owen, M.A., Worcester College, Oxford; T. G. Bedford, M.A., 61A, St. Andrew's Street, Cambridge.

Preceptors, College of. Established 1846, incorporated by royal charter, '49. The diplomas granted by the College to teachers are of three grades—Associate, Licentiate, and Fellow (A.C.P., L.C.P., F.C.P.). Offices, Bloomsbury Square. Secretary, G. Chalmers.

Ruskin College, Oxford (Incorporated). Founded 1899. The College is intended for working men who are desirous of taking part in public and social work. Closed during session 1914-15 owing to the war. Principal, Gilbert Slater, M.A., D.Sc.; Vice-Principal, P. J. Baker, B.A.; Sec., Sam Smith.

Science, The Royal College of, forms an integral part of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and is administered and financed by the Governing Body of that College. (See IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.)

MEDICAL EDUCATION. THE LONDON SCHOOLS.

The profession of medicine, from the education of the student to the conduct of the qualified practitioner, is controlled by the General Medical Council, a body which at present consists of 34 members, of whom 24 are representatives of the Universities and corporations empowered to grant qualifying diplomas, 5 are elected by members of the profession in the United Kingdom, and 5 are nominated by the Crown. A qualification for registration as a medical practitioner cannot be obtained in a shorter period than five years from the date of passing the commencement of the authorised course of study. The average period is nearly seven years. In counting the cost of entering the profession, the expenses of living for six or seven years must therefore be added to the amount of the fees for teaching and hospital privileges. These fees vary from less than £100 to £150. We give a list of the leading schools in London:

Charing Cross, Chandos Street, W.C.—Beds 150, in-patients 2,112, out-patients 21,883. Fees: Entrance fee, 10 guineas, and 15 guineas each winter session and 10 guineas each summer session until qualified. **Dean, William Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.**

Guys, London Bridge, S.E.—Beds 617, in-patients admitted 9,870, out-patients 110,081. Fee, 35 guineas per annum; entrance fee of 20 guineas to first-year students, 10 guineas to third-year students; term, 5 years. **School Secretary, S. H. Croucher.**

King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E.—Beds, 280. Fees, 80 guineas or 150 guineas. **Dean, Dr. H. Willoughby Lyle. Sec., Clifton Kelway, at the School.**

London Hospital, Mile End, E.—922 beds. In-patients 17,096; out-patients, 190,870; accidents, 10,363; operations under anaesthesia, 22,080. Fees (full course), 21 guineas on entrance and 30 guineas per annum, commencing with the second year. **Dean, Prof. William Wright, M.B., D.Sc., F.R.C.S. Sec., E. J. Burdon.**

London School of Clinical Medicine, Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich. **Secretary, P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.**

London School of Dental Surgery, attached to the Royal Dental Hospital, 32, Leicester Square, W.C.—Fees: 1st year, £52 10s.; 2nd year, £52 10s.; 3rd year, £61 19s.; 4th year, £57 15s., including attendance at a general and a dental hospital; plus £21 examination fees, £25 for instruments, and £10 for books. Fuller particulars may be obtained from the **Dean.**

London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women, 8, Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.—Fees for University of London and Conjoint Colleges (England) students: £160 for the full course, or £170 in five instalments. Fees for other students, £140 in one sum, or £150 in four instalments. **Dean, Miss Aldrich-Blake, M.D., M.S.; Secretary and Warden, Miss L. M. Brooks.**

London School of Tropical Medicine (University of London). Seamen's Hospital, Albert Dock, E. Fees, £16 16s. **Sec., P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.**

Middlesex Hospital, Mortimer Street, Berners Street.—440 beds, including special wards for cancer cases, maternity and gynaecological cases, and for diseases of the skin and eye. The cancer wing has 90 beds. The composition fee for general students is 135 guineas; for

London University students, 145 guineas; for those who have passed the first examination for medical degrees of the London University, 120 guineas; and for those who have completed their anatomical and physiological studies, 70 guineas. The fee for dental students is 54 guineas. The fees may be paid by instalments. **Dean, H. Campbell Thomson, M.D. Sub-Dean, J. Strickland Goodall, M.B.**

St. Bartholomew's, Smithfield, E.C.—Beds 757, in-patients 8,756, out-patients nearly 130,000. Fees: For students commencing their medical studies, 165 guineas in one sum or four annual instalments of 45 guineas each; for students who have completed one or two years of medical study proportionately lower composition fees are payable; for University students, 80 guineas in one sum or 85 guineas by instalments. **Dean, T. W. Shore, M.D.; Warden, W. Girling Ball, F.R.C.S.**

St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.—Beds 436, including 100 convalescent beds at Wimbledon. Fees, £26 5s. first year, £31 10s. subsequent years; entrance fee 10 guineas (for clinical work only). **Dean, R. Salusbury Trevor, M.B.**

St. Mary's, Paddington, W.—Beds 305, in-patients 4,558, out-patients 19,608, casualty cases 21,726. Fees: Complete course, £140; clinical course, £63. The medical school is a school of the University of London for internal students, all courses being conducted by recognised teachers of the University. **Dean, Sir John Broadbent, Bart., M.D. Secretary, B. E. Matthews, B.A.**

St. Thomas', Albert Embankment, S.E.—Beds 592, in-patients 8,772, out-patients 87,560; attendances 275,605. Annual composition fee, 30 guineas; term 5 years. The hospital, the first to be built in accordance with modern ideas, consists of a series of blocks separate from each other, but connected by corridors open to the air on all sides. Between the blocks are grassy quadrangles, and along the whole front is a broad terrace overlooking the river and overshadowed by trees, to which both patients and students have free access. Six of the blocks are devoted to the use of patients; one other includes the treasurer's residence and the St. Thomas's Home for paying patients; one constitutes the medical school. The school buildings, isolated by a large quadrangle from the hospital, stand at its southern extremity, between the river and the gardens of Lambeth Palace. They are very commodious, and every effort has been made to provide accommodation completely fulfilling modern requirements. A number of scholarships, prizes, and salaried appointments are open to students. **Secretary, G. Q. Roberts.**

University College Hospital, Gower Street, W.C.—Beds 305, in-patients 4,507, out-patients 44,871; attendances 123,078; fees, 80 guineas; term, 3 years. **Dean, G. F. Blacker, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S.; Secretary, L. R. Thomas.**

Westminster Hospital, Caxton Street, S.W.—Over 213 beds. Fees for the full medical curriculum, 25 guineas per annum; dental students, in one payment on entrance, 50 guineas, or two annual payments of £27 10s. each; term, 5 to 7 years. **Dean, S. A. Kinnier Wilson, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P.; Secretary, Dr. E. B. Hulbert.**

HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

The Higher Education of Women has made great advances since the Report of the Royal Commission on Secondary Schools was issued in 1868. The National Union for Improving the Education of Women, formed under the presidency of the Princess Louise, in consequence of that report, founded in '72 the Girls' Public Day School Company (since Jan. 1906 called "The Girls' Public Day School Trust"), which, with the Church Day Schools Company, has raised the standard of girls' education throughout the land, and prepared the way for the Higher—that is, University and College—Education of Women.

Training Colleges.

The Maria Grey Training College, Salusbury Road, London, N.W., founded '78 (Principal, Miss Katharine L. Johnston, M.A.). Tuition fees, £24 per session. Students are not admitted under 19 years of age, and must have sufficient academic qualification for admission.

The Cambridge Training College for Women (Principal, Miss Mary Hay Wood, M.A., Litt.D.). Fee for the year's course of thirty-three weeks, 65 to 75 guineas.

The St. George's Training College, 5, Melville Street, Edinburgh (Principal, Miss E. Stevenson, B.A., Classical Tripos). Fees, 26 guineas per annum.

The London Day Training College (L.C.C.) is attached to the University of London (Principal, Prof. Adams, M.A., B.Sc. Glasgow, LL.D. St. Andrews, Professor of Education in the University of London; Vice-Principals, Prof. T. P. Nunn, M.A., D.Sc. Lond.; Miss M. Punnett, B.A. Lond.). Southampton Row, W.C. Accommodation for 350 students.

The following colleges for women "Two-Year Students", are also maintained by the L.C.C.: The Avery Hill Training College, Eltham. Principal, Miss E. M. Julian, M.A. (Dublin), Mental and Moral Sciences Tripos (Cantab.). Accommodation, 320. The Clapham Training College, Cedars Road, Clapham. Principal, Miss L. Brackenbury, M.A. (Dublin), Mental and Moral Science Tripos (Cantab.). Accommodation, 250. The Graysteke Place Day Training College, Breams Bldgs., E.C. Principal, Mr. W. T. Goode, M.A. (London), Hon. M.A. (Victoria). Accommodation, 144. The Fulham Training College (London County Council), Finlay Street, Fulham, S.W. Principal, Miss A. Lloyd Evans, M.A. (St. Andrews). Accommodation, 200. The Moorfields Training College (London County Council), Finsbury Street, Moorfields, E.C. Principal, Mrs. S. J. Bannister, LL.A. Accommodation, 175.

The Training Department of Goldsmiths' College, New Cross, S.E. (Warden, W. Loring, M.A.) Accommodation, 515. Students nominated by the Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, and Croydon Education Committees are admitted free. Other students pay £20 per annum.

Cherwell Hall, Oxford (Principal, Miss Catharine Dodd, M.A.). Accommodation, 50. Fees, 65 to 80 guineas per annum.

Colleges at Cambridge.

Oxford and Cambridge now offer many facilities to women desiring advanced educa-

tion. At Cambridge the triposes, or honour examinations for the B.A. degree in mathematics, classics, natural science, moral science, history, mediæval and modern languages, law, mechanical science, Semitic languages, Indian languages and theology, have, since '81, been open to such women as have passed a specified preliminary examination.

Giiton College (Mistress, Miss E. E. Constance Jones) was founded at Hitchin in '69, removed to Cambridge in '73, and incorporated in '72. Inclusive fees, £105 per annum.

Newnham College, Cambridge (Principal, Miss Stephen), was incorporated in 1880. The college accommodates 220 students, a Principal, 4 vice-principals, and 17 resident lecturers and fellows. Fees (inclusive), £30 to £35 per term. Out-students' fees, about £12 per term. Application for admission and all inquiries should be made to the Principal, Newnham College, Cambridge.

Recognised Societies of Women Students at Oxford.

At Oxford all the examinations for degrees in Arts and Music are open to women, but no degrees are conferred. Women are not admitted to membership of the University, but the students of five recognised societies are entered on the register kept by the Delegacy for Women Students, and are styled "registered women students." It is charged with the duty of arranging for the admission of women to University examinations, of approving lodgings and hostels, and of making regulations as to the examinations which shall qualify women for admission to University examinations in Arts and Music. It is also responsible for the government of the Society of Oxford Home-Students (see below). The names of successful candidates appear in the *University Gazette*, and the class-lists also in the Calendar. Address of the Secretary to the Delegacy, Clarendon Building, Oxford.

The University Diplomas in geography, education, economic and political science, anthropology, classical archaeology, rural economy, ophthalmology, and public health are open to women. For information as to the course of practical training for the diploma in education, apply to Miss A. J. Cooper, 22, St. John Street, Oxford.

Lady Margaret Hall (Principal, Miss H. Jex-Blake; Vice-Principal, Miss Lodge) was founded in '79, and recognised by the University in 1910. Candidates for entrance must have passed "Responsions" or an equivalent examination. Inclusive charges £102 per annum.

Somerville College (Principal, Miss Penrose, M.A.; Vice-Principal, Hon. A. M. Bruce, M.A.), founded in '79, incorporated in '81, the name changed from "Hall" to "College" in '94, recognised by the University 1910, has 101 students, 4 resident tutors, a librarian and a domestic bursar. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging and teaching, vary from £84 to £105 per annum, according to the rooms allotted.

St. Hugh's College (Principal, Miss Moberly; Vice-Principal, Miss Jourdain), founded as St. Hugh's Hall in '86, recognised by the University in 1910, and name changed to "College" in 1911. Fees for board, lodging, and tuition, £75, £84, and £96 a year.

St. Hilda's Hall (Principal, Miss Burrows), recognised by the University in 1910. The Hall fees are £75, and tuition £26 5s. a year.

Society of Oxford Home-Students (Principal, Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 5, South Parks Road, Oxford; Chairman of Committee, W. M. Geldart, M.A., B.C.L., Professor of English Law). Founded 1879, recognised by the University 1910. Regulations as to residence, etc., can be obtained from the Principal.

Arrangements for the admission of women to lectures in Oxford are under the management of the Council of the Association for the Education of Women in Oxford, consisting of representatives of the Recognised Societies of Women Students and others interested in education (Secretary, Miss A. M. A. H. Rogers, Clarendon Building, Oxford).

Colleges in and near London.

The Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey (University of London). Prepares for London degrees in science and arts. Inclusive fee, £100 per annum. Principal, Miss Ellen C. Higgins. Secretary, Miss A. Martin Leake.

Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, London, N.W., founded '49 (Principal, Miss Tuke, M.A.). It is a "school" of the University. Fees for board and residence from 58 to 68 guineas per annum. Tuition fees for the London examinations from 27 guineas to 46½ guineas a session. Students are not received into residence under eighteen.

King's College for Women, Kensington Square, W. (Warden, Miss H. D. Oakeley, M.A.).

Westfield College, Hampstead. Fees, £105 per annum. Principal, Miss A. de Selincourt; Secretary, Miss S. M. Smee.

Students of **University College, London**, of the Slade School of Art, of the London School of Economics, and of the London School of Medicine for Women, can reside, under collegiate regulations, at **College Hall**, Byng Place, Gordon Square. (Founded '82. Incorporated '86. Principal, Miss Hollings, M.A.)

Provincial University Facilities.

The following universities grant degrees to women:—

The Victoria University of Manchester: Ashburne Hall. Warden and Tutor, Miss Phœbe Sheavyn, M.A., D.Litt. Fees, 45 to 55 guineas per annum. Langdale Hall Church Hostel for women students. Warden, Miss Alleyne, M.Litt.

The University of Liverpool: University Hall, Fairfield, Liverpool. Fees, from 40 guineas per annum. Warden, Miss Dorothy Chapman.

The University of Leeds. Apply to the Secretary.

The University of Birmingham: University House, Edgbaston Park Road. Warden, Miss B. Orange.

The University of Durham: the Women's Hostel, Abbey House, Palace Green. Fees,

Tuition, £7; Residence, £12-£16 a term. Principal, Miss Phyllis Wragge.

The University of Sheffield. Tutor for Women, Miss M. J. Sorby.

Ireland and Scotland.

Trinity College, Dublin: Hall of Residence, Trinity Hall. Warden, Miss Cunningham, M.A. Lady Registrar, Miss Lucy Gwynn.

In **Scotland**, St. Andrews confers all degrees upon women students. The diploma of LL.A. is also granted to them. **University Hall** (Warden, Miss M. E. Dobson, M.A., B.Sc.). Fees, £45 to £66. The Faculties in Arts, Science, and Medicine of the **University of Aberdeen** are open to women, but no hostel is provided.

At **Edinburgh University** degrees are given to women in all the faculties, including medicine. **Masson Hall**, 31, George Sq., Edinburgh (Warden, Miss F. H. Simson, M.A.). The **Muir Hall** of Residence, 12, George Sq., Edinburgh (Lady Superintendent, Miss Robertson).

Queen Margaret College, Glasgow (Mistress, Miss Frances H. Melville, M.A., B.D.), by incorporation in '93 is now the Women's Department of the University of Glasgow as a non-residential College for Women governed by the University Court and Senate.

Queen Margaret Hall (Lady Superintendent, Miss McGregor), provides a residence for students attending Queen Margaret College. Fees, from £28 to £40 per College year.

Wales.

In **South Wales** the classes of University College, Cardiff, are open to women students, and degrees conferred upon them. The **Aberdare Hall of Residence** for women students (Principal, Miss Kate Hurlbatt), accommodates 60 students. Terms for board and residence £34 to £43 10s. per annum.

The **University College of North Wales** (Bangor) has a University Hostel for Women Students (Warden, Miss Ethel Steel, M.A.). Fees, 30 guineas the session.

University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, has a Women's Hostel (Alexandra Hall, Warden, Miss C. P. Tremain, B.A.) with rooms for 200 students.

Medical Training.

Women are admitted to the medical degrees or diplomas of the following bodies: (1) all the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, with the exception of Oxford and Cambridge; (2) the Royal College of Physicians, London, and the Royal College of Surgeons, England; (3) the Societies of Apothecaries of London; (4) the conjoint Colleges of Scotland and Ireland. There are medical schools for women only in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Belfast. Most of the provincial medical schools admit women. The oldest and largest medical school for women is the **London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women** (see p. 477).

Central Bureau for the Employment of Women and Students' Careers Association. Sec., Miss Spencer, Prince's Street, Cavendish Square, London.

SPORT IN 1914.

(For addresses of Associations governing Sport, see end of Section)

THE OLYMPIC GAMES.*

The Olympic Games were the outcome of a meeting of delegates from different nations, held at Paris on June 16th, 1894. They are held every fourth year in a different country. The first meeting was held at Athens, 1896; at Paris, 1900; St. Louis, 1904; London, 1908; and Stockholm, 1912. The Sixth Olympiad was to have been held at Berlin, 1916. The placings of the competing countries in the 1912 games were as follows: United States, 26 events won; Sweden, 23; United Kingdom, 10; Finland, 9; France, 8; Germany, 6; Italy, 5; S. Africa, 4; Canada, Hungary, and Norway, 3 each; Australasia and Belgium, 2 each; and Denmark, Greece, and Switzerland 1 win each.

Winners of the Marathon Race.

(22 kilometres = 26 miles.)

1896	Louis, Greece	2h. 55m. 20s.
1900	M. Theato, France	2h. 59m. 45s.
1904	Hicks, U.S.	3h. 28m. 53s.
1908	J. J. Hayes, U.S.	2h. 59m. 18½s.
1912	K. K. McArthur, S. Africa	2h. 36m. 54½s.

Olympic Records.

		M. S.
100 metres	c R. C. Craig, U.S.	0 10½
200 "	b A. Hahn, U.S.	0 21½
400 "	c C. D. Reidpath, U.S.	0 48½
800 "	c J. E. Meredith, U.S.	1 51½
1,500 "	c A. N. S. Jackson, U.K.	3 56½
3,000 "	c H. Kolehmainen, Finland	8 36½

5,000 metres	c H. Kolehmainen, Finland	14 36½
10,000 "	c H. Kolehmainen, Finland	31 20½
110 "		
hurdles	c F. C. Smithson, U.S.	0 15
400 "		
hurdles	a C. J. Bacon, U.S.	0 55
10,000 "		
walk	c G. H. Goulding, Can.	46 28½
		Metres.
Long jump	c A. L. Gutterson, U.S.	7'60
High "	c A. W. Richards, U.S.	1'93
Pole "	c H. S. Babcock, U.S.	3'95
Hammer	c M. J. McGrath, U.S.	54'13
Weight	c P. J. McDonald, U.S.	15'34
a London.	b St. Louis.	c Stockholm.

* The Olympic Games Committee, which made a special appeal for £100,000 in order to prepare athletes for the Berlin Olympic Games in 1916, announced in January the failure of the appeal, and the consequent resignation of the Committee. The amount at the disposal of the Committee was £5,323, and it was allocated: For training purposes, £3,850; to the British Olympic Council for the expenses of their offices and staff, £1,500. The money for training purposes was divided between the Amateur Athletic Association (£3,000), the Amateur Swimming Association (£600), and the National Cyclists' Union (£250). The Amateur Athletic Assoc. undertook to appoint as trainer, at a salary of £400 a year, Mr. W. R. Knox, of Canada, and nine supplementary trainers at an estimated cost of £700 a year. It is improbable that any Olympic Games will now be held for some years to come.

BRITISH SPORT.

The following is a brief summary of the chief events and results in 1914 in the various departments of British athletics and sport, arranged alphabetically.

Athletics.

The Amateur Athletic Championships, at Stamford Bridge, London, on July 3rd and 4th, resulted as follows:—

100 Yards: W. R. Applegarth, Polytechnic Harriers, 10 sec.

220 Yards: W. R. Applegarth, Polytechnic Harriers, 21½ sec., equals "world's record."

Quarter-mile: C. N. Seedhouse, Blackheath Harriers, 50 sec.

Half-mile: H. Baker, New York A.C., U.S.A., 1 m. 54½ sec.

One Mile: G. W. Hutson, Surrey A.C., 4 min. 22 sec.

Four Miles: G. W. Hutson, Surrey A.C., 19 min. 41½ sec.

Two Miles Steeplechase: S. Frost, Sparkhill Harriers, 11 min. 10½ sec.

Two Miles Walk: R. Bridge, Lancashire W.C., 13 min. 57½ sec.

120 Yards Hurdles: G. H. Gray, Salford Harriers, 15½ sec.

440 Yards Hurdles: J. C. English, Manchester A.C., 50½ sec.

High Jump: W. M. Oler, Jun., New York A.C., U.S.A., 6 ft. 2½ in.

Long Jump: P. C. Kingsford, L.A.C., 23 ft. 3½ in.

Hop, Step, and Jump: I. Sahlin, Sweden, 46 ft. 0½ in.

Pole Jump: R. Sjöberg, Sweden, 11 ft. 2 in.

Putting the Weight: A. R. Taipale, Finland, 44 ft. 7½ in.

Throwing the Hammer: C. Lind, Sweden, 163 ft. 3½ in.

Throwing the Discus: A. R. Taipale, Finland, 144 ft. 6½ in.

Throwing the Javelin: M. Koczau, Hungary, 195 ft. 11 in.

One Mile Relay Race: Polytechnic Harriers beat Surrey A.C., 3 min. 31½ sec. British record.

Ten Miles Running Championship: T. Fennah, Crewe Harriers, 53 min. 33½ sec.

Seven Miles Walking Championship: R. Bridge, Lancashire W.C., 52 min. 32 sec.

The Oxford and Cambridge University Sports ended in the victory of Cambridge by six events to four. The results were as follows:—

100 Yards: H. M. Mackintosh, Cambridge, 10½ sec.

Quarter-mile: D. Gordon Davies, Cambridge, 50 sec.

Half-mile: R. E. Atkinson, Cambridge, 1 min. 56½ sec.

One Mile: A. N. S. Jackson, Oxford, 4 min. 23½ sec.

Three Miles: G. M. Sproule, Oxford, 14 min. 34½ sec. (record for the Sports).

120 Yards Hurdles: V. B. Havens, Oxford, 17½ sec.

Long Jump: H. S. O. Ashington, Cambridge, 23 ft. 6½ in. (a record for the Sports).

High Jump: H. S. O. Ashington, Cambridge, 5 ft. 8 in.

Putting the Weight: R. S. Woods, Cambridge, 41 ft. 1 in.

Throwing the Hammer: E. T. Adams, Oxford, 123 ft. 7 in.

Cambridge have won 25 times, Oxford 22 times, and there have been 3 ties.

International Athletics, at Glasgow: England, 6 firsts; Scotland, 3; Ireland, 2.

The Cross-country Championships resulted as follows:—

International.—England won (at Chesham) with 47 points, Scotland being second (74 points), France third (106 points), Wales fourth (117 points), and Ireland fifth (132 points). A. H. Nicholls, England, was the first man home in 60 min. 23³/₄ sec., followed by G. C. L. Wallach, Scotland, E. Glover, England, F. Antrobus, England, J. Hughes, Ireland, and J. Wilson, England.

National.—Won by the Surrey Athletic Club with 116 points, Birchfield Harriers being second with 144, and Highgate Harriers third with 172. The chief individual placings were: C. H. Ruffell, Highgate Harriers, first in 1 hr. 10 min. 26³/₄ sec.; Sergeant F. J. O'Neill, 2nd Connaught Rangers, second, 1 hr. 11 min. 18³/₄ sec.; J. Wilson, Slough Harriers, third, 1 hr. 11 min. 25 sec.

Scottish.—Won by Bellahouston Harriers, G. C. Wallach, Glenpark Harriers, finishing first.

Welsh.—Won by Newport Harriers, Cliff Price, Newport Harriers, finishing first.

Irish.—Won by Clonliffe Harriers, H. E. Guerin, Clonliffe Harriers, finishing first.

Northern.—Won by Hallamshire Harriers, with 58 points, E. Glover, Hallamshire Harriers, finishing first in 58 min. 10 sec.

Southern.—Won by Herne Hill Harriers with 88 points, A. H. Nichols, Surrey A.C., finishing first in 64 min. 20³/₄ sec.; Highgate Harriers were second with 149 points, and Surrey A.C. (holders), third with 175 points.

Midland.—Won by North Staffordshire Harriers with 89 points, A. E. Sanderson, Sparkhill Harriers, being first in 59 min. 33 sec.

Athletic Records (Amateur).

		H. M. S.
100 yards	{ *A. F. Duffy 1902	0 0 9 ³ / ₈
	{ D. J. Kelly 1906	
120 "	{ *R. E. Walker 1909	0 0 11 ³ / ₈
120 "		
hurdles	*F. C. Smithson 1908	0 0 15 ³ / ₈
150 yards	*W. R. Applegarth 1913	0 0 14 ³ / ₈
200 "	*W. R. Applegarth 1912	0 0 19 ³ / ₈
	{ B. J. Wefers 1896	
220 "	{ D. J. Kelly 1906	0 0 21 ³ / ₈
	{ R. C. Craig 1910	
	{ *W. R. Applegarth 1914	
250 "	{ E. H. Pelling 1888	0 0 24 ³ / ₈
	{ B. J. Wefers 1896	0 0 30 ³ / ₈
300 "	{ *W. Halswell 1908	0 0 31 ³ / ₈
300 "		
hurdles	O. Groenings 1907	0 0 36 ³ / ₈
	M. W. Long 1900	0 0 47 ³ / ₈
440 yards	*W. Halswell 1908	0 0 48 ³ / ₈
440 "		
hurdles	*G. R. L. Anderson 1910	0 0 56 ³ / ₈
500 yards	M. W. Sheppard 1910	0 0 57 ³ / ₈
	{ M. W. Sheppard 1910	1 1 10 ³ / ₈
600 "	{ *E. H. Montague 1908	1 1 11 ³ / ₈
	{ J. E. Meredith 1912	1 1 52 ³ / ₈
880 "	{ M. W. Sheppard 1910	2 12 ³ / ₈
1,000 "	{ *W. E. Lutyens 1898	2 13 ³ / ₈
	{ J. P. Jones 1911	4 15 ³ / ₈
1 mile	{ *J. Binks 1902	4 16 ³ / ₈
2 miles	{ *A. Shrubb 1904	9 9 9 ³ / ₈

* British records.

		H. M. S.
3 miles	*A. Shrubb 1903	0 14 17 ³ / ₈
4 "	*A. Shrubb 1904	0 19 23 ³ / ₈
5 "	*A. Shrubb 1904	0 24 33 ³ / ₈
10 "	*A. Shrubb 1904	0 50 40 ³ / ₈
20 "	*G. Crossland 1894	1 51 54 ³ / ₈
30 "	*J. A. Squires 1885	3 17 36 ³ / ₈
40 "	*G. A. Dunning 1879	4 50 12 ³ / ₈
50 "	*E. W. Lloyd 1913	6 13 58 ³ / ₈
Long jump	*P. J. O'Conner 1901	24 ft. 11 ³ / ₈ in.
High jump	*P. J. Leahy 1898	6 ft. 4 ³ / ₈ in.
Pole jump	*C. Harleman 1913	12 ft. 6 ³ / ₈ in.

* British records.

Badminton.

(Court, 44 ft. by 17 ft.; or 44 ft. by 20 ft. for double court.)

The 16th All-England Championships resulted:—**Gentlemen's Singles:** G. A. Soutter (holder) beat A. Chesterton, 15/4, 15/10.

Ladies' Singles: Miss Radeglia (holder) beat Mrs. Bottomley, 11/3, 11/5.

Gentlemen's Doubles: F. Chesterton and G. A. Thomas (holders) beat G. A. Soutter and E. Hawthorn, 17/16, 15/7.

Ladies' Doubles: Mrs. R. C. Tragett and Miss E. G. Peterson beat Miss L. C. Radeglia and Miss A. M. Gowenlock, 15/4, 18/6, 17/15.

Mixed Doubles: G. A. Thomas and Miss Hogarth beat F. Chesterton and Mrs. Tragett, 15/10, 15/12.

Billiards.

Billiard Association Amateur Championship.—In the final Mr. H. C. Virr, of Brailford (holder), beat Mr. J. Nugent by 3,000 points to 1,962.

Scottish Championship: A. Cronen.

Welsh Championship: A. Paton.

Irish Championship: Not held.

In the Professional Tournament at Messrs. Burroughes & Watts' Saloon, in Soho Square, the final positions were:—

	Plyd.	Won.	Lost.
T. Newman (rec. 2,000)	6	6	0
A. F. Peall (rec. 4,000).	6	5	1
M. Inman (scratch)	6	3	3
T. Aiken (rec. 1,750)	6	3	3
E. Diggle (rec. 1,250)	6	2	4
H. W. Stephenson (scratch)	6	1	5
T. Reece (rec. 750)	6	1	5

The heats were 9,000 up.

Billiards Control Club Championship.—In the Professional Championship organised by the Billiards Control Club, M. Inman beat T. Reece by 5,174 points in 18,000 up. M. Inman also won the Billiard Assoc. Championship.

Oxford beat Cambridge, 2 to 1.

Army and Navy Championship: Pte. Wright, A.S.C., beat Cpl. Daly, D.C.L.I.

Bowls.

Scotland won the Championship with 248 shots against 213; Ireland, second, with 240 against 224; Wales scored 236 and lost 255; England scored 220 and lost 244.

English Championships. Single-handed: D. Irvine Watson (Malden). Pairs: Bristol. Rink: Reading.

County Championship: Surrey beat Essex by 37/72.

Boxing.

The results in the Amateur Championships were as follows:—

Bantam-weight (8 st. 4 lb. and under): Final—W. W. Allen, Lynn A.C., beat S. J. Whately, Columbia B.C.

Feather-weight (9 st. and under): Final—G. R. Baker, Hendon B.C., beat E. J. Day, Columbia B.C.

Light-weight (10 st. and under): Final—R. Marriott, Stansfields B.C. beat P. Zoller, Polytechnic B.C.

Middle-weight (11 st. 4 lb. and under): Final—H. Brown, Belsize B.C., beat H. Mansergh, Polytechnic B.C.

Heavy-weight (any weight): Final—E. V. Chandler, Stock Exchange B.C., beat G. Williams, Stansfield B.C.

The Oxford and Cambridge contests resulted as follows:—

Bantam-weight: P. L. Roy, Cambridge, beat W. F. Balcombe Brown, Oxford.

Feather-weight: R. Morton, Oxford, beat H. H. McColl, Cambridge.

Light-weight: J. W. F. McNaught Davis, Cambridge, beat H. V. Harnsworth, Oxford.

Welter-weight: I. D. Dewar, Oxford, beat H. D. J. Gavin, Cambridge.

Middle-weight: J. F. Webster, Cambridge, beat A. J. R. Anderson, Oxford.

Light Heavy-weight: R. R. Rawson, Cambridge, beat W. W. Hayes, Oxford.

Heavy-weight: F. C. Bourne, Oxford, beat R. Jukes, Cambridge.

In the Public Schools' Championships the results were as follows:—

Bantam-weight: Final—W. J. Armstrong, Worktop, beat E. E. McColl, Clifton.

Feather-weight: Final—J. L. Vaughan, Harrow, beat G. G. S. Thomas, Worcester.

Light-weight: Final—H. B. Hodges, Sherborne, beat W. H. Shoober, St. Paul's.

Welter-weight: Final—H. S. Kirkwood, Clifton, beat C. H. Summerhayes, St. Lawrence.

Middle-weight: Final—B. U. Farrell, Cranbrook, beat G. S. A. Anderton, Repton.

Heavy-weight: Final—S. J. Fairbairn, Eton, beat C. G. Gasson, Aldenham.

The Professional contests are as follow:—

Heavy-weight Championship of England: Bombardier Wells beat Colin Bell.

Light-weight Championship of England: F. Welsh beat W. Ritchie.

Bantam-weight Championship of England: Curly Walker beat C. Ledoux.

Light-weight Championship of the World: F. Welsh beat W. Ritchie.

Heavy-weight Championship of Europe: G. Carpentier beat Gunboat Smith.

Coursing.

Waterloo Cup Winners.

Yr.	Nominator.	Winner.
1906	Mr. H. Hardy . . .	Hoprend.
1907	Sir R. W. B. Jardine.	Long Span.
1908	Mr. E. Hulton . . .	Hallow Eve.
1909	Mr. J. E. Dennis . . .	Dendraspis.
1910	Mr. S. Hill-Wood . . .	Heavy Weapon.
1911	Sir R. W. B. Jardine.	Jabberwock.
1912	Mr. J. W. Fullerton . . .	Tide Time.
1913	Mr. S. Hill-Wood . . .	Hung Well.
1914	Mr. A. F. Pope . . .	Dilwyn.

Cricket.

The cricket season of 1914 lacked in interest even that of 1913, and, moreover, was brought to an untimely conclusion by the war. Although during the month of August Surrey looked all over winners, yet to the end Middlesex threatened danger. Surrey had two fixtures to play, those with Sussex and Leicestershire, but as these were cancelled by

Surrey, the season came to an end with the championship undecided. However, at a meeting of the M.C.C. Committee on Nov. 10th, it was ruled that Surrey were entitled to the championship. The outstanding feature of the season was the continued non-success of Lancashire, whose total of wins was one less than last year. Middlesex moved up from sixth to second place, Kent and Yorkshire, who finished first and second in 1913, going down to third and fourth places respectively. The batsman of the year was undoubtedly Hobbs, who had a brilliant season, scoring ten centuries for Surrey and one for the Players. Not far behind him in success were J. W. Hearne (with eight centuries), Mead (seven centuries), and Woolley. Hearne and Woolley also distinguished themselves as bowlers, each taking over a 100 wickets. The highest score of the season was F. R. Foster's 305 not out against Worcestershire. Blythe was easily the best bowler of the year, the wickets from July on giving him great assistance. Of amateurs, S. G. Smith and J. W. H. T. Douglas surpassed all others for general all-round work, although F. R. Foster had a fairly successful season.

FIRST-CLASS AVERAGES.

Batting.

	Innings.	Runs.	Most in Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
Hearne (J. W.) . . .	43	2,116	204	8	60'45
Hobbs . . .	48	2,697	226	2	58'63
Mead (C. P.) . . .	53	2,476	213	5	51'58
Gunn (J.) . . .	34	1,358	154*	5	46'82
Tarrant . . .	44	1,879	250*	3	45'82
Woolley (F. E.) . . .	52	2,272	160*	2	45'44
Relf (R.) . . .	24	989	130	1	43'00
Smith, S. G. . . .	34	1,373	177	2	42'90
Ducat . . .	38	1,370	118	6	42'81
Tyldesley, J. T. . . .	47	1,754	253	5	41'76
Hirst . . .	46	1,670	146	6	41'75
Knight, D. J. . . .	31	1,204	130	2	41'51
Perrin, P. . . .	34	1,261	126	2	39'40
Hardstaff . . .	34	1,178	213*	4	39'26
Robertson, W. P. . . .	17	580	130	2	38'66
Hardinge . . .	48	1,768	183	1	37'61
Hendren . . .	30	963	133*	4	37'23
Coe . . .	39	1,258	252*	5	37'00
Day, A. P. . . .	18	620	108	1	36'47
Gillingham, Rev. F. H. . . .	15	472	121*	2	36'30
Relf (A. E.) . . .	49	1,588	175*	5	36'09
Denton (D.) . . .	49	1,728	168*	1	36'00
Morrison, J. S. F. . . .	21	717	233*	1	35'85
Douglas, J. W. H. T. . . .	39	1,288	146	3	35'77
Jupp . . .	52	1,605	217*	7	35'66
Day, S. H. . . .	13	460	109	0	35'38
Iremonger (J.) . . .	35	1,061	126	5	35'36
Foster, F. R. . . .	45	1,460	305*	3	34'76
Hayes . . .	34	1,143	134	1	34'63
Fry, C. B. . . .	13	411	112	1	34'25
King . . .	41	1,265	227*	4	34'18
Russell . . .	44	1,429	145	2	34'02
Hubble . . .	45	1,282	115	7	33'73
Baker . . .	38	1,033	103	7	33'32
Chaplin, H. P. . . .	37	1,158	213*	2	33'08
Wilson (B. B.) . . .	50	1,605	208	1	32'74
Mulholland, The Hon. H. G. H. . . .	8	261	102	0	32'62
Gunn (G.) . . .	42	1,297	104*	2	32'42
Bowley (F.) (Worcs.) . . .	41	1,228	276	3	32'31

* Not out.

CRICKET.

	Innings.	Runs.	Most in Innings.	Times not out.	Average.
Sharp, J.	48	1,400	128	4	31'81
Thompson	36	1,080	124	2	31'76
Knott, F. H.	15	443	100	1	31'64
Goatly	13	316	78	3	31'60
Tyldesley (E.)	44	1,325	156	2	31'54
Foster (M. K.)	35	1,103	158	0	31'51
Humphreys, E.	51	1,512	143	3	31'50
Howell, M.	14	409	123	1	31'46
Parsons	34	1,001	102	2	31'28
Kilner.	44	1,329	169	1	30'90
McIver, C. D.	42	1,197	118	3	30'69

* Not out.

Bowling.					
	Overs.	Mdns.	Runs.	Wkts.	Aver.
Blythe	1,008'4	280	2,583	170	15'19
Drake	1,017'2	283	2,428	158	15'36
Parkin	202'4	53	535	34	15'73
Calthorpe, The Hon. F. S. G.	164'3	40	417	26	16'03
Smith, S. G.	687'1	208	1,707	105	16'25
Horsley	320'1	80	915	56	16'33
White, J. C.	615'2	167	1,400	85	16'57
Falcon, M.	78'4	15	287	17	16'88
McDonell, H. C.	167'2	20	609	35	17'40
Burrough, Rev. J. . . .	55	6	246	14	17'57
Booth	983'5	178	2,803	157	17'85
Rhodes	840'4	214	2,157	118	18'27
Slater	477'2	125	1,264	69	18'31
Buckenham	133'5	15	477	26	18'34
Foster, F. R.	879'2	214	2,272	122	18'62
Jacques, A.	926'4	244	2,187	117	18'69
Tarrant	1,132'1	270	2,601	138	18'84
Hitch	944'4	214	2,804	147	19'07
Douglas, J. W. H. T. . . .	789'2	121	2,636	138	19'10
Rushby	764'4	195	1,972	103	19'14
Jeeves	687'4	186	1,726	90	19'17
Howell	273'2	52	791	41	19'29
Field	425'4	98	1,242	64	19'40
Woolley (F. E.)	864'3	189	2,432	125	19'45
Davies, G. B.	560'1	97	1,637	83	19'72

THE COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP.

The final position of the counties in the Championship table is given below:—

	P.	W.	L.	W. on 1st Inns.	L. on 1st Inns.	Poss. Points.	Points obt.	Percentage.
Surrey	26	15	2	5	3	125	93	74'40
Middlesex.	20	11	2	4	3	100	70	70'00
Kent	28	16	7	1	4	140	87	62'14
Yorkshire	28	14	4	3	7	140	86	61'42
Hampshire	28	13	4	3	8	140	82	58'57
Sussex	27	10	6	4	6	130	68	52'31
Warwickshire	24	9	7	4	4	120	61	50'83
Essex	24	9	9	4	2	120	59	49'16
Northants.	21	7	0	4	4	105	51	48'57
Notts	25	5	5	6	3	95	46	48'42
Lancashire	26	6	9	5	6	130	51	39'23
Derbyshire	20	5	12	3	0	100	34	34'00
Leicestershire	23	4	11	5	3	115	38	33'04
Worcestershire	22	2	13	3	3	105	22	20'95
Somerset	19	3	16	0	0	95	15	15'78
Gloucestershire	22	1	17	3	1	110	15	13'63

The matches at Taunton between Somerset and Northamptonshire, at Brighton between Surrey and Sussex, and at the Oval between Surrey and Leicestershire were abandoned owing to the war.

A win counts five points. In drawn games the side leading on the first innings scores three points, and the side behind on the first innings one point.

Previous Holders of the County Championship.

1900 . Yorkshire.	1907 . Notts.
1901 . Yorkshire.	1908 . Yorkshire.
1902 . Yorkshire.	1909 . Kent.
1903 . Middlesex.	1910 . Kent.
1904 . Lancashire.	1911 . Warwick.
1905 . Yorkshire.	1912 . Yorkshire.
1906 . Kent.	1913 . Kent.

Oxford beat Cambridge by 194 runs, F. C. G. Naumann taking four Cambridge wickets for 10 runs in the second innings. Cambridge have now won 38 and Oxford 34, 8 being drawn. Eton beat Harrow by four wickets, C. J. Hambro making 37 and 77. Eton beat Winchester by an innings and 47 runs. The Gentlemen beat the Players at Lord's by 134 runs, S. G. Smith scoring 52 and 50, and J. W. H. T. Douglas taking nine wickets in the Players' first innings. The Players had six wickets down for 28 runs in their second innings. The match at the Oval resulted in a victory for the Players by 254 runs, Hobbs scoring 156 in the second innings, and Woolley contributing 78 and 62.

Various Records.—Highest individual score, A. E. J. Collins (who was killed in the war, Nov. 1914), 628 not out in House Match at Clifton College, 1899; highest individual score in first-class match, A. C. MacLaren, 424, for Lancs. v. Somerset, at Taunton, July, 1895; highest individual aggregate in one season (first-class), T. Hayward, 3,518, in 1906; highest average in one season (first-class), Major R. M. Poore, 91'23; 13 centuries in one season, C. B. Fry and T. Hayward; 6 successive centuries, C. B. Fry; highest single innings in first-class match, New South Wales v. South Australia, 918, and Yorks v. Warwickshire, 887; lowest single innings, Oxford Univ. v. M.C.C., 12, and Northants v. Glos., 12; greatest number of first-class wickets in one season, 290, by T. Richardson.

ENGLAND v. SOUTH AFRICA.

Test Matches.

First Match.—Durban—England won by an innings and 157 runs. Score: South Africa, 182 and 111; England, 450.

Second Match.—Johannesburg—England won by an innings and 12 runs. Score: South Africa, 160 and 231; England, 493.

Third Match.—Johannesburg—England won by 91 runs. Score: South Africa, 151 and 304; England, 233 and 308.

Fourth Match.—Durban—Drawn. Score: South Africa, 170 and 305 for nine wickets (innings declared closed); England, 163 and 154 for five wickets.

Fifth Match.—Port Elizabeth—England won by 10 wickets. Score: South Africa, 193 and 228; England, 411 and 11 for no wicket.

ETON v. HARROW.

1901 Harrow; 10 wkts.	1907 Harrow; 79 runs.
1902 Harrow; 8 wkts.	1908 Harrow; 10 wkts.
1903 Eton; innings and 154 runs.	1909 Drawn—rain.
1904 Eton; innings and 12 runs.	1910 Eton; 9 runs.
1905 Drawn.	1911 Eton; 3 wkts.
1906 Eton; 4 wkts.	1912 Eton; 6 wkts.
	1913 Eton; 9 wkts.

Croquet.*(Croquet Court, 35 yds. by 28 yds.)*

Winners of the principal events:—

The Championships.—Gentlemen: P. D. Matthews. Ladies: Miss E. M. Bramwell.
Mixed Doubles: C. L. Callaghan and Mrs. G. G. Lockett.

Champion Cups.—Gentlemen: H. W. J. Snell. Ladies: Miss D. D. Steel.

Gold Medals.—Gentlemen: C. L. Callaghan. Ladies: Miss N. E. Coote.

Rochampton Challenge Cup.—Upper Division: Capt. A. F. Becke.

County Championship.—Middlesex.
Club Championship.—Hurlingham.

Cycling.

The N.C.U. Championships resulted as follows:—

Quarter-mile: W. A. Ormston (London) in 31½ sec.

One mile: W. A. Ormston (London) in 2 min. 30 sec.

Five miles: W. A. Ormston (London) in 13 min. 25 secs.

Twenty-five Miles and Fifty Miles were not held on account of the war.

Fencing.

Amateur Championship.—R. M. P. Willoughby (Sword Club), 1st; G. R. Alexander, 2nd.

Epée Championship.—R. Montgomerie (Sword Club).

Football.
ASSOCIATION.*

Ireland won the International Championship for the first time.

The leading International matches resulted as follows:—

Scotland beat England 3 goals to 1. Scotland has now won 18, England 13, drawn 12.

England beat Wales 2 goals to 0. England has now won 28, Wales 2, drawn 6.

Ireland beat Wales 2 goal to 1. Wales has now won 16, Ireland 12, drawn 5.

Wales drew with Scotland, nothing scored. Scotland has now won 27, Wales 4, drawn 8.

Ireland drew with Scotland, nothing scored. Scotland has now won 26, Ireland 2, drawn 3.

Ireland beat England 3 goals to 0. England has now won 28, Ireland 2, drawn 3.

* After a seven years' difference, terms of agreement were come to between the Football Association and the Amateur Football Association. The A.F.A. to have a defined constitution, to retain its present members, should they so desire, and in future to consist of university, public schools, old boy, metropolitan, hospital, banks, insurance offices, and such clubs or others on application under special circumstances by permission of the F.A. The present rules of the A.F.A. to hold good; existing A.F.A. county associations to cease to exist, but the competitions to continue as desired. The F.A. grant representation on the Council to the A.F.A., Oxford and Cambridge Universities, and the Public Schools. The A.F.A. to have representatives on the International Selection Committee and on the Amateur Cup Committee.

Amateur International matches:—

England beat Wales 9 goals to 1.
England beat Belgium 9 goals to 1.
England beat Ireland 2 goals to 0.
England beat Holland 2 goals to 1.

English League beat Southern League 3 goals to 1. English League has now won 3, Southern League 1, drawn 1.

English League beat Irish League, 2 goals to 1. English League has now won 19, Irish League 0, drawn 2.

Scottish League beat Irish League 2 goals to 1. Scottish League has now won 16, Irish League 3, drawn 0.

Scottish League beat English League 3 goals to 2. English League has now won 11, Scottish League 7, drawn 5.

Scottish League drew with Southern League 1 goal each. Southern League has now won 2, Scottish League 2, drawn 1.

Southern League drew with Irish League 1 goal each. Southern League has now won 3, Irish League 0, drawn 2.

League Championships:—

First League.—Blackburn Rovers won with 51 points; Aston Villa, 44 points; Middlesbrough, Oldham Athletic, and West Bromwich each 43 points.

Previous Champions.

1901-2, Sunderland.	1907-8, Manchester U.
1902-3, Sheffield Wed.	1908-9, Newcastle U.
1903-4, Sheffield Wed.	1909-10, Aston Villa.
1904-5, Newcastle U.	1910-11, Manchester U.
1905-6, Liverpool.	1911-12, Blackburn Rovers.
1906-7, Newcastle U.	1912-13, Sunderland.

Second League.—Notts. County won with 53 points; Bradford second on goal average with 49 points; Woolwich Arsenal third with 49 points.

Southern League.—Swindon won on goal average with 50 points; Crystal Palace, 50 points; Northampton, 47 points.

Previous Champions.

1901-2, Portsmouth.	1907-8, O. P. Rangers.
1902-3, Southampton.	1908-9, Northampton.
1903-4, Southampton.	1909-10, Brighton.
1904-5, Bristol Rovers.	1910-11, Swindon.
1905-6, Fulham.	1911-12, O. P. Rangers.
1906-7, Fulham.	1912-13, Plymouth A.

Scottish League.—Celtic won with 65 points; Glasgow Rangers, 59 points; Heart of Midlothian, 54 points.

Irish League.—Linfield won with 24 points; Glentoran, 19 points; Belfast Celtic, 17 points.

Cup Competitions: Final Ties:—

Association Cup.—Burnley beat Liverpool by 1 goal to 0. (The share of the proceeds of the cup-ties as distributed by the Football Association was as follows:—Burnley, £3,717 9s.; Liverpool, £2,393 16s.; Sheffield United, £2,001 2s.; Aston Villa, £677 9s.)

Previous Winners of the Cup.

1900-1, Tottenham Hotspur.	1907-8, Wolverhampton W.
1901-2, Sheffield United.	1908-9, Manchester U.
1902-3, Bury.	1909-10, Newcastle U.
1903-4, Manchester City.	1910-11, Bradford City.
1904-5, Aston Villa.	1911-12, Barnsley.
1905-6, Everton.	1912-13, Aston Villa.
1906-7, Sheffield Wed.	

Amateur Cup.—Bishop Auckland beat Northern Nomads by 1 goal to 0.

Amateur Football Association Cup.—Ealing beat Civil Service by 5 goals to 2.

Scottish Cup.—Celtic beat Hibernians by 4 goals to 1, after a draw 0-0.

Irish Cup.—Glentoran beat Linfield by 3 goals to 1.

Welsh Cup.—Wrexham beat Llanelly, 3 goals to 0, after a draw 0-0.

Army Cup.—Army Service Corps (Woolwich) beat 1st Batt. Hampshire Regiment by 1 goal to 0.

Cavalry Cup.—12th Lancers beat 19th Hussars by 2 goals to 0.

Hospitals Cup.—St. Thomas's beat St. Bartholomew's by 4 goals to 2.

"Arthur Dunn" Cup.—Old Reptonians beat Old Chalmersians by 3 goals to 0.

Cambridge beat Oxford by 2 goals to 1. Cambridge has now won 20, Oxford 18, drawn 3.

Southern Counties Amateur Championship.—Middlesex beat Devon by 2 goals to 1.

RUGBY.

The International matches resulted as follows:—

England beat Scotland by 2 goals and 2 tries (16 pts.) to 2 goals (1 dropped) and 2 tries (15 pts.). Scotland has now won 17, England 15, drawn 9.

England beat Wales by 2 goals (10 pts.) to 1 goal and 1 dropped goal (9 pts.). England has now won 15, Wales 14, drawn 2.

England beat Ireland by 1 goal and 4 tries (17 pts.) to 2 goals (1 dropped) and 1 try (12 pts.). England has now won 24, Ireland 12, drawn 2.

England beat France by 6 goals and 3 tries (39 pts.) to 2 goals and 1 try (13 pts.). England has now won 9, France 0, drawn 0.

Wales beat Scotland by 5 goals and 1 try (24 pts.) to 1 goal (5 pts.). Wales has now won 16, Scotland 13, drawn 1.

Wales beat Ireland by 1 goal and 2 tries (11 pts.) to 1 try (3 pts.). Wales has now won 19, Ireland 9, drawn 1.

Wales beat France by 5 goals and 2 tries (31 pts.) to nothing. Wales has now won 7, France 0, drawn 0.

Ireland beat Scotland by 2 tries (6 pts.) to nil. Scotland has now won 25, Ireland 9, drawn 3.

Ireland beat France by 1 goal and 1 try (8 pts.) to 2 tries (6 pts.). Ireland has now won 6, France 0, drawn 0.

County Championship.—In the final game Midland Counties beat Durham by 3 goals (1 penalty) and 3 tries (22 pts.) to 1 goal (5 pts.). For the Championship of the South, Midland Counties beat Cornwall by 3 goals and 3 tries (24 pts.) to 2 goals (10 pts.).

Previous Champions.

1901-2, Durham.	1897-8, Cornwall.
1902-3, Durham.	1898-9, Durham.
1903-4, Kent.	1909-10, Gloucester.
1904-5, Durham.	1910-11, Devon.
1905-6, Devon.	1911-12, Devon.
1906-7, Durham.	1912-13, Gloucester.

Midland Counties Cup.—Coventry beat Moseley by 2 goals and 1 try (13 pts.) to nil.

Army Cup.—2nd West Riding Regiment beat 1st Gloucester Regiment by 2 tries (6 pts.) to 1 try (3 pts.).

Hospitals Cup.—London beat St. Bartholomew's by 2 goals and 2 tries (16 pts.) to no hng.

Cambridge beat Oxford by 1 dropped goal and 3 tries (13 pts.) to 1 try (3 pts.). Oxford has now won 18, Cambridge 14, drawn 9.

Northern Union:—

The Cup.—Hull beat Wakefield Trinity by 2 tries (6 pts.) to nil.

League Championship.—Salford (1 goal, 1 try, 5 pts.) beat Huddersfield (1 try, 3 pts.).

GOLF.

Record Drive.—J. Braid, 395 yds.; Ladies, Miss C. Leitch, 254 yds.

The Open Championship was instituted in 1860 and until 1892 was decided in a single day over 36 holes. In 1892 play was extended to 72 holes and two days; in 1898 it was decided that any competitor who was 20 strokes behind the leading score at the end of the second round on the first day be compulsorily retired. In subsequent years other modifications were found necessary, and for the 1914 championship it was decided that qualifying rounds be held on courses other than the championship course; that all competitors play one round on each course, and that the first 100 (hundred) scores play on the championship four rounds of the green; that any ties for the last place play off.

Open Championship at Prestwick: Won by H. Vardon (his 6th win), with a score of 306; 2nd, J. H. Taylor, 309; 3rd, H. B. Simpson, 310.

Previous winners:—

1901 J. Braid (309).	1908 J. Braid (291).
1902 A. Herd (307).	1909 J. H. Taylor (295).
1903 H. Vardon (300).	1910 J. Braid (299).
1904 J. White (296).	1911 H. Vardon (303).
1905 J. Braid (318).	1912 E. Ray (295).
1906 J. Braid (300).	1913 J. H. Taylor (304).
1907 A. Massy (312).	

Amateur Championship at Sandwich: In the final J. L. C. Jenkins (Troon) beat C. O. Hezlet (Portrush) by 3 and 2. The bronze medallists were E. Martin Smith and R. P. Humphries.

Previous winners:—

1901 H. H. Hilton.	1908 E. A. Lassen.
1902 C. Hutchings.	1909 R. Maxwell.
1903 R. Maxwell.	1910 John Ball.
1904 W. J. Travis.	1911 H. H. Hilton.
1905 A. G. Barry.	1912 John Ball.
1906 J. Robb.	1913 H. H. Hilton.
1907 John Ball.	

Ladies' Championship at Hunstanton: Miss C. Leitch beat Miss G. Ravenscroft by 2 and 1. (Championship Course, 1915, Newcastle, Co. Down.)

Previous winners:—

1901 Miss Graham.	1908 Miss M. Titterton.
1902 " M. Hezlet.	1909 " D. Campbell.
1903 " Adair.	1910 " E. Grant Suttie.
1904 " L. Dod.	1911 " D. Campbell.
1905 " B. Thompson.	1912 " G. Ravenscroft.
1906 Mrs. Kennion.	1913 " Muriel Dodd.
1907 Miss M. Hezlet.	

Irish Open Championship.—Abandoned owing to the war.

Irish Ladies' Championship at Castlerock: Miss Jackson beat Miss Meldon by 3 and 2.

Scottish Amateur Championship at Leven: J. Mason beat G. Myles by 6 and 4.

Scottish Ladies' Championship at Muirhead: Miss Eva Anderson beat Miss Frances Teacher at the 20th hole.

Welsh Amateur Championship.—Abandoned owing to the war.

Welsh Professional Championship.—Abandoned owing to the war.

Oxford and Cambridge at Rye: Oxford beat Cambridge by 5 matches to 4. Oxford have won on 17 occasions and Cambridge on 16, and three of the matches have been halved.

Indian Amateur Championship.—Mr. G. C. Whigham beat Mr. Tucker by 11 and 10.

Canadian Amateur Championship.—Mr. G. S.

Lyon (Toronto) beat Mr. Bryce Evans, of Boston (U.S.), by 8 and 7.

London Amateur Foursomes at St. George's Hill: Harewood Downs (R. Harris and Col. A. E. Williams) beat Fulwell (E. Gawne and F. Castle) by 2 holes.

Ladies' International at Ranelagh: England 582; Scotland 556; Ireland 598; Wales 652.

American Amateur Championship at Ekwanok, Vt.: F. Ouimet beat J. Travers (holder) by 6 and 5.

American Open Championship at Blue Island, Illinois: Walter Hagin (Rochester, N.Y.), 290, Chas. Evans, junr. (Edgewater, Ill.), runner-up, 291.

American Ladies' Championship (Nassau, Long Island): Mrs. Arnold Jackson (Boston) beat Miss Elaine Rosenthal (Chicago) by 1 hole.

French Amateur Championship at La Boulie: Mr. Ouimet beat Mr. Topping by 4 and 3.

French Open Championship at Le Touquet: J. E. Edgar (Northumberland), 288.

Belgian Championship at Cappellenboch: T. Ball (Raynes Park), 144.

"Sphere and Tatler" Foursome Cups at Sunningdale: J. B. Batley and L. Holland beat C. McIntosh and G. E. Smith by 5 and 4.

Calcutta Cup.—Abandoned owing to the war.

The chief medal competitions resulted as follows:—

St. George's Challenge Cup at Sandwich: John Graham, jun., 146.

"Golf Illustrated" Gold Vase at Sunningdale: Mr. H. H. Hilton, 151.

R. and A. Spring Meeting: Silver Cross, Capt. C. K. Hutchinson, 81 (after a tie); **Bombay Medal, H. W. Forster, M.P., 91.**

Hockey.

The results of the International matches were as follows:—

England beat France . . .	6 goals to 0
England " Scotland . . .	5 " 1
England " Wales . . .	6 " 2
England drew with Ireland .	2 goals each.
Ireland beat Wales . . .	2 goals to 1
Ireland " Scotland . . .	4 " 2
Wales " Scotland . . .	3 " 1

In other important games the results were as follows:—

(English International Trial Matches.)

East beat West . . .	6 goals to 2
South " West . . .	2 " 0
North " Midlands . . .	6 " 5
East " North . . .	8 " 4
South " Midlands . . .	5 " 1
Midlands " West . . .	5 " 1
South " North . . .	4 " 3
Oxford beat Cambridge . . .	2 goals to 1

Hunting.

Staghounds.—England 15 packs (285 couples); Ireland 3 packs (99 couples).

Foxhounds.—England 176 packs (6,787 couples); Scotland 10 packs (332 couples); Ireland 26 packs (1,076 couples).

Harriers.—England 87 packs (1,683 couples); Ireland 39 packs (731 couples).

Beagles.—England 66 packs (1,025 couples); Scotland 4 packs (50 couples); Ireland 4 packs (70 couples).

Draghounds.—England 8 packs (122 couples).

Otterhounds.—England 18 packs (289 couples); Scotland 2 packs (26 couples); Ireland 1 pack (27 couples).

There are in the U.S. 12 packs, with 353 couples; in Europe (Gibraltar, Potsdam, Rome, and Pau) 4 packs, with 182 couples; in India 10 packs, with 238 couples; in Australia 3 packs, with 78 couples; in New Zealand 14 packs, with 207 couples; and in Canada 3 packs, with 90 couples.

[Owing to the war hunting is likely in great part to be curtailed, and the names of packs, masters, and kennels are held over.—Ed.]

Lacrosse.

The chief matches and competitions resulted as follows:—

Oxford beat Cambridge by 15 goals to 1. Cambridge have now won 7 games and Oxford 5.

County Championship of England.—Lancashire beat Middlesex by 19 goals to 9.

Club Championship of England (Iroquois Cup). Old Hulmeians beat Lee by 21 goals to 2.

North of England Flag.—Old Hulmeians beat Henbro' Mersey by 9 goals to 6.

South of England Flag.—Lee beat Catford by 4 goals to 3.

North beat South by 20 goals to 5.

Lawn Tennis.

(Tennis Court, 78 ft. x 36 ft.; single, 27 ft.)

International Davis Cup.—In the Challenge round Australasia beat United States (holders) by 3 games to 2. Singles: A. F. Wilding (Australasia) beat R. N. Williams (U.S.) (7—5, 6—2, 6—3); lost to M. E. McLoughlin (U.S.) (2—6, 3—6, 6—2, 2—6). N. E. Brookes (Australasia) beat R. N. Williams (U.S.) (6—1, 6—2, 8—10, 6—3); lost to M. E. McLoughlin (U.S.) (15—17, 3—6, 3—6). Doubles: A. F. Wilding and N. E. Brookes (Australasia) beat M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy (U.S.) (6—3, 8—6, 9—7).

Previous Winners of the Cup.

1900. United States.	1907. Australasia.
1902. United States.	1908. Australasia.
1903. British Isles.	1909. Australasia.
1904. British Isles.	1911. Australasia.
1905. British Isles.	1912. British Isles.
1906. British Isles.	1913. United States.

The chief Championship Meetings resulted as follows:—

All England Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles: N. E. Brookes beat A. F. Wilding (holder) (6—4, 6—4, 7—5). Ladies' Singles: Mrs. Lambert Chambers (holder) beat Mrs. Larcombe (7—5, 6—4). Gentlemen's Doubles: N. E. Brookes and A. F. Wilding beat H. Roper Barrett and C. P. Dixon (holders) (6—1, 6—1, 5—7, 8—6). Ladies' Doubles: Miss A. M. Morton and Miss Ryan beat Mrs. Larcombe and Mrs. Hannam (6—1, 6—3). Mixed Doubles: J. C. Parke and Mrs. Larcombe beat A. F. Wilding and Mlle. Broquedis (4—6, 6—4, 6—2).

Previous Holders of the Singles Championships.

1905. H. L. Dougherty.	1910. A. F. Wilding.
" Miss M. Sutton.	" Mrs. Lambert Chambers.
1906. H. L. Dougherty.	1911. A. F. Wilding.
" Miss D. K. Doughlass.	" Mrs. Lambert Chambers.
1907. N. E. Brookes.	1912. A. F. Wilding.
" Miss M. Sutton.	" Mrs. Larcombe.
1908. A. W. Gore.	1913. A. F. Wilding.
" Mrs. Sterry.	" Mrs. Lambert Chambers.
1909. A. W. Gore.	" Miss D. Boothby.

Inter-County Championship.—Gentlemen's: Staffordshire. Ladies': Surrey.

London Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles:

F. G. Lowe beat P. M. Davson (6-2, 7-5, 6-4). Ladies' Singles: Mrs. Larcombe beat Miss B. Tulloch (5-1, 6-2). Gentlemen's Doubles: N. E. Brookes and A. F. Wilding beat P. M. Davson and W. C. Crawley (6-1, 8-6, 6-4). Mixed Doubles: A. W. Dunlop and Mrs. Larcombe beat G. T. C. Watt and Miss B. Tulloch (6-2, 6-0).

Scottish Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles:

J. F. Stokes beat H. N. Craig (6-4, 6-0, 6-2). Ladies' Singles: Mrs. Robin Welsh beat Miss Ferrus (6-2, 1-6, 7-5). Gentlemen's Doubles: H. M. Kead and J. F. Stokes beat H. N. Craig and L. A. Meldon (8-6, 6-2, 6-4). Mixed Doubles: J. F. Stokes and Mrs. Welsh beat L. F. Davin and Mrs. Heriot (6-2, 2-6, 6-4).

Irish Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles:

C. J. Tindell Green beat G. A. Thomas (7-5, 3-6, 6-3, 6-8, 6-3). Ladies' Singles: Miss F. Clarke beat Miss W. A. Longhurst (9-11, 6-2, 6-4). Gentlemen's Doubles: C. F. Scroope and S. F. Scroope beat C. J. Tindell Green and X. Casdagli (6-3, 6-1, 6-3). Mixed Doubles: X. Casdagli and Miss Longhurst beat C. F. Scroope and Miss Monaghan (11-9, 6-4).

Welsh Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles:

C. P. Dixon beat O. G. N. Turnbull (6-4, 6-3, 6-1). Ladies' Singles: Mrs. E. M. Hannam beat Mrs. Fletcher (6-0, 6-1). Gentlemen's Doubles: C. P. Dixon and E. Gwynne Evans beat A. J. Ross and O. G. N. Turnbull (6-2, 8-6). Mixed Doubles: C. P. Dixon and Mrs. E. M. Hannam beat E. Gwynne Evans and Miss Longhurst (6-1, 6-1).

North of England Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles:

T. M. Mavrogordato beat A. W. Dunlop (9-7, 8-6, 6-2). Ladies' Singles: Mrs. Lambert Chambers beat Miss Morton (6-1, 6-2). Gentlemen's Doubles: N. E. Brookes and A. W. Dunlop beat S. N. Doust and T. M. Mavrogordato (8-6, 11-9, 6-2). Mixed Doubles: J. C. Parke and Mrs. Larcombe beat S. N. Doust and Miss Morton (6-3, 6-1).

Midland Championships.—Gentlemen's Singles:

A. E. Beamish beat W. L. Clements (6-1, 9-7, 2-6, 6-0). Ladies' Singles: Mrs. "R. James" beat Miss H. Aitchison (4-6, 6-3, 9-7). Gentlemen's Doubles: E. V. Jones and A. H. Whitehouse beat A. E. Beamish and A. D. Prebble (6-2, 6-3). Mixed Doubles: A. D. Prebble and Mrs. "R. James" beat W. L. Clements and Miss Aitchison (6-3, 7-5).

South of England Championships.—Abandoned

owing to the war.

United States Championship.—R. N. Williams

beat M. E. McLoughlin (6-3, 8-6, 10-8).

Covered Courts Championships.—Gentlemen's

Singles: M. J. G. Ritchie beat P. M. Davson (holder) (8-6, 6-3, 6-1). Ladies' Singles: Miss E. D. Holman walked over—Mrs. Lambert Chambers (holder) scratched. Gentlemen's Doubles: T. M. Mavrogordato and P. M. Davson beat W. A. Ingram and P. Hicks (6-4, 6-2, 6-4). Mixed Doubles: E. Gwynne Evans and Miss E. D. Holman beat S. N. Doust and Mrs. Lambert Chambers (holders) (6-3, 3-6, 6-2).

Cambridge gained an easy victory over Oxford in the annual University match, winning the Singles by eight matches to one and the Doubles by seven matches to two. The results were as follows:

Singles.

H. C. Eltringham (Charterhouse and Caius, Cambridge) beat L. S. Lee (Wellington and Merton, Oxford) (6-3, 6-3); lost to C. J. H. Campbell (Shrewsbury and St. John's, Oxford) (6-8, 5-7); beat E. F. Herring (Melbourne and New, Oxford) (6-3, 6-4).

M. Woosman (Winchester and Trinity, Cambridge) beat Campbell (8-6, 4-6, 6-2); beat Herring (6-1, 6-2); heat Lee (6-3, 9-7). C. N. Thompson (Grahamstown and St. John's, Cambridge) beat Herring (4-6, 6-3, 6-1); beat Lee (6-2, 6-2); beat Campbell (6-4, 6-4).

Doubles.

H. C. Eltringham and C. N. Thompson (Cambridge) beat L. S. Lee and F. G. C. Fison (Charterhouse and Christ Church, Oxford) (6-2, 8-6); beat Campbell and Herring (6-3, 6-4); heat W. I. Pearse (McGill University and New) and W. H. Aitken (Norwich and Merton, Oxford) (6-2, 6-2).

A. F. Yencken and E. D. Yencken (both Australia and Corpus, Cambridge) beat Campbell and Herring (6-0, 4-6, 6-3); beat Pearse and Aitken (6-2, 6-2); lost to Lee and Fison (5-7, 2-6).

H. A. Turner (Charterhouse and Pembroke) and B. R. Lawrence (Haileybury and Pembroke, Cambridge) beat Pearse and Aitken (6-2, 6-2); heat Lee and Fison (6-4, 11-9); lost to Campbell and Herring (8-10, 6-1, 4-6).

Polo.

England beat America at International Polo at Meadow Brook by 8½ goals to 3, and by 4 goals to 2½. English team: Capt. H. A. Tomkinson; Capt. Leslie Cheape; Capt. F. W. Barrett; Capt. V. Lockett.

Champion Cup.—Old Cantabs beat Cavalry Club by 8 goals to 3.

Coronation Cup.—12th Lancers beat Cavalry Club by 7 goals to 6.

Printing.

Amateur Championship.—F. C. Covell.

Doubles Championship.—F. C. Covell and M. Winstanley.

Racing Retrospect 1914.

After opening with every prospect of a successful season, racing received, before the season was half over, a rude shock from the sudden outbreak of the great war. During the greater part of August the sport was almost entirely suspended, partly on account of the difficulties which arose as to railway transit and the occupation of some of the race-courses for military purposes, but perhaps, more for the reason that, for the moment, every one had something else to think about. For awhile it appeared even possible that all the remaining fixtures might have to be abandoned. Owing largely to the desire of His Majesty the King that the interests of the very large number of persons employed should not be imperilled, such untoward happening was, happily, averted. At Manchester and Doncaster, early in September, business was again resumed, and most of the important meetings were subsequently duly held, not, however, without a considerable lack of the usual interest. With no less ardour than any other part of the community have the followers of racing responded to the great patriotic rally, a large number of owners, trainers, and jockeys having

DERBY WINNERS.

Winners of the Derby Stakes, Epsom, from 1871.

	Name of Winner.	Owner.	Trainer.	Jockey.	Winner's Starting Price.	Time. M. S.
1871	Favonius	Baron Rothschild	Hayhoe	T. French	9 to 1 agst.	2 50
1872	Cremorne	Mr. H. Savile	Gilbert	Maidment	3 " 1 "	2 45
1873	Doncaster	Mr. J. Merry	R. Peck	F. Webb	40 " 1 "	2 50
1874	George Frederick	Mr. Cartwright	Leader	Custance	0 " 1 "	2 46
1875	Galopin	Count Batthyany	J. Dawson	Morris	2 " 1 "	2 48
1876	Kisber	Mr. Baltazzi	A. Hayhoe	Maidment	7 " 2 "	2 44
1877	Silvio	Lord Falmouth	M. Dawson	F. Archer	100 " 9 "	2 50
1878	Sefton	Mr. Crawford	A. Taylor	Constable	8 " 1 "	2 56
1879	Sir Bevys	Mr. Acton	J. Hayhoe	G. Fordham	20 " 1 "	3 2
1880	Bend Or	Duke of Westminster	R. Peck	F. Archer	2 " 1 "	2 46
1881	Iroquois	Mr. Lorillard	J. Pincus	F. Archer	11 " 2 "	2 50
1882	Shotover	Duke of Westminster	J. Porter	T. Cannon	11 " 2 "	2 46
1883	St. Blaise	Sir F. Johnstone	J. Porter	C. Wood	5 " 1 "	2 48
1884	* f Harvester f St. Gaten	f Sir J. Willoughby f Mr. Hammond	f Jewitt f Sherwood	f C. Wood f S. Loates	f 14 to 1 f 12 " 1 "	2 46
1885	Melton	Lord Hastings	M. Dawson	F. Archer	15 to 8 "	2 44
1886	Ormonde	Duke of Westminster	J. Porter	F. Archer	9 " 4 on	2 45
1887	Merry Hampton	Mr. Abington	Gurry	J. Watts	100 " 9 agst.	2 43
1888	Ayrshire	Duke of Portland	G. Dawson	F. Barrett	6 " 5 on	2 43
1889	Donovan	Duke of Portland	G. Dawson	T. Loates	11 " 8 "	2 44
1890	Sainfoin	Sir J. Miller	J. Porter	J. Watts†	100 " 15 agst.	2 50
1891	Common	Sir F. Johnstone	J. Porter	G. Barrett	11 " 8 on	2 56
1892	Sir Hugo	Lord Bradford	Wadlow	Allsopp	40 " 1 agst.	2 44
1893	Isinglass	Mr. McCalmont	Jewitt	T. Loates	9 " 4 on	2 43
1894	Ladas	Lord Rosebery	M. Dawson	J. Watts	7 " 2 "	2 45
1895	Sir Visto	Lord Rosebery	M. Dawson	S. Loates	9 " 1 agst.	2 43
1896	Persimmon	H.R.H. the Prince of Wales	R. Marsh	J. Watts	5 " 1 "	2 42
1897	Galtee More	Mr. Gubbins	Darling	C. Wood	4 " 1 on	2 44
1898	Jeddah	Mr. Larnach	R. Marsh	O. Madden	100 " 1 agst.	2 47
1899	Flying Fox	Duke of Westminster	J. Porter	M. Cannon	5 " 2 on	2 42
1900	Diamond Jubilee	H.R.H. the Prince of Wales	R. Marsh	H. Jones	6 " 4 agst.	2 42
1901	Volodyovski	Mr. Whitney	Huggins	L. Reiff	5 " 2 "	2 41
1902	Ard Patrick	Mr. Gubbins	Darling	J. H. Martin	100 " 14 "	2 42
1903	Rock Sand	Sir J. Miller	Blackwell	Maher	6 " 4 on	2 43
1904	St. Amant	Mr. L. de Rothschild	Cannon, jun.	K. Cannon	5 " 1 agst.	2 45
1905	Cicero	Lord Rosebery	P. Peck	Maher	11 " 4 on	2 40
1906	Spearmint	Major Loder	Gilpin	Maher	6 " 1 agst.	2 37
1907	Orby	Mr. Croker	Allen	I. Reiff	190 " 9 "	2 44
1908	Signorinetta	Chevalier Ginistrelli	Chev. Ginistrelli	W. Bullock	100 " 1 "	2 40
1909	Minoru	H.M. King Edward	R. Marsh	H. Jones	7 " 2 "	2 42
1910	Lemberg	Mr. Fairie	A. Taylor	B. Dillon	7 " 4 "	2 36
1911	Sunstar	Mr. J. B. Joel	C. Morton	G. Stern	11 " 8 "	2 37
1912	Tagalie	Mr. Raphael	D. Waugh	I. Reiff	100 " 8 "	2 39
1913	†Aboyeur	Mr. Cunliffe	Lewis	Piper	100 " 1 "	2 38
1914	Durbar II.	Mr. H. B. Duryea	In France	MacGee	20 " 1 "	2 38

* Dead heat. Stakes divided. † Cragnour, who came in first, was disqualified.

Winners of the Grand National Steeplechase, Liverpool, from 1901.

Winners of the Stewards' Cup, Goodwood, from 1901.

		Years.	st. lb.
1901	Grudon	aged	10 0
1902	Shannon Lass	aged	10 1
1903	Drumcree	aged	11 3
1904	Moifaa	aged	10 7
1905	Kirkland	aged	11 5
1906	Asctic's Silver	aged	10 9
1907	Eremon	aged	10 1
1908	Rubio	aged	10 5
1909	Lutteur III.	5	10 11
1910	Jenkinstown	aged	10 5
1911	Glenside	aged	10 3
1912	Jerry M.	aged	12 7
1913	Covert Coat	aged	11 3
1914	Sunloch	aged	9 7

		Years.	st. lb.
1901	O'Donovan Rossa	4	7 0
1902	Mauvezin	6	8 2
1903	Dumbarton Castle.	3	7 4
1904	Melayr	3	6 9
1905	Xeny	4	7 9
1906	Rocketter	3	7 6
1907	Romney	3	6 3
1908	Elmstead	3	7 0
1909	Mediant	3	7 13
1910	Golden Rod	4	8 1
1911	Braxted	3	7 5
1912	Golden Rod	6	8 13
1913	Lord Annandale	3	6 10
1914	{ Golden Sun { Lord Annandale	4	8 12 7 9

WINNERS OF RACES, 1901-1914.

Winners of the Doncaster St. Leger from 1901.

1901	Doricles
1902	Sceptre
1903	Rock Sand
1904	Pretty Polly
1905	Challacombe
1906	Troutbeck
1907	Woolwinder
1908	Your Majesty
1909	Bayardo
1910	Swynford
1911	Prince Palatine
1912	Tracery
1913	Night Hawk
1914	Black Jester

Winners of the Oaks Stakes, Epsom, from 1901.

1901	Cap and Bells II.
1902	Sceptre
1903	Our Lassie
1904	Pretty Polly
1905	Cherry Lass
1906	Keystone II.
1907	Glass Doll
1908	Signorinetta
1909	Perola
1910	Rosedrop
1911	Cherimoya
1912	Mirska
1913	Jest
1914	Princess Dorrie

Winners of the Two Thousand Guineas, Newmarket.

1901	Handicapper
1902	Sceptre
1903	Rock Sand
1904	St. Amant
1905	Vedas
1906	Gorgos
1907	Sieve Gallion
1908	Norman III.
1909	Minoru
1910	Neil Gow
1911	Sunstar
1912	Sweeper II.
1913	Louvois
1914	Kennymore

Winners of the One Thousand Guineas Stakes, Newmarket.

1901	Aida
1902	Sceptre
1903	Quintessence
1904	Pretty Polly
1905	Cherry Lass
1906	Flair
1907	Witch Elm
1908	Rhodora
1909	Electra
1910	Winkipop
1911	Atmah
1912	Tagalie
1913	Jest
1914	Princess Dorrie

Winners of the Newmarket Stakes, Newmarket.

1901	William the Third
1902	Fowling Piece
1903	Flotsam
1904	Henry the First
1905	Cicero
1906	Lally
1907	Acclaim
1908	St. Wolf
1909	Louviere
1910	(Race abandoned)
1911	Sunstar
1912	Cylgad
1913	Craganour
1914	Corcyra

Winners of the City and Suburban Handicap, Epsom.

		Years.	st. lb.
1901	Australian Star	5	7 10
1902	First Principal	5	7 6
1903	Brambilla	3	7 1
1904	Robert le Diable	5	8 2
1905	Pharisee	6	8 5
1906	Dean Swift	5	7 11
1907	Velocity	5	9 2
1908	Dean Swift	aged	8 12
1909	White Eagle	4	8 7
1910	Bachelor's Double	4	8 0
1911	Mushroom	3	7 0
1912	Chili II.	4	6 13
1913	Drinmore	6	7 3
1914	Maiden Erleigh	5	8 9

Winners of the Grand Prize of Paris, Paris.

1901	Cheri
1902	Kizil Kourgan
1903	Quo Vadis
1904	Ajax
1905	Pinasseur
1906	Spearmint
1907	San Souci
1908	North East
1909	Verdun
1910	Nuage
1911	As d'Atout
1912	Houli
1913	Bruleur
1914	Sardanaple

Winners of the Eclipse Stakes, Sandown Park.

1901	Epsom Lad
1902	Cheers
1903	Ard Patrick
1904	Darley Dale
1905	Val d'Or
1906	Llangibby
1907	Lally
1908	Your Majesty
1909	Bayardo
1910	* f Lemberg
1911	Neil Gow
1912	Swynford
1913	Prince Palatine
1914	Tracery
1914	Ilapsburg

* Dead heat. Stakes divided.

Winners of the Lincolnshire Handicap.

		Years.	st. lb.
1901	Little Eva	6	7 5
1902	St. Maclou	4	7 12
1903	Over Norton	6	7 6
1904	Uninsured	4	7 10
1905	Sansovino	4	7 6
1906	Ob	5	8 0
1907	Ob	6	8 10
1908	Kaffir Chief	6	7 11
1909	Duke of Sparta	5	6 11
1910	Cinderello	5	7 2
1911	Mercutio	6	8 4
1912	Long Set	5	8 2
1913	Berrilldon	4	7 4
1914	Outram	5	7 1

Winners of the Cesarewitch Stakes, Newmarket, from 1901.

		Years.	st. lb.
1901	Balsarroch	3	6 5
1902	Black Sand	5	8 2
1903	Grey Tick	aged	6 9
1904	Wargrave	6	7 4
1905	Hammerkop	5	8 9
1906	Mintagon	5	7 0
1907	Demure	4	6 9
1908	Ventoi	4	7 1
1909	Submit	3	6 13
1910	Verney	4	7 11
1911	Willonyx	4	9 5
1912	Warlingham	3	6 12
1913	Fiz Yana	4	7 7
1914	Troubadour	3	6 9

Winners of the Cambridgeshire Stakes, Newmarket, from 1901.

		Years.	st. lb.
1901	Watershed	3	7 7
1902	Ballantrae	3	6 8
1903	Hackler's Pride	3	6 10
1904	Hackler's Pride	4	8 10
1905	Velocity	3	6 5
1906	Polymelus	4	8 10
1907	Land League	4	7 13
1908	Marcovil	5	7 11
1909	Christmas Daisy	4	7 2
1910	Christmas Daisy	5	8 2
1911	Long Set	4	6 12
1912	Adam Bede	4	7 12
1913	Cantilever	3	7 13
1914	Honeywood	3	7 8

RACING CALENDAR, 1914.

Flat Racing Calendar, 1915.

March.	No. of days.		No. of days.		No. of days.
22 Lincoln Spring M.	3	7 Lewes June M.	2	30 Lewes	1
25 Liverpool Spring M.	3	9 Newbury Summer M.	2	31 Derby Summer M.	3
29 Nottingham Spring M.	2	9 Beverley	2	September.	
31 Leicester First Spring M.	2	11 Gatwick Summer M.	2	3 Manchester Sept. M.	2
April.		15 Ascot	4	3 Folkestone Sept. M.	2
5 Kempton Park Easter M.	1	19 Windsor June M.	1	7 Doncaster Sept. M.	4
5 Birmingham Easter M.	2	22 Newcastle Summer M.	3	11 Alexandra Park Sept. M.	1
5 Newcastle Spring M.	2	22 Brighton June M.	2	13 Warwick Autumn M.	2
6 Lingfield First Spring M.	1	24 Folkestone June M.	2	15 Yarmouth	2
7 Warwick Spring M.	2	26 Sandown Park First Summer M.	1	15 Western M. (Ayr)	3
8 Croxton Park	1	29 Newmarket First July M.	4	17 Windsor Sept. M.	2
8 Catterick Bridge Spring M.	2	29 Carlisle.	2	20 Leicester Sept. M.	2
9 Newbury Spring M.	2	July.		22 Pontefract Autumn M.	2
9 Newmarket Craven M.	3	1 Worcester Summer M.	2	24 Newbury Autumn M.	2
16 Derby Spring M.	2	3 Alexandra Park First July M.	1	24 Thirsk Autumn M.	2
16 Eglinton Hunt M. (Bogside)	2	5 Nottingham Summer M.	2	28 Newmarket First October M.	4
20 Epsom Spring M.	2	6 Bibury Club M. (Salisbury)	3	28 Lanark	2
21 Pontefract Spring M.	2	7 Pontefract Summer M.	2	30 Edinburgh	2
22 Sandown Park Spring M.	2	9 Lingfield Park Summer M.	2	October.	
23 Stockton Spring M.	2	9 Haydock Park July M.	2	2 Alexandra Park First October M.	1
26 Alexandra Park Spring M.	1	13 Newmarket Second July M.	3	4 Nottingham Autumn M.	2
27 Newmarket First Spring M.	4	16 Sandown Park Eclipse M.	2	6 Haydock Park Oct. M.	2
30 Thirsk Spring M.	2	19 Leicester Summer M.	2	8 Kempton Park Oct. M.	2
May.		19 Ayr July M.	2	11 Wolverhampton Oct. M.	2
1 Hurst Park Spring M.	1	21 Liverpool July M.	3	12 Newmarket Second October M.	4
3 Leicester Second Spring M.	1	23 Hurst Park Summer M.	2	16 Lingfield First Autumn M.	1
4 Chester	3	27 Goodwood	4	19 Gatwick October M.	2
6 Harpenden	1	31 Alexander Park Second July M.	1	19 Newcastle Autumn M.	2
7 Kempton Park (Jubilee) Spring M.	2	31 Catterick Bridge Summer M.	1	21 Sandown Park Autumn M.	2
7 Ripon Spring M.	2	August.		21 Doncaster Autumn M.	2
10 Ayr Spring M.	2	2 Sandown Park August M.	1	23 Stockton Autumn M.	1
11 Newmarket Second Spring M.	3	2 Birmingham August M.	2	26 Newmarket Houghton M.	4
14 Gatwick Spring M.	2	2 Ripon Summer M.	2	28 Worcester Autumn M.	2
14 Haydock Park Spring M.	2	3 Brighton August M.	3	30 Alexandra Park Second October M.	1
17 York Spring M.	3	6 Lewes Summer M.	2	November.	
18 Bath Spring M.	3	9 Nottingham August M.	2	1 Birmingham November M.	2
20 Doncaster Spring M.	2	9 Folkestone Summer M.	2	3 Windsor November M.	2
20 Salisbury	2	11 Kempton Park Second Summer M.	2	5 Newbury November M.	2
22 Windsor May M.	1	11 Redcar Second Summer M.	2	8 Lincoln Autumn M.	2
24 Hurst Park Whit. M.	2	13 Windsor August M.	2	10 Liverpool Autumn M.	4
24 Redcar First Summer M.	2	13 Ayr August M.	2	15 Leicester November M.	2
24 Wolverhampton Whit. M.	2	16 Wolverhampton Summer M.	2	17 Derby November M.	3
26 Manchester Whit. M.	4	17 Stockton Summer M.	3	20 Hurst Park November M.	1
28 Lingfield Park Second Spring M.	2	18 Bath Summer M.	2	22 Warwick November M.	3
June.		20 Hurst Park August M.	2	25 Manchester November M.	3
1 Epsom Summer M.	4	24 York August M.	3	26 Lingfield Park Second Autumn M.	2
5 Kempton Park First Summer M.	1	27 Gatwick August M.	2		
7 Birmingham Summer M.	2	27 Haydock Park August M.	2		

hastened to join the colours. Many stables, indeed, have contributed from one-third to one-half of their employees to the national call to arms.

For the first time since 1865 the Epsom Derby was won by an animal bred and trained in France, the victor being Durbar II. (who, later, narrowly escaped capture by the German cavalry, when they unexpectedly swooped down upon the training quarters at Chantilly), the property of Mr. Duryea, an American

sportsman, who races both in England and in France. Of the other "classic" events, the Two Thousand Guineas (Newmarket) was won by Sir J. Thursby's Kennymore, the Doncaster St. Leger by Black Jester, and the Oaks (Epsom) and One Thousand Guineas (Newmarket) by Princess Dorrie, the last two-named being both the property of Mr. J. B. Joel. Of the other chief weight-for-age races, the Eclipse Stakes (Sandown Park) fell to Sir E. Cassel's Hapsburg, the Jockey Club Stakes (Newmarket) to Mr.

Astor's *Trois Temps*, and the Newmarket Stakes to Lord Londonderry's *Coreyra*. In the principal "Cup" races the Ascot Gold Cup fell to Mr. Fairie's *Alleppe*; the King's Vase (Ascot) to Lord Derbys *Glorvina*; the Alexandra Plate (Ascot) to Mr. Wadia's *Fiz Yama*; the Coronation Cup (Epsom) to Mr. J. B. Joel's *Bluestone*; the Goodwood Cup to Sir A. Bailey's *Son-in-Law*; the Doncaster Cup to Mr. Ryan's *Willbrook*; and the Jockey Club Cup (Newmarket) to Sir A. Bailey's *Son-in-Law*.

As regards the Two-Year-Olds, nothing stood out in the same commanding manner as did *The Tetrarch* (who unfortunately gave way in training in his second season) in the preceding year, the claims to precedence of some half-dozen or so being nearly equal. The chief prize winners were His Majesty the King's *Friar Marcus* (Middle Park Plate), and four other races; Mr. Hulton's *Silver Tag* and *Torloisk*; Mr. Fairie's *Redfern*; Colonel Hall Walker's *Let Fly*; Mr. S. B. Joel's *Pommern*; Mr. Fairie's *Grave* and *Gay*; Mr. Fitzgerald's colt by *Orby*—*Glaze* and *King Priam*.

In the chief "Handicaps" the winners were, *Liverpool Spring* and *Summer Cups* and *Queen's Prize* (Kempton Park), Mr. Nelke's *China Cook*; the *Newbury Spring Cup*, Lord Rosebery's *Wrack*; the *Great Metropolitan Stakes* (Epsom), Mr. Wellesley's *Anney*; the *City and Suburban Handicap* (Epsom), Mr. S. B. Joel's *Maiden Erleigh*; the *Victoria Cup* (Hurst Park), Sir J. Willoughby's *Jameson*; the *Chester Cup*, Mr. Fairie's *Alleppe*; the *Manchester Cup*, Mr. Martin's *Junior*; the *Ascot Stakes*, Mr. J. de Rothschild's *Broadwood*; the *Royal Hunt Cup* (Ascot), Mr. J. East's *Lie-a-Bed*; the *Kempton Park Jubilee Stakes*, Lord Cadogan's *The Curragh*; the *Northumberland Plate*, Mr. Crallan's *The Guller*; the *Newbury Summer Cup*, Mr. Singer's *Florist*; the *City of London Cup* (Alexandra Park), Mr. Parker's *Short Grass*; the *Goodwood Stakes*, Mr. Faber's *Colloidon*; the *Stewards' Cup* (Goodwood), divided, being a dead heat, between Mr. Raphael's *Lord Annandale* and Mr. J. B. Joel's *Golden Sun*; the *Great Yorkshire Handicap* (Doncaster), Mr. Thompson's *Redwood*; the *Prince Edward Handicap* (Doncaster), Mr. Larnach's *Bowman*; and the *Cesarewitch Stakes* (Newmarket), Sir E. Cassell's *Troubadour*; the *Cambridgeshire Stakes* (Newmarket), Mr. S. B. Joel's *Honeywood*; the *Derby Autumn Cup*, Mr. J. Buchanan's *Autumn Pride*; and the *Manchester November Handicap*, Mr. D. J. Jardine's *Wardha*. The principal Cross-country events, the *Grand National Steeplechase* (Liverpool) and the *Lancashire Steeplechase* (Manchester), fell respectively to Mr. Tyler's *Sunloch* and Mr. G. S. Will's *Eugenist*.

Of the winning owners, the leading position was occupied by Mr. J. B. Joel, whose total value of stakes, chiefly by the aid of *Black Jester* and *Princess Dorrie*, amounted to £30,986 10s. Next in the list came Mr. W. Astor, £16,617; Mr. E. Hulton, £14,069; Lord Cadogan, £14,327 10s.; Sir Edward Cassel, £13,018; His Majesty the King, £11,744 10s.; Colonel Hall Walker, £11,348 10s.; Sir J. Thursty, £9,208; Mr. S. Joel, £8,774 10s.; Mr. W. G. M. Singer, £8,468; Lord Carnarvon, £7,639; Mr. G. Edwards, £7,238; Mr. J. Buchanan, £7,307; Mr. Nelke, £6,685; Mr. Duryea, £6,450; Mr. Fairie, £5,847; and Lord Londonderry, £5,599.

Among the most successful trainers were A. Taylor, Manton; C. Morton, Wantage; R. Wootton, Epsom; Hon. G. Lambton, Newmarket; W. T. Robinson, Foxhill; R. Marsh

(the King's trainer), Newmarket; and W. Halsey, Newmarket.

The principal winning stallions were *Poly-melus*, sire of *Black Jester*, *Pommern*, and *Maiden Erleigh*, whose stock won a total of £29,607; *William the Third*, sire of *Birlingham*, £21,833; *Sundridge*, sire of *Lady Josephine*, *Silver Tag*, and *Golden Sun*, £18,820; *Spear-mint*, sire of *The Curragh* and *First Spear*, £16,532; *Desmond* (dead), sire of *Hapsburg* and *Glorvina*, £14,315; *Your Majesty*, sire of *Princess Dorrie*, £14,129; *Cicero*, sire of *Friar Marcus*, £13,385; *Santo*, sire of *China Cook*, *Fiz Yama*, and *Lady of Asia*, £11,594; *Chaucer*, sire of *Chaucer* and *Dan Russell*, £10,484; *Symington*, sire of *Junior*, £10,098.

Throughout the season the leading position among the successful jockeys was maintained by S. Donoghue, who finished off with a total of 129 winning mounts. Next to him came J. Clark, 68; Wing, 59; Wal. Griggs, 55; F. Rickaby, 50; F. Bullock, 49; E. Wheatley, 45; N. Spear, 45; W. Huxley, 41; D. Dick, 39; Prout, 38; Foy, 35; Templeman, 33; Robbins, 33; Ledson, 33; Gardner, 32; Fox, 32; and Whalley, 31.

The outbreak of war just in the midst of the season had, naturally, an unfavourable effect upon the great blood-stock sales, foreign buyers, owing to the entire cessation of racing on the Continent, being quite out of the question, yet in several instances fairly good prices were secured. An unprecedented feature in this department was the sale by auction, during the second week of October, of a number of horses the property of German and Austrian owners, trained and raced in Great Britain, which had been confiscated by the Government.

Racquets.

The Amateur Championships.—In the Singles, H. W. Leatham (Charterhouse and Cambridge) beat E. M. Baerlein (Eton and Cambridge) by 3 games to 2. In the Doubles, E. M. Baerlein (Eton and Cambridge) and G. G. Kershaw (Rugby), representatives of the Manchester Club, beat H. W. Leatham (Charterhouse and Cambridge) and Hon. C. N. Bruce (Winchester and Oxford) by 4 games to 1.

Oxford v. Cambridge.—In the Singles, Cambridge (H. W. Leatham, Charterhouse and Trinity) beat Oxford (R. A. Boddington, Rugby and Trinity) by 3 games to 0. In the Doubles, Cambridge (H. W. Leatham, Charterhouse and Trinity, and C. B. Leatham, Charterhouse and Trinity) beat Oxford (R. A. Boddington, Rugby and Trinity, and L. d'A. Tollemache, Winchester and New) by 4 games to 0.

Public Schools' Challenge Cup.—Charterhouse (L. D. B. Monier Williams and J. H. Strachan) beat Wellington (E. A. Simson and C. P. Hancock) by 4 games to 2.

Grand Military Championships.—In the Singles, Lieut. Hon. J. N. Manners (Grenadier Guards) beat Capt. A. C. G. Luther (Yorkshire Light Infantry (holder) by 3 games to 2. In the Doubles, and Batt. King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry (Capt. A. C. G. Luther and C. E. D. King) beat 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade (Capt. D. Ovey and E. S. B. Williams) by 4 games to 0.

Rowing.

The 71st Oxford and Cambridge University Boat Race ended in a win for Cambridge by four

and a half lengths in 20 min. 23 sec. The names and weights of the crews are appended :

Cambridge.	Weight. st. lb.
D. I. Day, Repton and Lady Margaret (bow)	11 6
S. E. Swann, Rugby and Trinity Hall	11 13
P. C. Livingston, Vancouver and Jesus	13 7
J. A. Ritson, Rugby and First Trinity	13 6½
K. G. Garnett, St. Paul's and First Trinity	13 11¾
C. S. Clark, Bedford and Pembroke	13 1
C. E. V. Buxton, Eton and Third Trinity	12 2½
G. E. Tower, Eton and Third Trinity (stroke)	11 12
L. E. Ridley, Eastbourne and Jesus (cox)	8 7

Oxford.	Weight. st. lb.
R. W. Fletcher, Eton and Balliol (bow)	11 10½
B. Burdekin, Cheltenham and New	12 4
H. K. Ward, New South Wales and New	12 9
E. D. Horsfall, Eton and Magdalen	12 7½
J. B. Kindersley, Clifton and Exeter	12 9½
A. F. R. Wiggins, Eton and New	12 13
G. W. Titherington, Radley and Queen's	12 10
F. A. H. Pitman, Eton and New (stroke)	11 12½
H. B. Wells, Winchester and Magdalen (cox)	8 8

Oxford have now won 39 times, Cambridge 31. In 1877 the race resulted in a dead-heat.

Winners since 1900:—

	M. S.
1900 Cambridge	18 47 21 lengths
1901 Oxford	22 31 ½ "
1902 Cambridge	19 9 5 "
1903 Cambridge	19 35 6 "
1904 Cambridge	21 34 4½ "
1905 Oxford	20 35 3 "
1906 Cambridge	19 24 3½ "
1907 Cambridge	20 26 4½ "
1908 Cambridge	19 19 2½ "
1909 Oxford	19 50 3½ "
1910 Oxford	20 14 3½ "
1911 Oxford	18 29 2½ "
1912 Oxford	22 5 6 "
1913 Oxford	20 53 ¾ "

Henley Royal Regatta.—The finals resulted as follows:—

Grand Challenge Cup.—Harvard A.A. Boat Club beat Union Boat Club, Boston, U.S.A., 7 min. 20 sec.

Previous winners:—

M. S.	M. S.
1901 Leander	7 5
1902 Third Trinity (Cambs.)	7 17
1903 Leander	7 9
1904 Leander	7 20
1905 Leander	6 58
1906 Club Nautique de Belgique	7 9
1907 Club Nautique de Belgique	7 31
1908 Christ Ch. (Oxford)	7 10
1909 Club Nautique de Belgique	7 8
1910 Magdalen (Oxford)	7 19
1911 Magdalen (Ox)	7 2
1912 Sydney (N.S.W.)	7 6
1913 Leander	7 11

Thames Challenge Cup.—Caius Coll., Camb., beat Jesus Coll., Camb. 7 min. 27 sec.

Ladies' Challenge Plate.—Pembroke Coll., Camb., beat First Trin., Camb. 7 min. 24 sec.

Stewards' Challenge Cup.—Leander R.C. beat Mainzer Ruder Verein, Germany. 7 min. 52 sec.

Visitors' Challenge Cup.—Lady Margaret B.C. beat Magdalen College, Oxford. 8 min. 26 sec.

Wyfold Challenge Cup.—London R.C. beat Lady Margaret B.C. 8 min. 35 sec.

Silver Goblets and Nickalls Challenge Cup.—Trinity Hall, Cambridge, beat Third Trinity, Cambridge. 9 min. 2 sec.

Diamond Sculls.—G. Sinigaglia (Como, Italy) beat C. M. Stuart (Trin. Hall, Camb.). 9 min.

Previous winners:—	M. S.
1901 C. V. Fox, Guards Brigade R.C.	8 52
1902 F. S. Kelly, Leander	8 59
1903 F. S. Kelly, Leander	8 41
1904 L. F. Scholes, Toronto	8 23
1905 F. S. Kelly, Leander	8 10
1906 H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C.	8 35
1907 Capt. W. H. Darrell, Household Brig.	9 24
1908 A. McCulloch, Leander	8 25
1909 A. A. Stuart, Kingston	8 30
1910 W. D. Kinnear, Kensington R.C.	8 51
1911 W. D. Kinnear, Kensington R.C.	8 14
1912 E. W. Powell, Vikings R.C.	8 49
1913 C. McVilly, Tasmania	8 49

The Wingfield Sculls (Amateur Championship of the Thames).—J. L. Tann (Thames R.C.) beat C. W. Wise (holder) by 2½ lengths. 23 min. 39 sec.

Previous winners:—	M. S.
1901 H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C.	24 16
1902 A. H. Cloutte, Thames R.C.	24 32
1903 F. S. Kelly, Leander	23 52
1904 St. G. Ashe, Thames	23 25
1905 H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C.	23 17
1906 H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C.	23 10
1907 J. G. de Edye, A.R.C.	25 51
1908 H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C.	25 53
1909 A. A. Stuart, Kingston	26 26
1910 W. D. Kinnear, Kensington R.C.	23 12
1911 W. D. Kinnear	" rowed over
1912 W. D. Kinnear	" 25 51
1913 C. W. Wise, London R.C.	24 12

Record time, 22 m. 50 s., C. V. Fox, 1900.

Doggett's Coat and Badge were won by S. G. Mason, jun. (Charlton).

Previous winners:—	
1902 R. G. Odell, Lamb'h.	1908 J. Graham, Erith.
1903 E. Barry, Brent'rd.	1909 G. R. Luck, Erith.
1904 W. A. Pizzey, Lambeth.	1910 R. J. Pocock, Eton.
1905 H. Silvester, Hammersmith.	1911 W. J. Fisher, Millwall.
1906 E. L. Brewer, Putney.	1912 L. E. Francis, Kingston.
1907 A. T. Cook, Hammersmith.	1913 G. H. J. Gobbett, Greenwich.

Championship of the World.—

Previous winners:—	M. S.
1901 G. Towns beat J. Gaudaur on Rat Portage, Canada	20 30
1904 G. Towns beat A. Tressider on Parramatta River	21 48½
1905 J. Stanbury beat G. Towns on Parramatta River	19 50
1906 G. Towns beat J. Stanbury on Parramatta River	19 53½
1907 G. Towns beat E. Durnan on Nepean River, N.S.W.	22 27
1907 W. Webb beat G. Towns on Parramatta River	20 45
1908 W. Webb beat A. Tressider on Wanganui River	20 28
1908 R. Arnst beat W. Webb on Wanganui River	19 52

1909	R. Arnst beat W. Webb on M. S. Wanganui River	13	14 $\frac{1}{2}$
1910	R. Arnst beat G. Whelch on Akaroa Harbour, N.Z.	21	50 $\frac{3}{4}$
1910	R. Arnst beat E. Barry on Zambesi, Rhodesia	20	14 $\frac{3}{4}$
1911	R. Arnst beat H. Pearce on Parramatta River	19	46
1912	E. Barry beat R. Arnst on Thames River	23	8
1912	E. Barry beat E. Durnan on Thames River	22	31
1913	E. Barry beat H. Pearce on Thames River	24	9
1914	E. Barry beat J. Paddon on Thames River	21	28

Skating.

The Figure-skating Championship was won by C. B. Dewhurst, of Manchester. English Challenge Shield (combined teams of four) won by the holders, Wimbledon. The Figure-skating Championship in the International Style, held at Prince's Club, was won by A. Cumming, Mrs. H. J. Johnson being second.

Swimming.

Owing to the war, the only Championships decided were:—

One Mile.—J. G. Hatfield (Middlesbrough), 24 min. 42 $\frac{3}{4}$ secs.

Long Distance (5 miles, 60 yards).—J. G. Hatfield (Middlesbrough), 1 hr. 5 min. 4 sec.

Various District and Ladies' Championships were decided as follows:—

100 Yards Southern Counties (Ladies).—Miss Winifred J. Luckett (Natanles), 1 min. 25 secs.

220 Yards Southern Counties (Ladies).—Miss Vera Neve (Holloway United), 3 min. 14 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.

Lancashire Water Polo Championship.—Lancaster beat Tyldeslev, 9 goals to 3.

220 Yards Midland Counties (Breast-stroke).—L. Moist (Westminster Handsworth), 2 min. 57 sec.

Swimming Records.

100 yds., 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.; 220 yds., 2 min. 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.; 440 yds., 5 min. 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.; 500 yds., 6 min. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.; $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, 11 min. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.; 1,000 yds., 13 min. 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ sec.; 1 mile, 24 min. 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. Ladies, 100 yds., 1 min. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec.; 200 yds., 2 min. 52 sec.; 300 yds., 4 min. 25 $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. F. W. Burgess swam the English Channel on Sept. 5 and 6, 1911, in 22 hr., 35 min. Capt. Webb's time in 1875 was 21 hr. 45 min.

Tennis.

World's Championship.—Mr. Jay Gould beat G. F. Covey (holder) at Philadelphia by 7 sets to 1. This was the first time an amateur and a professional had met in such a match.

Amateur Championship.—In the challenge round E. M. Baerlein (Manchester) beat Joshua Crane (Boston, U.S.A.) by 3 sets to 0.

Oxford v. Cambridge.—In the Singles, Cambridge (H. W. Leatham, Charterhouse and Trinity) beat Oxford (Lord Cranborne, Eton and Christ Church) by 3 sets to 1, and M. Woosnam (Winchester and Trinity) beat T. Freeman (Rugby and St. John's) by 3 sets to love. In the Doubles, Cambridge (H. W. Leatham, Charterhouse and Trinity, and M. Woosnam, Winchester and Trinity) beat Oxford (Lord Cranborne, Eton and Christ Church, and T. Freeman, Rugby and St. John's) by 3 sets to love.

M.C.C. Challenge Prizes.—J. F. Marshall (the winner of the Silver Racquet) beat E. H. Miles (holder) by 2 sets to 1. Mr. Miles retired during

the last set. Miles had won the trophy every year, except 1900 and 1907, since 1896.

Yachting.

The yachting season was entirely spoilt owing to the war, the more important features being cancelled. *Shamrock IV.*, the new challenger for the American Cup, was successfully launched, but the Cup race was indefinitely postponed.

Associations, etc.

Athletics.—*Amateur Athletic Association:* England, P. L. Fisher, 10, John St., Adelphi, London, W.C.; Scotland, D. S. Duncan, 84, Comiston Drive, Edinburgh; Ireland, H. M. Finlay, 11, Charlemont Terrace, Dublin.

Badminton Association.—*Sec.*, Thos. Baines, 1, Gresham Buildings, Guildhall, London, E.C.

Bowling Association.—*English.*—*Hon Sec.* and *Treas.*, Col. Arthur Hill, The Priory, Selham, Petworth, Sussex.

Boxing.—*National Sporting Club*, 43, King St., Covent Garden, London, W.C. *Sec.*, A. F. Bettinson.

Coursing.—*National Coursing Club.* *Sec.*, W. F. Lamoney, The Place, Great Bardfield, Essex.

Cricket.—*See* M.C.C., p. 563.

Croquet.—*Croquet Association*, 4, Southampton Row, London, W.C. *Sec.*, C. Crawley.

Cycling.—*National Cyclists' Union*, 27, Chancery Lane, London, W.C. *Sec.*, S. K. Noble.

Football (Association).—*English Football Association*, 42, Russell Square, London, W.C.; *Sec.*, F. J. Wall. *Scottish Football Association*, 6, Carlton Place, Glasgow; *Sec.*, J. K. McDowall. *Irish Football Association*, 1, Adelaide St., Belfast; *Sec.*, J. Ferguson. *Welsh Football Association*, Public Hall, Wrexham; *Sec.*, T. Robbins.

Football (Rugby).—*English Rugby Union*, Rugby Union Ground, Twickenham; *Sec.*, C. J. B. Marriott. *Scottish Rugby Union*, 3, North St., David St., Edinburgh; *Sec.*, A. D. Flett. *Irish Rugby Union*, 17, Westmoreland St., Dublin; *Sec.*, C. F. Ruxton. *Welsh Rugby Union*, Norwood, Neath, Glam.; *Sec.*, W. E. Rees. *Northern Rugby Union* (Professional), 9, Queen St., Oldham; *Sec.*, J. Platt.

Golf.—*Royal and Ancient Golf Club*, St. Andrews, N.B. *Sec.*, Henry Gullen.

Hockey.—*Hockey Association*, 2, Snow Hill, London, E.C. *Sec.*, J. A. Lovell.

Lacrosse.—*English Lacrosse Union.* *Sec.*, E. C. Lee, "Ravensbourne," 7, The Avenue, Beckenham, London, S.E.

Lawn Tennis.—*Lawn Tennis Association*, 49, Queen Victoria St., London, E.C. *Sec.*, G. R. Newburn.

Racing.—*Jockey Club*, 6, Old Burlington St., London, W.; *Sec.*, E. M. Weatherby; *Stewards*, Viscount Villiers, Capt. J. H. Greer, Lord Wolverton. *Irish Turf Club*, 14, Upper Merrion St., Dublin. *Sec.*, C. W. Brindley.

Rowing.—*Amateur Rowing Association*, 18, Berkeley Square, London, W. *Sec.*, G. S. MacLagan.

Skating.—*National Skating Association*, 76, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. *Sec.*, Col. G. T. B. Cobbett.

Swimming.—*Amateur Swimming Association*, 24, Cautley Avenue, Clapham, London, S.W. *Sec.*, J. C. Hurd.

Yachting.—*Yacht Racing Association*, The Wearde, Ryde, I.W. *Sec.*, B. Heckstall-Smith.

British Olympic Association.—*Sec.*, Rev. S. de Courcy Laffan, 108, Victoria St., London, S.W.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

This Association was founded in 1860 (incorporated by Royal Charter '90) to encourage rifle shooting throughout the King's dominions. The Secretary is Lieut.-Col. C. R. Rossie. The offices of the Association are at the Bisley Camp Ground.

The following are the chief results of the 1914 meeting at Bisley:

King's Prize (three stages): 1st stage (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards), bronze medal, 1. M. Jamieson, Aus. Res., 102; 2nd stage (10 shots at 300 and 600 yards), silver medal, Pte. A. G. Fulton, 16th London, 195; 3rd stage (10 shots at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards), gold medal, badge, and £250, Sergt. J. L. Dewar, 4th Royal Scots, 309, and tie shots, 10.

Queen Mary's Prize: Queen's gold medal, Pte. A. G. Fulton, 16th London, 164; silver medal, Sergt. C. Medland, 1st Devon Yeo., after tie-shooting; bronze medal, Ar. Sergt. T. S. French, Herts. Yeo., after tie-shooting.

Prince of Wales's (7 shots at 300 and 10 shots at 600 yards): Col.-Sergt. G. Higgins, 4th R. S. Fus., 84.

Alexandra (7 shots at 200 and 600 yards): Res. B. L. McAlister, Australia, after tie-shooting.

Chancellor's Challenge Plate (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): Cambridge University, 751; Oxford University, 724.

Halford Memorial (15 shots at 1,000 and 1,100 yards): Capt. D. Campbell, Unatt., 167.

Edge (10 shots at 900 and 15 at 1,000 and 1,100 yards): A. E. Rogers, Eng. 8 Club, 225.

Albert, M.R. (15 shots at 900, 1,000, and 1,100 yards): Maj. T. Ranken, 8th Royal Scots Res., 253.

Brinsmead Challenge Shield, S.R.: H.M.S. *Vivid*, 1st team, 35.

Eloho Shield (15 shots at 900, 1,000, and 1,100 yards): Scotland, 1,912; England, 1,899; Ireland, 1,871.

National Challenge Trophy (Territorials) (7 shots at 200, 500, and 600 yards): England, 1,932; Scotland, 1,904; Ireland, 1,847; Wales, 1,813.

Mackinnon Challenge Cup (15 shots at 900 and 1,000 yards): Australia, 1st; England, 2nd; Scotland, 3rd.

Kolapore Cup (7 shots at 300, 500, and 600 yards): Australia, 776; Canada, 774; Mother-country, 770; India, 747; Guernsey, 731.

United Service Challenge Cup: Army, 982; Royal Marines, 952; Royal Navy, 948.

Donegal Challenge Cup (7 shots at 300 and 10 at 600 yards): Cpl. A. Blanden, Marylebone Nat. Res., after tie-shooting.

St. George's Challenge Vase (15 shots at 600 and 900 yards): Pte. G. M. Corrie, 7th H.L.I., 114.

"Daily Telegraph" Cup: Pte. H. E. Miller, H. A. C., after tie-shooting.

"Daily Graphic": R. G. Sillars, Redcar, after tie-shooting.

"Graphic," S.R.: Res. C. Cross, Australia, after tie-shooting.

Astor County Championship Cup, S.R. (7 shots at 200 and 500 yards): Lewisham, 380; South London, 379; Midland Railway (Derby), 378.

China Cup: County of London, 455; City of Glasgow, 447; Lancashire, 444; City of London, 442.

Waldegrave, M.R. (10 shots at 900 and 1,000 yards): R. W. Barnett, Ulster R.A., 116.

Bass (10 shots at 1,000 and 1,100 yards): Capt. D. Campbell, Unatt., 110; tie-shots, 27.

Wimbledon Cup, M.R. (15 shots at 1,100 yards): R. W. Barnett, Ulster R.A., 87; tie-shots, 27.

Wimbledon Cup, S.R. (10 shots at 600 yards): Tpr. C. B. P. King, Camb. Univ., O.T.C., 50, tie-shots, 15.

Grand Aggregate: Dr. F. H. Kelly, N. Lond. R.C., 313.

Universities' Snap-shooting Match, S.R.: Cambridge, 24; Oxford, 16.

All-comers' Aggregate: Res. C. Cross, Australia, 170.

S.R. Championship Aggregate: Dr. F. H. Kelly, N. London R.C., 538.

Territorial Aggregate: Res. B. L. McAlister, Australia, 282.

Public Schools' Veteran's Challenge Trophy, S.R.: Oundle, 233; Cheltenham, 231; Harrow, 229; Blundell's, 227; Rugby, 224.

"Daily Graphic" Medals, S.R.: Gold medal, L.-Cpl. K. C. Hull, Edinboro' Academy, 23.

Schools' Snap-shooting Match, S.R. (5 shots at 200 and 500 yards): Lancing, 291.

Cadet's (Junior O.T.C.) Challenge Trophy: Lancing, 123; Blundell's, 122; Haileybury, 122; Merchant Taylors', 121; Uppingham, 120; Charterhouse, 119.

Barlow, S.R.: S. M. G. Darby, India, 83.

Duke of Westminster's Challenge Cup, S.R.: H.M.S. *Pembroke*, 1st team, 20.

Vizianagram Challenge Cups: House of Commons, 416; House of Lords, 390.

Yeomanry Inter-regimental Challenge Cup, S.R. (15 shots at 600 yards): Herts Yeomanry, 247.

Roberts Challenge Cup, S.R.: H.M.S. *Excellent*, 70.

"Entente Cordiale" Challenge Cup: Royal Marine Artillery.

Duke of Cambridge, S.R. (10 shots at 900 yards): Pte. Johnson, H.A.C., after tie-shooting.

Humphry Cup, M.R. (15 shots at 900, 1,000, and 1,100 yards): Oxford University, 906; Cambridge University, 822.

Ashburton Shield (7 shots at 200 and 500 yards): Sedburgh, 495; Eton, 490; Harrow, 490.

Spencer Cup (7 shots at 500 yards): Cadet O. Baker, Sherborne, 35; tie-shots, 18.

Conan Doyle: Dr. F. H. Kelly, N. London R.C., 102.

National Reserve Challenge Trophy (7 shots at 202 and 500 yards): City of Liverpool, 491; Ayrshire, 481; Surrey, 478.

Previous Winners of the King's Prize,

- 1900. Pte. Ward, 1st V.B. Devon.
- 1901. Lce.-Cpl. Ommundsen, Queen's Edin.
- 1902. Lieut. Johnson, 1st London.
- 1903. Col.-Sergt. Davies, 3rd Glamorganshire.
- 1904. Pte. Perry, Canada.
- 1905. Col.-Sergt. Comber, and V.B. E. Surrey.
- 1906. Capt. Davies, 1st Middlesex V.R.C.
- 1907. Lieut. Addison, Australia.
- 1908. Pte. Gray, 5th Scottish Rifles.
- 1909. Cpl. H. G. Burr, London Rifle Brigade.
- 1910. Cpl. F. K. Radice, Oxford University.
- 1911. Pte. W. J. Clifford, Royal Gren., Toronto.
- 1912. Pte. A. G. Fulton, Queen's Westminster.
- 1913. Pte. W. Hawkins, Canada.
- 1914. Sergt. J. L. Dewar, 4th Royal Scots.

CHARITABLE, RELIGIOUS, PHILANTHROPIC, ETC., SOCIETIES.

The following list includes most of the principal institutions that have offices in London. The figures indicate the last reported annual receipts. The Index should be consulted for the names of societies classified in other pages of the ANNUAL.

INCOME OF LONDON CHARITIES.

According to the "Classified Directory to the Metropolitan Charities" (Macmillan & Co.), the approximate income for 1912-13 of the metropolitan charities was £8,088,778 for 726 institutions. This compares with £8,219,011 for 731 institutions in 1911-12—a fall of £130,233. The chief part of the decrease is in Home and Foreign Missions—namely, £115,623. There is also a fall of £62,306 in hospitals, dispensaries, etc. The following table gives the detailed estimates for 1912-13:—

Income given.			
4	Bible Societies	£288,216	
11	Book and Tract Societies	85,104	
			£373,320
61	Home Missions	1,142,650	
15	Home and Foreign Missions	627,231	
25	Foreign Missions	1,495,590	
			3,265,471
4	Church and Chapel Building Funds		40,755
22	Charities for the Blind	95,385	
7	Charities for Deaf and Dumb	22,576	
6	Charities for Incurables	63,029	
4	Charities for Idiots, etc.	67,750	
			248,740
25	General Hospitals	597,429	
7	Ophthalmic Hospitals, etc.	89,153	
5	Skin Hospitals, etc.	25,561	
19	Hospitals for Women and Children	122,676	
6	Living in Hospitals, etc.	24,666	
2	Miscellaneous Special Hospitals, etc.	172,998	
23	General Dispensaries	20,831	
11	Provident Dispensaries	13,365	
6	Institutions for Surgical Appliances	55,315	
29	Convalescent Institutions	109,773	
7	Nursing Institutions	21,398	
			1,261,762
89	Pensions and Institutions for Aged		710,179
81	Institutions for General Relief (not including Mansion House Funds)	470,136	
7	Food Institutions, etc.	11,349	
			481,485
37	Voluntary Homes	349,065	
40	Orphanages, etc.	229,283	
38	Institutions for Reformation and Prevention	82,301	
53	Institutions for Education	597,584	
30	Institutions for Social Improvement	189,058	
19	Institutions for Protection	259,775	
726	Income given.		
171	Income not given.		
897	Grand Totals		£8,088,778

Actors' Benevolent Fund, C. I. Coltson, Sec., 8, Adam Street, Strand, W.C.
Additional Curates Society (£48,839, not including legacies (£12,271), Rev. Canon Petit, M.A., 14, Great Smith St., Westminster, S.W.
Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society and Homes (£12,059), J. E. Hazelton, 19, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Aged Poor Society and Almshouses (A.P.S. £2,484, Almshouses £805), J. H. Behan, Hon. Sec., 82, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.
Alexandra Orphanage (see Orphan Working School).
Annuitants' Homes, Miss Sheppard's (£480), Mrs. Chadwick, Hon. Sec., 27, Ossington St., Bayswater, W.
Archbishops' Western Canada Fund. Started in response to the appeal of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, in February 1910, on behalf of the Church in Western Canada. Its object is to provide clergy and lay workers to minister to the needs of the settlers in the new parts of the Prairie Provinces of Western Canada. Presidents, the Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Rupertsland. Chairman of Council, the Bishop of Southwark. Vice-Chairman of Council, the Rev. Canon E. H. Pearce. Secretary, the Rev. Canon Beal, Church House, Westminster, S.W.
Architects' Benevolent Society (£1,200), Percival Currey, Hon. Sec., 9, Conduit St., Hanover Square.
Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society (£6,027), Col. S. D. Cleeve, 112, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.
Artists' Benevolent Fund (£1,500), Percy Edsall, 64 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, S.W.
Artists' General Benevolent Institution, Douglas G. H. Gordon, Sec., 3, Charles Street, St. James's Square, S.W.
Asylum for Fatherless Children (see Reedham Orphanage).
Dr. Barnardo's Homes: National Incorporated Association (£233,130), William Baker, M.A., LL.B., Hon. Director; Claude Wright, Gen. Sec. Head Offices, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. (See advt.)
Benevolent Society of Blues for the Relief of Persons Educated in Christ's Hospital, their Widows and Orphans (£1,533), G. W. Bates, 60, Aldersgate Street, E.C.
Benevolent or Strangers' Friend Society (£961), Hon. Sec., Rev. Simpson Johnson; Sec., H. C. Williams, Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.
Benevolent Society of St. Patrick, for the Relief of Poor and Distressed Irish residing in and about London and of their Children (£1,543), Lieut. L. Menzies, R.N., 61, Stamford St., S.E.
Bible Society, British and Foreign (1804), 146, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. (£275,298). Secs., Revs. A. Taylor, M.A., and J. H. Ritson, M.A.
Biggs's Charity to Printers (£540), Joseph Mortimer, Grays Inn Chambers, 20, High Holborn, W.C.
Blind, Association for Promoting the General Welfare of (Incorp.) (£6,522), Howard Mullins, F.C.I.S., 258, Tottenham Court Rd., W.
Blind, Home Teaching Society for the (£1,536), Miss M. A. Gilbert, 25, Victoria St., S.W.
Blind, Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the, Upper Norwood, London. Established March and, 1872 (£9,374). Patrons, T.M. the King and Queen and H.M. Queen Alexandra. The College embraces a Preparatory School, a Secondary School, a Technical School, a Training

College, and an Academy of Music. Treasurer, The Hon. Harry L. W. Lawson, M.P.

Blind, Royal School for the Indigent, Leatherhead. The object of the Institution is "to render the blind self-reliant by teaching them a trade" (£14,823). Principal, Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A. Factory and S. London depot, 246, 248, 250, Waterloo Road, S.E.; London Office, 1, St. George's Circus, S.E.; Chief Offices, Highlands Road, Leatherhead. (See advt.)

Booksellers' Provident Institution, William Poulten, Stationers' Hall Court, E.C.

Boys' Home Industrial School (Incorporated Society) (£3,691), H. T. Rogers, Regent's Park Rd., N.W.

British Home and Hospital for Incurables (Ordinary £12,090, Legacies £11,053), Edgar Penman, 72, Cheapside, E.C.

Brixton Orphanage for 250 Fatherless Girls (£2,234), Miss Adeline H. Bird, Superintendent, 57, Barrington Rd., Brixton.

"Brown" Animal Sanitary Institution for the Treatment and Study of the Diseases of Quadrupeds and Birds useful to Man (£1,500), belonging to the University of London, Superintendent, F. W. Twort, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., The Brown Institution, 149, Wandsworth Road, S.W.; Secretary, Edwin Deller, LL.B., University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

Browning Bethany Homes for Old Folks, Whyteleafe, Hon. Supt., Miss Burgis. Slade Club, Robsart Street, Brixton Road, Sub-Warden, I. D. Neilson, M.A.

Builders' Benevolent Institution (£1,997), Thos. Costigan, Koh-i-Noor House, Kingsway, W.C.

Butchers' Charitable Institution (£7,138), T. W. Hall, Solicitor, 61, West Smithfield, E.C.

Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association (£3,159), A. D. Tait, 15, Soho Sq.

Cabmen's Shelter Fund (£1,120), Capt. B. G. F. Garnett, Hon. Sec.; Assist. Sec., R. H. Austin, 48, Dover St., W.

Cancer, Society for the Prevention and Relief of, Hon. Sec., D. Macmillan, 15, Ranelagh Rd., Belgravia, S.W.

Charity Organisation Society (£75,316), C. S. Loch, D.C.L. Sec. (Rev. J. C. Pringle, Acting Sec.), Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., S.W.

Children's Aid Society (£5,519), A. J. S. Maddison, Victoria House, 117, Victoria St., S.W.

Children's Country Holidays Fund, The, Treasurer, The Earl of Arran. Sec., Geoffrey Marchand. Office, 18, Buckingham Street, Strand.

Children's Fresh-Air Mission, The, was established in 1882 to provide change of air for poor children in London, specially in the Holborn, Clerkenwell, and St. Luke's districts. In 1913, 3,941 children were thus sent out into the country for two or three weeks, making a total since '82 of 89,753 children. President, (vacant); Treasurer, Walter Hazell, Esq., J.P.; Secretary, Mrs. Percival; Office, St. Peter's Schools, Onslow St., Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

China Inland Mission (£95,054), Sec., F. Marcus Wood, Newington Green, N.

Christian Evidence Society. Sec., Rev. R. V. F. Davies, M.A., 34, Craven Street, W.C.

Christian Knowledge, Society for Promoting (1698). Income, 1913, £39,009. Secs., Revs. G. L. Gosling, M.A., and E. McClure, M.A. Office, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.

Christian Literature Society for India; founded 1838; Income £19,948; issues 1914, 1,607,045 volumes in twelve languages. Rev. G. Patterson, Sec., 35, John St., Bedford Row, W.C.

Church Army. A working man's Church mission to working men, founded in 1882, directed by a committee acting under the Council, amongst whom are the archbishops and bishops. There are upwards of 1,000 trained workers, men and women, constantly at work throughout the Metropolis and the provinces. A sum of £250,000 is required annually. The **Evangelistic Department** selects and trains working-men and working-women for spiritual work among the masses. There are 70 mission and colportage vans. The **Social Department** tries to raise the hopeless outcasts of society by labour, rescue, and lodging-homes, of which there are nearly a hundred and twenty in London and the provinces; by the farm colony at Hempstead, Essex, and by emigration. **Headquarters, 55, Bryanston Street, London, W.; Hon. Chief Secretary, Prebendary Carlile.** The Church Army also conducts "King Edward's Labour Tents" and "Queen Alexandra's Labour Depôts." (See advt.)

Church Association (£7,319), J. W. D. Barron, 13 and 14, Buckingham St., Strand.

Church Building Society (Incorporated) (£9,199), Rev. T. T. Norgate, 7, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Church Extension Association (Incorporated), including Orphanages, and St. Mary's Home, Broadstairs, etc. (£45,108). Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Rd., N.W.

Churchmen's Union (1898). Pres., Prof. Gardner, D.Litt., F.B.A. Organising Sec., Rev. W. Manning, M.A., The Rectory, Chipping Barnet, Herts.

Church Missionary Society (£508,214), Rev. Cyril C. B. Bardsley, M.A., Hon. Sec., 14-18, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., E.C. (See MISSIONARY SOCIETIES, p. 505 and advt.)

Church of England Incorporated Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays (otherwise known as **Waifs and Strays**) (£140,132), now maintains annually 117 Homes, including 5 for Crippled Children, and over 4,500 children. Since its formation 19,000 children have been received, the majority free of all payment. **Prebendary Rudolf, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, S.E. (See advt.)**

Church of England Parochial Mission Society (£2,058), Rev. H. Muir, M.A., The Church House, Dean's Yard, S.W.

Church of England Scripture Readers' Association (£7,220), Rev. Albert C. Kestin, Sec., Falcon Court, 32, Fleet Street, E.C.

Church of England Sunday-School Institute (Incorporated) (general fund £1,541), Rev. H. Dawson, M.A., 13, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St.

Church of England Temperance Society (Incorporated), £52,294. Rev. Gerald A. Thompson, 50, Marsham Street, Westminster.

Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. Sec., Sydney W. Flamank.

Church Pastoral Aid Society (£65,152). Secs., Rev. T. C. Chapman and (lay) A. Thomas. Offices, Falcon Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

Church Penitentiary Association (Incorporated) (£2,770). Hon. Sec., Rev. T. G. Cree; Sec., C. H. Baker, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

Church Reform League, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W. Hon. Sec., W. S. de Winton. Organising Sec., H. E. S. Cooper.

Church Schoolmasters and Mistresses' Benevolent Institution (£5,365), John West, The

National Society's House, 21, Great Peter St., Westminster, S.W.

Church Training College for Lay Workers (£1,652). Warden, Rev. C. J. Beresford, M.A., 384-92, Commercial Rd., Stepney, E.

City of London Truss Society for relief of the Ruptured Poor throughout the Kingdom. Instituted 1807. W. K. Taunton, Sec., 35, Finsbury Sq., E.C.

Clergy Orphan Corporation (£10,000 from voluntary sources), Rev. W. C. Cluff, M.A., 35, Parliament St., S.W.

Clergy Seaside Rest, Margate (£1,814 from voluntary sources). F. H. Jona (London Corresponding Secretary), Ye Anchorage, Wallington, Surrey.

Colonial and Continental Church Society (£46,102), Sec., Rev. J. D. Mullins, M.A., 9, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St.

Colonial Missionary Society (Incorporated) (£5,583), Revs. Burford Hooke, D.D., and Albert G. Sleep, 22, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution (£17,866), Leonard Courtney, 11, Ironmonger Lane, E.C.

Commercial Travellers' Schools (£20,414), H. A. Evans, F.C.I.S., 17, Chapside, E.C.

Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society (£5,880), Rev. J. E. Flower, M.A., Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Congregational Pastors' Retiring Fund (£8,567); also Pastors' Widows' Fund. Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C.

Country Towns Mission (£3,532), G. H. Mawer, Sec., 12, Serjeants' Inn, Fleet St., E.C.

Cripples' Home and Industrial School for Girls, Miss J. M. Baylis, Sec., Halliwick Bush Hill, Winchmore Hill, N.

Curates' Augmentation Fund (£12,610), Rev. A. G. B. Atkinson, 2, Dean's Yard, Westminster. (See advt.)

Deaf and Dumb, Association for Oral Instruction of, 11, Fitzroy Square, London, W. Director, Geo. Sibley Haycock.

Dissenting Deputies, The. Sec., A. J. Shephard, 6, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution (General Fund £1,286, Trust Fund Account £219), W. Sly, 199, Piccadilly, W.

East London Church Fund (£22,000), Rev. H. A. E. Standfast, M.A., 70, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate, E.C.

East London Fund for the Jews (£2,520), Sec., vacant, 71, Hamilton House, Bishopsgate, E.C.

East London Industrial School (£5,129), E. C. Sinkler, Hon. Sec., 95, Widmore Rd., Bromley, Kent.

East London Nursing Society (£2,405), Miss B. E. Sibley, Camperdown House, Halfmoon Passage, Aldgate, E.

English Church Union, 31, Russell Square, W.C. Pres., Visct. Halifax; Sec., H. W. Hill.

Ethical Societies, Union of, 19, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C. Sec., H. Snell.

Evangelical Continental Society (1845), 22, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C. Gen. Sec., Rev. Albert G. Sleep.

Evangelical Preachers' Association, Sec., Geo. A. Angus, L.Th., 99, Balfour Road, Highbury, N.

Female Mission to the Fallen, A. J. S. Maddison, Victoria House, 117, Victoria St., S.W.

Field Lane Institution (otherwise known as Field Lane Refuges and Ragged Schools and Crèche, etc.) (£7,844 including Legacies).

Chas. W. Holland, Sec. Office, 18, Vine St., Clerkenwell Rd., E.C.

Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church of England, including Women's Missionary Association (£36,937), Sec., Rev. W. Dale, 7, East India Avenue, E.C.

Foundling Hospital (£30,016), W. S. Wintle, M.A., Guilford St., W.C.

Free Church Camps for Schoolboys, Gen. Sec., B. I. Macalpine, 7, Nottingham Terrace, Marylebone Rd., N.W.

Friend of the Clergy Corporation (£4,936), Rev. A. R. Nunn-Rivers, 17, King William St., Strand, W.C.

Gardner's Trust for the Blind (interest on capital of £300,000), H. J. Wilson; Sec., 53, Victoria St., S.W.

George Yard Mission and School (£900), W. Gault, Treasurer, 87, High St., Whitechapel, E.

German Society of Benevolence (£6,113), H. Foelix, 14, South St., Finsbury, E.C.

Gibraltar Mission to Seamen (£2,188) (Patron, H.M. the King), Rev. Herbert C. Muriel, The Parsonage, Bordighera, Italy.

Girls' Friendly Society, Miss Ethel Smith, 39, Victoria St., S.W.

Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution (estab. 1833) (£2,492), C. C. Brace, 72, Dean St., Soho, W.

"Gordon" Boys' Home, West End, Woking (The National Memorial), E. G. Markham, Sec., 5, York St., St. James's, S.W.

Governesses' Benevolent Institution (General Fund, £11,243; Annuity Fund, £12,965; Provident Fund, £5,168). Sec., A. Wesley Dennis; Head Office, Walter House, 418-422, Strand, W.C.

Grocers' and Tea Dealers' Benevolent Protection Society (£3,280), S. W. Bowyer, 10, Old Jewry Chambers, Bank, E.C.

Ham Yard Soup Kitchen and Hospice (£1,568), Hon. Sec., Rev. H. E. Nuttall, Great Windmill St., W.

Hetherington's Charity to the Blind (£8,018), R. L. Franks, Clerk of Christ's Hospital, 60, Aldersgate St., E.C.

Home Arts and Industries Association. Founded Nov. 1834. Sec., S. C. Hendrey; Office and Studios, Royal Albert Hall.

Home of Rest for Horses (£9,166), J. Brabazon Morris, Westcroft Farm, Cricklewood, N.W.

Homes for Little Boys, Farningham and Swanley, Kent (Incorporated) (£15,805), Sec., Percy Roberts, 56-57, Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C. (See advt.)

Homes for Working Boys in London (£8,100), W. Denham, 12, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

Homes for Working Girls in London (£12,718, inclusive of inmates' payments), Founder and Director, John Shrimpton, 3, Victoria St., S.W.

Homes of Hope for the First Fallen and Friendless Young Women (£1,461). Rescue and Maternity work among those who have previously led virtuous lives. C. M. Hornibrook, 4, 5, and 6, Regent Sq., Gray's Inn Rd., W.C. (See advt.)

Houseless Poor Asylum (£1,300), Hon. Secs., Colin F. Campbell, A. B. Stevens, M.A., M.B., 55, Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, W.

House of Charity for Distressed Persons in London (Expenditure £1,207), Secs., George Cowell, F.R.C.S., and John Rigby Murray, 1, Greek St., Soho Sq., W.

Indigent Blind Visiting Society (General Fund £1,937, Samaritan Fund £1,353). Legacies £95. Patron, H.M. the King. W. F. Hamilton, 8, Red Lion Square, W.C.

CHARITABLE, RELIGIOUS, AND PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETIES.

Inebriates' Reformation and After-Care Association, Victoria House, 117, Victoria Street, S.W. Sec., A. J. S. Maddison.

Infant Orphan Asylum (£12,662), Sec. and Supt., Commr. H. C. Martin, R.N., 63, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Invalid Children's Aid Association (London), Incorporated (£10,090), M. Munro, 69, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster, S.W.

Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund (£1,536), Captain R. Barclay, Sec., 7A, Lower Grosvenor Place, S.W.

Italian Benevolent Society and Home for Aged Poor (£3,750), A. Dusmet, Sec., 2, Parton St., Red Lion Sq., W.C.

John Groom's Crippleage and Flower Girls' Mission, Sekforde St., Clerkenwell, E.C. (See advt.)

Kyrle Society, The, Sec., Miss Marsh; Office, 92, Victoria St., S.W.

Liberator Relief Fund (£3,670), Sec., Rev. John Harrison, 41, Memorial Hall, 16, Farringdon St., London, E.C. (See Advt.)

Licensed Victuallers' Asylum (£6,425), Charles J. Weston, Asylum Rd., Old Kent Rd., E.C.

Licensed Victuallers' School (£4,624), M. A. Holmes, 127, Fleet St., E.C.

London Aged Christian Society (£1,400), W. J. Pethybridge, Hon. Sec., Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Victoria, S.W.

London City Mission (£54,106), Rev. T. S. Hutchinson, M.A., Rev. Martin Anstey, M.A., B.D., 3, Bridewell Place, E.C.

London Diocesan Home Mission (£5,156), Rev. Canon C. V. Childe, LL.D., Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

London Diocesan Penitentiary, House of Mercy, North Hill, Highgate, N.

London Domestic Mission Society (£1,226), Hon. Sec., Rev. H. Gow, B.A., 12, Glenloch Road, Hampstead.

London Female Guardian Society, founded 1807 (£3,560), W. Edwin Page, 191, High Street, Stoke Newington, N.

London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution and Midnight Meeting Movement (£5,161), Sec., W. W. Thompson, 200, Euston Road.

London Fire Brigade Widows' and Orphans' and General Benefit Fund (£5,881), C. W. Deakin, Fire Brigade, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.

London General Porters' Benevolent Association (£6,482), Thos. R. E. Ross, 106, Cheapside, E.C.

London Master Bakers' Pension and Almshouse Society (£4,703), J. Kestin, "Isledon," Hampton Hill.

London Medical Mission, Medical Supt., Dr. C. McCullagh; Sec., I. Stansfeld, 45, Short's Gardens, Endell St., W.C.

London Mendicity Society (£975), Sec., F. A. Starling (acting), 9, Red Lion Sq., W.C.

London Orphan Asylum (Watford) (£19,387), H. C. Armiger, 3, Crosby Sq., E.C. (See advt.)

London Philanthropic Society (£4,000), Sec., A. C. Voules, 17, Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside.

London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews (£49,723); Sec., Rev. F. L. Denman, M.A.; Assist. Secs., Rev. E. L. Langston, M.A., Rev. C. H. Gill, M.A., 16, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.

Luoss-Tooth Boys' Training Fund, 116, Victoria St., Westminster. Sec., Oliver Williams.

Marine Society (1756) (*Warspite* training-ship), trains boys of good character only for a sea life. Sec., Lieut. H. T. A. Bosanquet, R.N., Clark's Place, Bishopsgate, E.C.

Marylebone Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes (£3,216), F. Stokes, 49, Upper Baker St., N.W.

Mental After-Care Association for assisting Poor Persons convalescent or recovered from Institutions for the Insane, H. Thornhill Roxby, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage (£24,617), A. J. Kestin, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham.

Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants, Mrs. Reid, 66, Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Rd., Victoria, S.W.

Metropolitan Beer and Wine Trade Asylum (£1,452), F. G. Holmer, 181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Metropolitan Commercial Travellers' and Warehousemen's Association, Sec., A. F. Dickinson, Sardinia House, Sardinia Street, Kingsway, W.C.

Metropolitan Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association, Capt. W. Simpson, 70, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

Metropolitan Hospital-Sunday Fund (Mansion House) (£64,992), 18, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Metropolitan Free Church Federation, 28A, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C. Sec., Rev. Wm. Thomas.

Metropolitan Nursing Association for Providing Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor, E. H. Chapman, Hon. Sec., 23, Bloomsbury Sq.

Metropolitan Prisoners' Aid Society, 44, Burton St., W.C. Sec., Gerald W. C. Kirwan.

Midnight Meeting Movement (amalgamated with the London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution, *q.v.*).

Mildmay Institutions, etc., Conference Hall and Deaconesses' Institutions (ordinary £20,000) Supt.-Capt., F. L. Tottenham, Mildmay Park, N.

Missions to Seamen (incorporated with Thames Church Mission) (£54,355), Gen. Supt., Rev. G. F. Wilson, M.A.; Sec., Stuart C. Knox, M.A.; 11, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

National Anti-Gambling League (£1,041), Hon. Sec., John Hawke, 13, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

National Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis.—Hon. Sec., Dr. J. J. Perkins. Office, 20, Hanover Square, W.

National Association of Grocers' Assistants' Benevolent Fund (£2,750), John M. Allen, 24, Bedford St., W.C.

National Benevolent Institution (£16,988), H. C. Latreille, 65, Southampton Row, W.C. (See advt.)

National Blind Relief Society (£5,155), Hon. Sec., Rev. J. Pullein-Thompson, Christ Church Vicarage, Chelsea, S.W.

National Children's Home and Orphanage, Charles N. Barns, Sec., 104-122, City Road, London, E.C.

National Committee for the Establishment of Self-supporting Sanatoria for the Treatment of Consumption among the working classes. Office, 19, South Molton Street, Bond Street, London, W.

National Council of the Evangelical Free Churches, Memorial Hall, Farringdon St., E.C. Pres., 1915-16, Sir J. Compton Rickett, P.C., M.P.; Hon. Secs., Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A., and Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D.; Organising Sec., G. S. Hirst. 1914-15 Conference to be held at Leicester.

National Council of Public Morals for Great and Greater Britain. Pres., Rt. Rev. Bishop

Boyd Carpenter; Director, Rev. James Marchant, 42, Great Russell St., W.C.

National Industrial Home for Crippled Boys (£3,701), John T. Clarke, Woolsthorpe House, Wright's Lane, Kensington.

National Institute for the Blind (formerly Blind Association, British and Foreign), founded 1868. Secretary-General, Great Portland St., W.

National Orphan Home for Fatherless Girls, Ham Common, Surrey (£1,000). Sec., Miss F. W. Read.

National Refuges for Homeless and Destitute Children (Incorporated 1904) and *Arcthusa* and *Chichester* Training-ships (£37,798). Joint Secs., H. Bristow Wallen and H. G. Copeland, 164, Shaftesbury Avenue, W.C.

National Society for Epileptics (£10,280). Colony at Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks. G. Penn Gaskell, 58-60, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster.

National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (£81,713), Patrons, T.M. the King and Queen. Robt. J. Parr, Director, 40, Leicester Sq., W.C.

National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor (£25,792), Talbot Baines, 19, Great Peter St., Westminster, S.W.

National Society for the Protection of Young Girls, Princess Louise Home (*children under 15*) (no votes required) (£2,751), Sec., Major E. C. Thomas, 1, Victoria St., S.W.

Newspaper Press Fund. President, Lord Burnham, K.C.V.O.; Treasurer, Sir Edward Russell; Sec., J. P. C. Coast. Office, 11, Garrick Street, W.C.

News-vendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution (£4,888), W. Wilkie Jones, Room 9, 15 and 16, Farringdon St., E.C.

Nightingale Fund for the Training of Nurses (£1,450 from interest on Invested Fund). Apply to Matron, St. Thomas's Hospital, S.E.

Nonconformist Choir Union, Sec., Arthur Beridge, 24, Wallingford Av., N. Kensington, W.

Open-Air Mission (£4,634), F. Cockrem, 19, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.

Ordination Candidates Exhibition Fund (£4,937), Canon Petit, 14, Great Smith St., Westminster.

Orphanages of Mercy (including Orphanage of Mercy, Randolph Gardens, N.W., Victoria Orphanage, Paddington, and Lady Adelaide Home, St. Michael's House, Hallam Hall Orphanage, Clevedon) (£6,146), Miss F. Ashdown, 27, Kilburn Park Road, N.W.

Orphan Working School and Alexandra Orphanage, Maitland Park, Haverstock Hill, N.W. Founded in 1758. Sec., Alexander Grant; Office, 73, Cheapside, E.C.

Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders (Boys) (£3,336), J. Trevarthen, Farm School, Redhill.

Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, 38, Tavistock Place, W.C. (£14,428), Mandeville B. Phillips, Sec.; immediate assistance given in money and clothing to Clergymen or their widows, and orphan daughters in temporary distress. (See advt.)

Post Office Orphan Homes Institution (£6,264), W. R. Lovell, Sec., Eastern Central Office, General Post Office.

Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation (£12,500), Joseph Mortimer, Gray's Inn Chambers, 20, High Holborn, W.C.

Protestant Reformation Society (1827), 57, Berners Street, W. Sec., Walter A. Limbrick.

Providence (Row) Night Refuge and Home for Homeless Men, Women and Children (£9,617),

J. W. Gilbert, B.A., 15, George Street, Mansion House, E.C.

Provident Association of Warehousemen, Travellers and Clerks (annual income, £18,500; invested fund, £120,000), C. C. Greenwood, F.C.I.S., F.F.I., 17, Cheapside, E.C.

Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund, C. R. V. Coutts, Hon. Sec., 27 and 29, Moorgate St., E.C.

Provident Surgical Appliance Society (£2,048), J. Slater Spencer, 12, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

Provision Trade Benevolent Institution (formerly Cheesemongers' Benevolent Institution) (£2,400), Edgar Kent, 2, Denman St., London Bridge Station.

Ragged School Union and Shaftesbury Society (£34,823), Sir John Kirk, J.P., 32, John St., Theobald's Rd., W.C.

Railway Benevolent Institution (£77,424), A. E. Mills, M.A., 12, Euston Sq., N.W.

Railway Guards Universal Friendly Society (£12,223), W. A. Woods, 167, Strand, W.C.

Reedham Orphanage (£12,624), J. Rowland Edwards, 34, Walbrook, E.C.

Reformatory and Refuge Union (Incorporated) (£2,849), A. J. S. Maddison, Victoria House, 117, Victoria St., S.W.

Religious Tract Society (1799), 65, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 4, Bouverie Street, E.C.

Royal Albert Orphanage (Bagshot) for Boys (£1,671), Legacies £250, William C. Brooks, F.C.A., 57, Gracechurch St., E.C.

Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution (Ordinary £10,359), J. Bailey Walker, 58, Fenchurch St. (See advt.)

Royal Association in Aid of the Deaf and Dumb (£6,991), Graham W. Simes, Sec., 419, Oxford St., W.

Royal Blind Pension Society (£12,849), W. E. Terry, 237, Southwark Bridge Rd., London, S.E.

Royal British Orphan Schools, Slough (£6,203), Charles T. Hoskins, 27, Clement's Lane, E.C. (See advt.)

Royal Caledonian Asylum, Bushey, Herts (£10,661, including £5,615 Legacies), P. D. Graham, Bushey, Herts.

Royal Cambridge Asylum for Soldiers' Widows (£3,145), Lt.-Col. A. C. Fryer, 5, York St., St. James's Square, S.W.

Royal Earlswood Institution for Mental Defectives, H. Howard, Sec., 14-16, Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

Royal Female Orphan Asylum (£4,968), Bouverie Risk, 17, Buckingham St., Strand.

Royal Female Philanthropic Society (£731), H. S. Watkins, 23, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C., and Manor Hall, Great Church Lane, Hammer-smith.

Royal General Theatrical Fund (£4,200), Chas. Cruikshanks, Sec., 55 and 56, Go-chen Bldgs.; 12 and 13, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W.C.

Royal Literary Fund (£5,281), President, Lord Tennyson, G.C.M.G.; Sec., A. Llewelyn Roberts, B.A., 40, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, Westminster.

Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons (£35,036), P. Colville Smith, M.A., P.G.D., 4, Freemason's Hall, Great Queen St., W.C.

Royal Masonic Institution for Boys, J. M. McLeod, F.C.I.S., Puerorum House, 26, Gt. Queen St., Kingsway, W.C.

Royal Masonic Institution for Girls (£53,769), R. Percy Simpson, M.A., 21, Great Queen St., W.C.

Royal Medical Benevolent Fund (Ordinary £5,949, Legacies £100). Offices, 11, Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W.

Royal Merchant Seamen's Orphanage (formerly **Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum**), Snarebrook (£16,066), F. W. Rawlinson, F.R.G.S., Dixon House, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C. (See advt.)

Royal National Lifeboat Institution (£89,131), George F. Shee, M.A., 22, Charing Cross Rd., London, W.C.

Royal National Mission to Deep Sea Fishermen (£33,262), Francis H. Wood, Bridge House, 181, Queen Victoria St., E.C.

Royal Naval Benevolent Society (£4,431), E. H. Shearme, R.N., 18, Adam St., Adelphi, W.C.

Royal Naval Scripture Readers' Society (£1,732), H. Kestell-Cornish, Sec., Trafalgar Institute, Portsmouth.

Royal Patriotic Fund Corporation (income, £40,194), Sec., Major E. A. Stanton, 17, Waterloo Place, S.W.

Royal St. Anne's Schools, Redhill. Office, 58, Gracechurch St.; Sec., Major A. Kenney Herbert.

Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the Army (£7,100), Col. F. W. T. Attree, F.S.A., late R.E., Panton House, 95, Haymarket, S.W.

Royal School for Deaf and Dumb Children, Margate. Founded in 1792 in Old Kent Road, London. (£15,055.) Frederic H. Madden, Esq., 93, Cannon St., E.C.

Royal School for Naval and Marine Officers Daughters (£3,927), Miss K. E. Cope, St. Margaret's House, Twickenham.

Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged Prisoners, Col. J. G. Y. Wilson, 32, Charing Cross, S.W.

Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Edward G. Fairholme, Chief Sec., 105, Jermyn St., London, S.W.

Royal Surgical Aid Society (£29,940), R. C. Tresidder, Salisbury Sq., Fleet St., E.C.

Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association (£76,083, Jubilee year), Henry Percy Hussey, 7, Arundel St., Strand, W.C.

Sailors' Society, British and Foreign (£43,383), Secs., Rev. E. W. Matthews and Mr. Sydney Lamb. Passmore Edwards' Sailors' Palace, 680, Commercial Rd., E. (See advt.)

Scripture Gift Mission (1888), incorporating the work of the Naval and Military Bible Society (1780) and the Crystal Palace Bible Stand. Sec., Francis C. Brading, 15, Strand, W.C.

Scripture Readers and Irish Society (£2,725), Rev. W. Wilson Mercer, M.A., Secretary, 28, Molesworth St., Dublin.

Seamen's Christian Friend Society (£3,201), Rev. G. J. Hill, Secretary, 255, Burdett Rd., Limehouse, E.

Sheltering Homes for Destitute Children (Incorporated). Sec., Mrs. Birt, Myrtle St., Liverpool.

Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society (£24,315), G. E. Maude, 26, Suffolk St., Pall Mall East, S.W.

Mrs. Smyly's Homes and Schools, Dublin, Hon. Sec., Miss A. D. Smyly, 21, Grattan St., Dublin.

Society for Irish Church Missions (£12,111), Rev. R. E. Waters, M.A., E. W. Aliden (Financial), 11, Buckingham St., Adelphi, W.C.

Society for the Promotion of the Due Observance of the Lord's Day (£1,317), Rev. John M. Tredennick, M.A., 18, Buckingham St., Strand.

Society for the Relief of Distress (£2,565), Charles T. Bruce, 78, Jermyn St., S.W.

Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men (£4,000), E. J. Blackett, 11, Chandos St., Cavendish Sq., W.

Society for the Rescue of Young Women and Children. The Rescue Society was established in 1853, and incorporated in '86 for the reformation of openly immoral women and the guardianship and training of young girls exposed to danger. Maternity cases are also admitted. Six Homes are maintained, accommodating 180 inmates. The industrial earnings were £1,230 in 1913, or one-fourth of the total cost. Sec., Mr. C. Stuart Thorpe. Offices, 45, Cartwright Gardens, W.C. (See advt.)

Society (Incorporated) for Improving the Condition of the Labouring Classes (£4,071), A. Humphreys, F.C.I.S., 4, Bloomsbury Mansion, Hart St., W.C.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association, Chairman, Col. Sir James Gildea, K.C.V.O., C.B. Sec., Capt. Wickham Legg, M.V.O., 23, Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

Soldiers' Daughters' Home, The, Royal (£4,166), Col. E. L. F. Jennings, M.V.O., 5, Robert St., Adelphi, W.C.

Solicitors' Benevolent Association (£6,373), Thos. Gill, 2, Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn.

Sons of the Clergy, Corporation of the, Corporation House, Bloomsbury Place, W.C. Annual sum distributed, about £27,000. Registrar, Sir Paget Bowman, Bt. (See advt.)

South American Missionary Society (£20,341), Sec., Rev. A. Eybank, M.A., 20, John St., Bedford Row, W.C.

Southwark Diocesan and South London Church Fund (£16,984), Clerical Sec., Rev. R. M. Faithfull Davies; Gen. Sec., Richard S. Rowe, 49, Parliament Street, Westminster, S.W.

Spanish and Portuguese Church Aid Society (£4,398), Rev. T. J. Pulvertaft, M.A., Church House, Westminster, S.W.

Spurgeon's Orphanage (£15,035), F. G. Ladds, Stockwell, S.W. (See advt.)

Stoke Newington Invalid Asylum (Income £744), Mrs. G. Howse, Hon. Sec., 187, High St., Stoke Newington.

Strangers' Home for Asiatics, etc. (about £750), Rev. N. A. Lash, M.A., Hon. Sec., West India Dock Rd., Limehouse, E.

Sunday School Union (£12,000), Sec., Rev. Carey Bonner, 56, Old Bailey, E.C.

Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs—The Dogs' Home. Guy H. Guillum Scott, Battersea Park Road, S.W., and Hackbridge, Surrey.

Three Denominations, The, Memorial Hall, E.C. Hon. Sec., Rev. D. Fotheringham.

United Kingdom Railway Officers' and Servants' Association and Railway Orphan Fund (£8,940), A. James, 21, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Universal Beneficent Society (£2,875), A. D. Tait, 15, Soho Square, W.

Warehousemen Clerks and Drapers' Schools for Orphan and Necessitous Children, Russell Hill, Purley (£18,767), G. F. Ridley, 4, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Widows' Friend Society (£1,381), President, Ald. Sir Geo. Wyatt Truscott, Bt.; Herbert A. Cox, A.C.A., Sec., 28, Basinghall St., E.C.

World's Evangelical Alliance (founded 1846, incorp. 1912). Chairman, Lord Kinnaird. Gen. Sec., H. Martyn Gooch, 19, Russell Square, W.C.

Young Men's Christian Association, National Headquarters, "George Williams House," 13, Russell Sq., London, W.C. Gen. Sec., A. K.

Yapp. London Central Association (1844), Tottenham Court Road; Sec., J. J. Virgo. Birmingham, Dale End, Sec., F. W. Caffey. Manchester, 56, Peter St., Sec., C. E. Derham. American Headquarters, 124, East 28th St., New York.

Young Women's Christian Association. Head Offices, 25 and 26, George St., Hanover Square, London, W.

Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, or Indian

Female Normal School and Instruction Society (£32,819), Lord Kinnaird, Treasurer; Rev. A. R. Cavalier, Rev. Dr. Carter, The Hon. G. Kinnaird (Hon.), and Miss Liesching, Secretaries, 33, Surrey St., Strand, W.C. (See advt.)

Zenana Missionary Society (Church of England) (£60,146); Secs., Rev. H. P. Napier-Claverling (Clerical), H. L. Hebbert (Lay), Lonsdale Chambers, 27, Chancery Lane, E.C.

HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES IN LONDON.

King Edward's Hospital Fund for London was founded in 1897, on the initiative of his late Majesty, who was then Prince of Wales, to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign. The total received by the Fund to the end of 1912, including gifts to capital, was £3,408,489. The awards have amounted to £1,633,416, and funds in hand amount to £1,830,453. In 1912 grants amounting to £157,500 were made to 140 institutions. Governors, H.H. the Duke of Teck, Viscount Iveagh, and the Speaker of the House of Commons; Hon. Treas., Lord Rothschild; Hon. Secs., Right Hon. Sir Savile Crossley, Bt., and Mr. John G. Griffiths, F.C.A.; Sec., H. R. Maynard. Offices, 7, Walbrook, E.C.

The League of Mercy.—Incorporated by Royal Charter, '98, to secure support for King Edward's Hospital Fund. In connection with the League the "Order of Mercy" was instituted by his late Majesty as a reward for distinguished personal service. Grand President and Lady Grand President, H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., H.R.H. Princess Alexandra of Teck. Hon. Secretaries, The Lord Wolverton, Sir William J. Collins, M.D., Sir J. Harrison, M.V.O. Hon. Registrar of the Order, Mr. E. W. Wallington, C.V.O., C.M.G. Secretary, Colonel F. J. Kempster, D.S.O., Offices, 29, Southampton St., Strand, London, W.C.

The Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund is a regular weekly collection controlled by delegates. The total collected in 1912 amounted to £34,124, and donations, etc., amounted to £953, the whole being divided amongst 218 hospitals, dispensaries, and other institutions. Offices, 54, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. Sec., Mr. A. W. Davis.

The Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund was founded in 1872. The total sum collected during 1912-13, was £64,992. Secretary, Arnold James; address, Mansion House, E.C.

Hospitals and Dispensaries in London.

The following list comprises the most important, with their last notified annual income and secretary's address. Those marked * have medical schools attached:—

Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease (£5,785), Stanley Smith, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury.

Belgrave Hospital for Children (£4,282), Thomas Clapham, Clapham Road, S.W.

Bethlem Royal Hospital for Mental Diseases (£31,000), A. H. Martin, Steward, Lambeth, S.E.

Cancer Hospital (Free). Incorporated under Royal Charter. No letters of admission required. F. W. Howell, Fulham Rd., S.W.

Telegrams, Cancer, Southkens, London; Telephone, 747 Western. (See advt.)

Central London Ophthalmic Hospital (£2,902), Harry R. S. Druce, Judd St., St. Pancras, W.C.

Central London Throat, Nose, and Ear Hospital (£4,800), Richard Kershaw, 330, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

*Charing Cross Hospital (£26,374, Ordinary £16,437, Extraordinary £9,937), Walter Alvey, Agar St., Strand, W.C.

Chelsea Hospital for Women (£5,090), Herbert H. Jennings, Fulham Rd., S.W.

Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children (£3,330), H. Kemp Welch, Cheyne Hospital, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea. Branch Hospital at St. Nicholas-at-Wade, near Birchington, Kent.

City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest (Victoria Park Hospital), George Watts, Hospital, Victoria Park, E.

City of London Lying-in Hospital, established 1750, rebuilt 1907 (£6,246), H. Spencer Johnson, 102, City Rd., E.C.

East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women (£9,132), W. M. Wilcox, East London Hospital, Shadwell, E.

Empire Hospital for Paying Patients, Vincent Square, S.W. Fees, £3-10 per week.

Evelina Hospital for Sick Children (£7,000), H. C. Staniland Smith, Southwark Bridge Rd., S.E.

German Hospital (£13,722). Secretary, W. F. Cochrane, Dalston Lane, N.E.

Catherine Gladstone Free Convalescent Home for the Poor, more especially of the East of London (£1,376). Assistant Secretary, James Attfield. Office, 147, Leadenhall St., E.C.

Great Northern Central Hospital (£23,302), Gilbert G. Panter, Holloway Road, N.

*Guy's Hospital (£64,076, and £2,557 Extraordinary). Chas. H. Wells, Clerk. Office, Counting House, St. Thomas St., Borough, S.E.

Hampstead General and North-West London Hospital. The general hospital for Hampstead and North-West London, In-patient Dept. and Motor Ambulance Station for Street Accidents, Haverstock Hill, N.W., Out-patient Dept., Bayham St., Camden Town, N.W. A. E. Thomas, Sec., Haverstock Hill, N.W.

Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest (£63,022). Frederick Wood, Fulham Road, S.W.

Hospital for Diseases of the Skin (£2,285). Frederick Hayter, 52, Stamford St., Blackfriars, S.E.

Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear (£5,818), W. Holt, The Hospital, Golden Sq., Regent St., W.

Hospital for Epilepsy, Paralysis and other Diseases of the Nervous System (Incorporated),

(Ordinary £4,157), H. W. Burleigh, 4, Maida Vale, W.

Hospital for Sick Children (Ordinary income £19,653, Extraordinary income £1,524), Stewart Johnson, Great Ormond St., W.C.

Hospital for Women (£7,542), Visiting days, Sundays and Wednesdays 2 to 4 p.m., Alfred Hayward, 30, Soho Sq., W.

* **King's College Hospital** (Ordinary £12,284, Extraordinary £11,599), Capt. H. S. Tunnard, Denmark Hill, S.E.

Lock Hospital and Rescue Home (Female Hospital £5,808, Rescue Home £2,308, Male Hospital £2,808), Secretary, Hy. J. Eason, F.C.I.S., 283, Harrow Road, Paddington, W.

London Fever Hospital, specially for infectious patients who are able to contribute a small fee. Major W. Christie, Liverpool Rd., Islington, N.

London Homœopathic Hospital (£9,808), Edwd. A. Attwood, F.C.I.S., Great Ormond St., W.C.

* **London Hospital** (Ordinary and Extraordinary income, £112,837), E. W. Morris, Sec., London Hospital, Whitechapel, E.

London Skin Hospital (£1,000), Sec., James E. Hole, 40, Fitzroy Sq., W.

London Temperance Hospital (Ordinary income £6,282, Expenditure £10,000), Sec., A. W. Bodger, Hampstead Road, N.W. (See advt.)

Magdalen Hospital, Rev. W. Watkins, Warden and Secretary, Streatham, S.W.

Metropolitan Hospital (£14,357), J. C. Buchanan, Sec. and House Governor, Kingsland Rd., N.E. (See advt.)

* **Middlesex Hospital**, The, W. (£25,396), F. Clare Melhado.

Middlesex Hospital Cancer Charity, The, W. (£4,943), F. Clare Melhado.

Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Northwood and Fitzroy Square, W. (£21,194), William J. Morton, 7, Fitzroy Square, W.

National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart (Ordinary £3,112, Legacies £219), In-patients 148, out-patient attendances 21,058, Sec., Robert G. E. Whitney, Westmoreland St., Marylebone.

National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic (Albany Memorial) (Ordinary £16,239, Extraordinary £5,364), with Convalescent Home, East Finchley, Treasurer, The Earl of Harrowby, Secretary, Godfrey H. Hamilton, Queen Sq., Bloomsbury, W.C.

New Hospital for Women, 144, Euston Road (£7,640).

* **North London or University College Hospital** (Ordinary Income £20,885), J. Gerald T. Buckle, B.A., Secretary, Gower St., St. Pancras, W.C.

Paddington Green Children's Hospital, London, W. (£4,202), Sec., W. H. Pearce.

Poplar Hospital for Accidente, East India Dock Road, E. (Ordinary Income £11,590, Ordinary Expenditure £9,792), Percy Rogers.

Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital (£6,010), Arthur Watts, 191, Marylebone Rd., N.W. (See advt.)

Queen's (late North-Eastern) Hospital for Children (£14,976), T. Glenton-Kerr, Hackney Rd., Bethnal Green, E., and "Little Folks" Home, Bexhill-on-Sea. 164 beds.

Royal Dental Hospital of London (£6,657), Mrs. J. Francis Pink, 32, Leicester Sq., W.C.

Royal Eye Hospital or Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital (£3,420), Edwin Easton, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E.

* **Royal Free Hospital** (Ordinary Income £10,953, Expenditure £19,681), Reginald R. Garratt, Gray's Inn Rd., W.C.

Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest (£5,612), A. T. Mays, 231, City Rd., E.C. (See advt.)

Royal Hospital for Incurables (Putney) (£62,907, Legacies £39,356), Charles Cutting, 4, St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. (See advt.)

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital (Moorfields Eye Hospital) (£13,956), R. J. Bland, City Rd. (See advt.)

Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest on the Separate Principle, Ventnor, Isle of Wight (£14,271), Charles W. Cox, 18, Buckingham St., Strand, W.C.

Royal National Orthoædic Hospital for Crippled Children and for the Cure of all Deformities or Malformations (General Fund £13,227, Building Fund £4,004), Arthur Morley, M.A., 234, Great Portland St., W.

Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital, Margate, for Surgical Tuberculosis (£12,009), A. Nash, 13, Charing Cross, S.W.

Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women, The Sec., Waterloo Rd., S.E.

Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital (Ordinary £2,402, Legacies £1,502), John Hy. Johnson, King William St., West Strand, W.C.

* **St. Bartholomew's Hospital** (£91,764), Thos. Hayes, West Smithfield, E.C.

* **St. George's Hospital** (Ordinary Income £24,442, Ordinary Expenditure £40,357), Sec. to House Committee, H. Wingrove, Hyde Park Corner, S.W.

St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin (Incorporated) (£6,711), Geo. A. Arnaud, 49, Leicester Sq., W.C. In-patient Dept., 262, Uxbridge Road, W.

St. Luke's Hospital for Mental Diseases (£4,769), W. H. Baird, Old St. (See advt.)

St. Mark's Hospital for Cancer, Fistula, and other Diseases of the Rectum (£5,378, Expenditure £4,788), H. Coope, City Road, E.C.

St. Mary's Convalescent Home for Children of the Poor, Broadstairs (£4,962), Hon. Sec., Miss A. Brimble, St. Mary's Home, Stone Rd., Broadstairs.

* **St. Mary's Hospital** (£66,147), T. Ryan, Praed Street, Paddington, W.

St. Peter's Hospital for Stone and other Urinary Diseases (£5,150), Irwin H. Beattie, 27, Henrietta St., Covent Garden, W.C.

* **St. Thomas's Hospital** (Ordinary £60,800), G. Q. Roberts, M.A. Oxon., St. Thomas's Hospital, Lambeth Palace Rd., S.E. (See advt.)

Samaritan Free Hospital for Women (£5,885), D. S. Paterson, 161-171, Marylebone Road, N.W.

* **Seamen's Hospital Society**—Two Hospitals and Two Dispensaries, and London School of Tropical Medicine (£25,000), P. J. Michelli, C.M.G., Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, S.E.

Victoria Hospital for Children (£10,454), H. G. Evered, Tite Street, Chelsea.

West London Hospital, Hammersmith Rd., W. (£21,863), Secretary, A. Betteridge.

* **Westminster Hospital** (£20,770), S. M. Quennell, Broad Sanctuary, S.W.

The Charity Commissioners for England and Wales, Ryder St., St. James's, S.W. The Charity Commission was created by the Charitable Trusts Act 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 137) for the better administration of charitable trusts in England and Wales. The original jurisdiction of the Commissioners has been largely extended by the Charitable Trusts Act, passed in '60, and other Acts. Endowments settled in 1913, £890,127. Amount given by will for charitable purposes in 1913 without any requirement for permanent investment, £1,924,086. Stocks and investments held by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on December 31st, 1913, £32,509,761, divided into 32,361 separate accounts. Aggregate income, 1913, £934,533. Chief Commissioner, Sir Charles Cook, K.C.B. (£1,500). Commissioners, A. F. Leach (£1,200), Rt. Hon. C. P. Allen, M.P. (unpaid). Secretary, H. W. T. Bowyear (£1,000).

Assistant Commissioners and Principal Clerks, H. P. Morris, J. F. Mills, G. C. Bower, H. Hodgkin, G. W. Wallace, A. C. Kay, A. K. Kennedy Purvis, C. F. Ritchie (£650-£900). Accountant Official Trustees' Dept., E. Gilbert (£550-£700); Assistant ditto, C. T. Radcliffe (£300-£450). First-class Clerks, G. B. Bone, E. Macpherson, G. B. Rooke, H. D. S. Leake (£450-£600). Second-class Clerks, W. Endersby, A. E. McLaren, R. E. Ford, C. Hope-Wallace, F. B. Jackson, W. F. Fox, H. F. Chettle (£350-£400). Librarian and Clerk to Secretary, J. J. B. Petherbridge. Clerk, Accounts of Charities, F. F. Davy. Staff Clerks, C. Cooper, F. H. Lewis, G. Thomas, S. E. Turner, S. Hart (£300-£400). Second Division Clerks (Higher Grade), A. L. Guest, J. W. Joyce, A. Boutwood, C. N. Francis, A. S. Hanbury, H. P. Brown, A. E. Large, H. B. Denham (£250-£350).

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Tenancies are of many kinds; and the most usual are a tenancy for a term of years, a tenancy from year to year, a tenancy at will, and a tenancy on sufferance. A tenancy for a term of years is a leaseholder; and if the term be longer than three years the lease must be by deed, although, where no deed has been executed, evidence is admissible to prove that there has been an agreement for a lease. Where there is a lease in proper form the tenant is secured in his possession so long as he pays his rent, and at the expiry of his term he is supposed to give up possession without the formality of a notice to quit. Formerly a breach of any of the covenants contained in the lease was enough to void it; but now a breach may usually be compensated by a money payment. A tenancy from year to year arises when land is let from year to year, or when it is let without any express stipulation to that effect, but with the reservation of a yearly rent, or when the tenant holds over after the expiration of his term and pays rent for so doing. This tenancy cannot be terminated by either party otherwise than by giving a half-year's notice; so that if this notice be not given before the expiration of the first half-year, another year is added to the tenancy, and so on. A tenancy from year to year may be created by word of mouth, and a verbal notice to quit is valid, although it is always desirable, as a precaution, to give written notice. A tenancy at will is a tenancy terminable at the pleasure of either party. The Courts are reluctant to construe any tenancy as a tenancy at will unless there is an express agreement to that effect. But this agreement need not be in writing. A tenancy by sufferance is little more than the fact of possession. It occurs when a tenancy of a higher kind, such as a tenancy from year to year, has expired, and the tenant remains in possession without either hindrance or sanction from the landlord. Tenancy by sufferance cannot be created by the will of the parties, but only by legal construction. If the landlord accept rent from the tenant by sufferance, he immediately creates, according to circumstances, a tenancy at will or from year to year. A tenant under a lease or from year to year may sub-let unless expressly restricted from so doing, but a tenant at will or on sufferance cannot do so.

For the recovery of rent in arrear the landlord

has, beside the other remedies of a creditor, the remedy of distress. He may, by his bailiff holding a certificate under the Law of Distress Amendment Act, '88, take possession of so much of his tenant's chattels upon the holding as by their sale will produce a sum sufficient to discharge the arrears. He must distrain at one time for the whole of that which is due. No arrears of rent can be recovered by distress but within six years of their becoming due. Speaking generally, a superior landlord is prevented, by the Law of Distress Amendment Act, 1908, from levying a distress on the goods of an under-tenant, or a lodger, if they make a written declaration that the immediate tenant has no property in such goods. But certain goods and certain under-tenants are excluded from this relief. If the distress was unlawful, the tenant has an action of replevin. It is a general rule that whatever is affixed to the freehold goes with the freehold.

Fixtures made by the tenant may be subdivided into three classes: (1) fixtures for purposes of trade, (2) fixtures for ornament or convenience, and (3) fixtures for agricultural purposes. As regards (1) trade fixtures, like machinery, furnaces, brewing vats, salt-pans, etc., these may be removed by the tenant who has set them up, in every case in which their removal occasions no material injury to the freehold. (2) Fixtures for ornament or convenience, like window-blinds, marble chimney-pieces or kitchen ranges. These also, if set up by the tenant, may be removed by him, provided always that in removing them he does little or no damage. (3) Fixtures for agricultural purposes. The law relating to these is chiefly contained in the Agricultural Holdings Acts.

The non-payment of rent does not affect the validity of a notice to terminate a tenancy. Thus a notice given on March 25th to take effect on Sept. 29th is good, even though the rent due on March 25th may not have been paid. The tenant who agrees to "keep in repair" a house, without any saving clause, takes upon himself a liability to rebuild or renovate the house if destroyed or rendered uninhabitable by fire, settlement, etc. The tenant who agrees to pay "all rates and taxes," without any saving clause, may thereby become liable for a special rate for making up and paving the road, if it has not been taken over by the local authority.

THE CHURCHES AND THEIR WORK.

RELIGIOUS MOVEMENTS IN 1914.

Up to the outbreak of the war the centre of ecclesiastical interest lay in what is known as the Kikuyu Controversy. Kikuyu, near Nairobi, in British East Africa, is a station of the Church of Scotland Foreign Missions Committee, and being fairly central, was chosen in June 1913 as the scene of a conference of missionary agencies at work in that part of the continent—the C.M.S., the Friends, the United Methodists, and the Presbyterians. Among those who attended were two C.M.S. bishops, Dr. Willis of Uganda and Dr. Peel of Mombasa. The Conference was called under a deep sense of the need of presenting a united front to a disintegrated heathenism and an ever-aggressive Mohammedanism, and *mutatis mutandis* was following precedents set in India and China. The aim of the Conference was not an amalgamation of existing Churches or agencies, but an ultimate union of native Christians into one native Church. Certain proposals affecting doctrine and organisation were assented to, that they might be laid before the home authorities of the societies concerned. In broad outline, they aimed at a federation of agencies every member of which would accept the Bible and the Apostles' and Nicene Creeds, "a certain necessary liberty as to interpretation being understood." The conditions of admission to the catechumenate and the period of probation in it, like the course of preparation, were to be standardised; the mode of baptism was to be left to each particular Church. A form of Common Prayer was suggested which might be used by all the Churches with fair regularity, but which should contain no order for the administration of the sacraments. As regards organisation, the whole territory would be divided into missionary districts, leaving each Church free to develop its work within its own area. A system of denominational presbyteries, or district church councils, would lead up to a synod on which all the societies were represented. The fellowship thus adumbrated found expression, before the delegates departed, in a united Communion service presided over by the bishops and held in the Scots Church, though following the order of the Anglican Prayer Book.

Both the proposals put forward at the Conference and the action of the bishops in communicating Nonconformists met with strong opposition from the Bishop of Zanzibar (Dr. Weston), who represents the S.P.G. In an open letter to the Bishop of St. Albans he declared that the Anglican Church was in such a distracted state and so uncertain of what she stands for that she is in no position to carry the Gospel to either the heathen or the Mohammedan populations of Africa. The case was laid before the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Mombasa and Uganda virtually charged with schism. A lengthy newspaper correspondence ensued, and a number of pamphlets were issued on both sides. Perhaps the most significant contributions were those by the Bishop of Oxford (Dr. Gore) on the one side and Canon Sanday on the other.

At this point a new feature enters into the question—viz. the publication of a series of essays by seven Oxford men, bearing the title "Foundations: a Statement of Christian Belief in Terms of Modern Thought." This book, following on the Rev. J. M. Thompson's "Miracles in the New Testament," seemed to show that Modernism was gaining ground in the Church of England. Dr. Gore's open letter to the clergy of his diocese, "The Basis of Anglican Fellowship in Faith and Organisation," dealt with two perils to that basis, (a) the claim for licence of opinion among the clergy (illustrated by Modernism, and especially as to the doctrines of the Virgin Birth and the Resurrection)—a peril to faith; (b) the evangelical movement, especially strong in the mission-field, towards fellowship among Protestants—a peril to organisation. He also discussed the tendency of the extremer members of the "Catholic" movement, "which seems to leave us without any reasonable basis for resistance to the claims of the Roman Church." He hinted, not obscurely, that unless the Church of England dissociated itself from the first two movements, he and those like-minded with him would secede. Dr. Sanday's contribution was a reply to Dr. Gore, and in it he avowed himself practically on the side of the Modernists. Meanwhile the Kikuyu incident was referred by the Archbishop to a Consultative Committee representative of the Church at home and abroad. It met in July to discuss the questions of faith and order involved in the proposals for union, and the action of the bishops in communicating persons who had not been confirmed, but its findings have not yet been published.

It is natural to turn from this episode to the question of Church unity raised by it. There are three fields of action which draw workers together—that of sacred scholarship, the missionary enterprise, and the growing desire for social service. The second and third bulk most largely, though the first is very influential. The Edinburgh Conference of 1910 and its Continuation Committees mark a new era, and there is an increasing comity in the relations of the different Churches in the mission-field. The growing influence of the Student Christian Movement and the many conferences held at Swanwick are a most powerful factor in the direction of federation and unity, if not of uniformity. An annual meeting for the discussion of social problems includes not only the Anglican and the usual Free Churches, but also Unitarians and Roman Catholics. In the colonies the movement towards union is steadily growing; thus, in Montreal the theological colleges of the Episcopal, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Congregational Churches have joined hands and resources with the happiest results, a step due to the laymen of the city, who lamented the comparative inefficiency of divided work. At home the proposals for union between the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church do not seem to have advanced much farther during the last year. It seems almost impossible to maintain on the

one side a State connection, and on the other freedom from State control or interference. Yet the Committees continue to sit, and the power to devise some new arrangement which shall unite the two Churches, and so avoid much overlapping and dissipation of resources, should not be an insuperable difficulty. In England the union of the Free Churches with the Established is not yet on the horizon; indeed, that of the Free Churches with each other is hardly in sight. But there is an awakened conscience in the matter of overlapping, especially in villages, and something on the lines of closer federation may not be so very far distant. At the Wesleyan Conference in July the question of the possibility of union between the different Churches of the Methodist order—Wesleyan, United, and Primitive—came in for some discussion. Rather an interesting proposal is afoot in Wales for drawing together the two largest nonconforming Churches, the Congregationalists and the Calvinistic Methodists, who are really Presbyterians. The approach of disestablishment and the rapid growth of social problems, especially in industrial Wales, make it incumbent on Christian leaders in the Principality to adjust their work to the needs of a new day. The whole problem continues to engage the attention of the National Free Church Council, and a recent pronouncement by the most ardent advocate of closer relationship, the Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, Secretary of the Baptist Union, will be found in the Free Church Year Book for 1914, which contains *inter alia* a report of the annual meeting held at Norwich in March of that year.

A still more embracing movement has taken its rise in the United States. The Episcopal Church in that country conceived a plan for a World Conference on Faith and Order. They proceeded cautiously, and first approached the Archbishop of Canterbury, with happy result. They next met the other Churches on their own land, and found them willing. In the spring of 1914 a deputation of American Church leaders of different denominations visited Britain, charged with the task of inviting the co-operation of Churches on this side, and met with a sympathetic and hopeful response. Here we may fittingly notice the appearance of two quarterly magazines of high literary and spiritual quality which may prove to be significant factors in the work of reunion, *The International Review of Missions* and *The Constructive Quarterly*. These journals, and especially the latter, provide a common platform for the leaders of every division in the world of Christianity—Orthodox, Eastern, Roman, Anglican, and all others meet here in a true catholicity.

The Welsh Church Bill obtained its second reading for a third time in the House of Commons on April 21st, the majority being 84 as against 99 in 1913 and 81 in 1912. On May 13th the money resolution was passed by a majority of 88, and the names of the proposed Commissioners were published—Sir Henry Primrose, Sir Wm. Plender, and Sir J. Herbert Roberts. The Bill came up for third reading on May 18th, when a motion for its rejection was defeated by 77. In the House of Lords the debate on the second reading was adjourned on June 23rd, and two days later a Select Committee was appointed. It examined a number of witnesses, including many Nonconformists who

were opposed to the Bill. On Aug. 31st., in the House of Commons, the Prime Minister, while reiterating the intention of the Government to place the Bill on the Statute Book before the Session closed, expressed the hope that in the altered conditions brought about by the war a mitigating proposal would be made. Accordingly, on Sept. 15th he introduced a Suspensory Bill providing that the Act should not come into operation until 12 months from its passing, or, if the war had not then ended, until a later date to be fixed by an Order in Council. On the same day the House of Lords carried Lord Selborne's motion for the further adjournment of the debate on the second reading by a majority of 62, the Archbishop of Canterbury declaring that "the Government were taking advantage of the war to do them an intolerable wrong." Against this may be placed Mr. Bonar Law's words: "The Welsh Bill has passed through all its stages in this House, and I do not suggest that there is any breach of faith on the part of the Government in putting it on the Statute Book now." In the House of Lords amendments to the Suspensory Bill were carried on Sept. 16th, their effect being (1) to give six months' extra time before the Welsh Church Act becomes operative; (2) to postpone for at least a year the preliminary inquiries necessary to bringing the Act into operation. The Government did not accept the amendments and the Lords did not press them. On Sept. 18th the Speaker was able to certify that the House of Lords had "rejected" the Bill, since it had declined to pass it, and under the Parliament Act it (with the Home Rule Bill) received the Royal Assent on Sept. 19th, as did the Suspensory Bill which postpones its operation. Opposition to the Bill on the part of the great majority of Anglicans continued to be expressed up to the time of its final passage, and will no doubt be renewed, as far as is possible, when the close of the war sees the Act in operation.

On Jan. 21st the three new sees of Sheffield, Chelmsford, and St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich were founded by order of the King in Council. The partition of the dioceses of Oxford and Winchester is still in abeyance. The new scheme of Diocesan Finance continues to make gratifying progress; the results of the first year's working are very encouraging, though the stage of completeness varies in different dioceses.

In the Free Churches a Commission is at work investigating various fields of ecclesiastical interest. Its seven sections are concerned with (1) the message; (2) the ministry and its training, including lay and feminine agencies; (3) the institutional church; (4) overlapping and co-operation; (5) auxiliary agencies; (6) the laws of spiritual revival; (7) relationship to other Churches. These inquiries are being conducted on the lines that made the Edinburgh Missionary Conference so successful, and the various reports will provide a body of evidence that will enable the Churches to arrive at a just appreciation of their place in the national life and of the function of the Church in modern civilisation. One of the chief perplexities at present is the decline of the number of Sunday scholars and of attendance at worship. The editor of *The British Weekly* has devoted special attention to this problem, and in consequence of his persuasive articles there have been established in many

places "Leagues of Young Worshipers," children who pledge themselves to attend morning service. With careful oversight and wise leadership these leagues may be trusted to do much to form habits of church-going which will not be broken during the critical years of adolescence.

The usual spring and summer assemblies and conferences of the different Churches were held. The Baptists had the gratification of announcing that their Sustentation Fund of £250,000 had been all promised; the outbreak of war left about £100,000 outstanding—a challenge to an heroic Church which will assuredly not fail to be met even under such changed circumstances. The Wesleyan Conference in Leeds was marked by a special gathering, at which the Bishop of Oxford and representatives of the Free Churches met on a common platform to discuss current religious and social questions. At Whitsuntide the British Christian Endeavour Convention was held in London and was remarkably successful. In June, too, the Salvation Army held a World Congress in the same city. Delegates from every land where the Army is at work—and there are few where it is not—met, and for three weeks held a wonderfully enthusiastic series of gatherings which formed an impressive tribute of loyalty to the new General, Mr. Bramwell Booth.

The outbreak of the European war has had as one of its first issues the abandonment of the Church Congress at Birmingham (that of 1915 is to be held at Lincoln), and various autumnal assemblies, especially those of Congregationalists, Baptists, and the Brotherhood movement. Many people think it was a hasty decision, and that Churches of every order would have been the richer and stronger for

some clear guidance and strong leadership such as these assemblies might have furnished. The Society of Friends published a very able manifesto "to men and women of good-will throughout the Empire." In many cases there has been an increased attendance at public worship since the war began, and the churches have generally recognised their great opportunity in towns and districts where troops have been stationed. The Y.M.C.A. has been particularly active in making provision for the recreation and comfort of soldiers. The large numbers of Belgians who have sought a refuge in this country have drawn out the sympathy of all classes of the community, and the Churches have been foremost in making provision for their housing and support. Help has been given by British Brotherhoods to similar societies in North France, especially at Lille.

Public opinion generally has supported the advice of the Archbishop of Canterbury that clergymen should not enlist as combatants. On the Nonconformist side there has been some difficulty as to declarations of religious faith, certain recruiting officers declining to recognise any distinctions save Anglican, Roman, and atheist. The War Office has now appointed a considerable number of Free Church chaplains. The position of missionaries and missionary societies has become a matter of some concern, both as to the provision of income in a time of stress, and as to the position of German missionaries in India and Africa, to say nothing of the effect of the war on the infant native Churches in different lands.

Among the losses by death may be noted Canon Driver, Revs. Silvester Horne, Newton Marshall, Jonathan Brierley (an essayist of rare distinction), and Monsignor R. H. Benson.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES.

The earliest missionary operations in modern times were carried on by the Jesuits in Japan, where great progress was made; but their work was overthrown, and the missionaries expelled before the sixteenth century. They also carried on operations in China and India. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was established by Act of Parliament in 1647, and work commenced amongst the North American Indians. Frederick IV. of Denmark founded a mission on the coast of Coromandel in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The Moravian Church was the first to begin missionary operations in its corporate character by establishing mission stations at the Cape of Good Hope, in the West Indies, Labrador, Greenland, and in many other parts of the world.

Baptist Missionary Society (1792). 1913-14, £98,433. Secretaries, Rev. C. E. Wilson, B.A., Rev. W. Y. Fullerton, 19, Furnival Street, Holborn, E.C.

The Church Missionary Society, which was founded in 1799, labours in West Africa, Eastern Equatorial Africa, Uganda, Palestine, India, Egypt, Turkish Arabia, Persia, Ceylon, the Mauritius, China, Japan, North-west America, and British Columbia. The summary of the work shows the following results: Stations, 569; missionaries, etc., including European, Eurasian, and native clergymen, female teachers, and native Christian unordained teachers, 11,665;

native adherents baptised, 395,179; catechumens, 55,212; native communicants, 121,110; schools, 3,556; scholars, 246,456. **Hon. Clerical Secretary**, the Rev. Cyril Bardsley, M.A. **Church Missionary House**, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C. (See advt.)

The London Missionary Society (1795). Income, £203,972. **Home Sec.**, Rev. Nelson Bitton. **Mission House**, 16, New Bridge St., E.C.

Moravian Missions, London Association in Aid of the. Established 1817. Secretaries, Rev. W. Wetton Cox and Mr. A. Anderson. **Office**, 7, New Court, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

Presbyterian Church of England Foreign Missions. Founded 1847. Income, £35,977. **Secretary**, Rev. Wm. Dale, 7, East India Avenue, E.C.

Primitive Methodist Missionary Society. Income, 1914, £32,000. **Secretary**, Rev. S. Horton, 18, Ridge Road, Hornsey, N. **Treasurer**, Sir W. P. Hartley. **Office**, Holborn Hall, W.C.

The "S.P.G." (Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts). Income, £250,586. **Office**, 15, Tufton St., Westminster. **Secretary**, Right Rev. H. H. Montgomery, D.D.

Universities' Mission to Central Africa. Founded 1857. **Sec.**, Rev. D. Travers. **Office**, 9, Dartmouth Street, Westminster.

Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. Income, £210,587. **Centenary Hall**, 24, Bishops-gate, E.C.

BISHOPS AND DEANS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

See.	Bishop.	Ap- pointed.	Income.	Bishop Suffragan and Title.	Dean.
Canterbury	Davidson(Abp)	1903	£ 15,000	Dr. W. Walsh, Bp. of Dover. Dr. H. H. Pereira, Bp. of Croydon.	Henry Wace, D.D.
York	Lang (Abp) ..	1908	10,000	Dr. Crosthwaite, Bp. of Beverley. Dr. F. Gurdon, Bp. of Hull.. Dr. H. Luke Paget, Bp. of Stepney.	A. P. Purey-Cust, D.D.
London ..	Winnington- Ingram ..	1901	10,000	Dr. Turner, Bp. of Islington Dr. W. W. Perrin, Bp. of Willesden. Dr. J. P. Maud, Bp. of Kensington	W. R. Inge, D.D. [D.D.]
Durham ..	Moule	1901	8,000	Dr. Quirk, Bp. of Jarrow .. Dr. J. H. G. Randolph, Bp. of Guildford.	H. Hensley Henson,
Winchester	Talbot	1911	6,500	Dr. MacArthur, Bp. of Southampton.	W. M. Furneaux, M.A.
Bangor ..	Williams ..	1899	4,200	Dr. C. F. De Salis, Bp. of Iau- [ton.	Griffith Roberts, M.A.
Bath & Wells	Kennion ..	1894	5,000	Dr. S. E. Marsden, M.A., Asst. [Bp.	J. Armitage Robin- None. [son, D.D.
Birmingham.	Wakefield ..	1911	3,500	Dr. C. West-Watson, Bp. of Barrow-in-Furness	Francis Pigou, D.D.
Bristol.. ..	Nickson ..	1914	2,800		W. Barker, M.A.
Carlisle ..	Diggle	1905	4,500		
Chelmsford	Watts-Ditch- field	1914	4,200	.. .. .	J. L. Darby, D.D.
Chester ..	Jayne	1889	4,200	Dr. Herbert E. Jones, Bp. of Lewes.. .. .	J. J. Hannah, D.D.
Chichester..	Ridgeway, C. J.	1908	4,200	Dr. E. N. Hodges, Asst. Bp. ..	A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D.
Ely	Chase	1905	5,500	Dr. Trefusis, Bp. of Crediton.	Bishop Earle, D.D.
Exeter	Robertson ..	1903	4,200	Dr. J. Mitchinson, Asst. Bp. ..	H. D. M. Spence- Jones, D.D.
Gloucester ..	Gibson	1905	4,300	Dr. H. Mather, Asst. Bp. ..	Hon. J. W. Leigh, D.D.
Hereford ..	Percival ..	1895	4,200	Dr. Were, Bp. of Stafford ..	H. E. Savage, D.D.
Lichfield ..	Kempthorne ..	1913	4,200	Dr. W. MacCarthy, Bp. of ..	T. C. Fry, D.D.
Lincoln ..	Hicks	1910	4,500	.. .. . [Grantham	None.
Liverpool ..	Chavassee ..	1900	3,500	.. .. .	C. E. T. Griffith, M.A.
Llandaff ..	Hughes	1905	4,200	Dr. H. Henn, Bp. of Burnley Dr. A. G. Rawstorne, Bp. of Whalley.	Bishop J. E. C. Well- [don, D.D.
Manchester	Knox	1903	4,200	Dr. G. A. Ormsby, Asst. Bp. ..	None.
Newcastle ..	Straton	1907	3,500	Dr. J. P. A. Bowers, Bp. of Thetford	H. C. Beeching, D. Litt.
Norwich ..	Pollock	1910	4,500	Dr. E. D. Shaw, Bp. of Bucking- Dr. N. M. Lang, Bp. of Leices- ter	F. B. Strong, B.D. Arnold H. Page, M.A.
Oxford ..	Gore	1911	5,000	Dr. F. C. Kilner, Bp. of Richmond Dr. L. F. M. Bottomley Smith, Bp. of Knaresborough ..	Hon. W. H. Fre- mantle, D.D.
Peterboro' ..	Carr-Glyn ..	1897	4,500	Dr. Hodges, Asst. Bp. .. Dr. R. H. Whitcombe, Bp. of Colchester.	J. Storrs, M.A. G. W. Blenkin, M.A.
Ripon	Drury	1911	4,200	Dr. Stevens, Bp. of Barking.	Dr. Wynne-Jones.
Rochester ..	Harmer	1905	3,100	Dr. J. Lloyd, Bp. of Swansea.	J. A. Smith, M.A.
St. Albans ..	Jacob	1903	4,500		
St. Asaph ..	Edwards ..	1889	4,200		
St. David's..	Owen	1897	4,500		
St. Edmunds- bury and Ipswich ..	Hodgson ..	1914	4,200		
Salisbury ..	Ridgeway, F. E.	1911	5,000		W. Page Roberts, [M.A.]
Sheffield ..	Burrows, L. H.	1914	4,200		None.
Sodor & Man	Thompson ..	1911	2,000	Dr. J. C. Leeke, Bp. of Wool- wich. Dr. S. M. Taylor, Bp. of Kingston-on-Thames.	None.
Southwark..	Burge	1911	3,500	Dr. C. T. Abraham, Bp. of Derby	None.
Southwell ..	Hoskyns ..	1904	3,000	Dr. J. R. Cornish, Bp. of St. [Germans.	The Bishop.
Truro	Burrows, W. O.	1912	3,000		The Bishop.
Wakefield ..	Eden	1897	3,000		
Worcester ..	Yeatman- Biggs	1905	5,000		W. Moore Ede, D.D.

Convocation.

There are two Convocations, or Provincial Synods, of the clergy of the Church of England for the two Provinces of Canterbury and York. The greater importance of the Synod of Canterbury, until recent years, has led to its being commonly spoken of as **Convocation**. It was silenced in 1717, and its meetings were, with few exceptions, merely formal until 1852, from which date it has regularly met for business, generally thrice yearly for a week at a time. It consists of two Houses. In the Upper House sit the Archbishop and Bishops of the province in their scarlet Convocation robes; in the Lower House, the Deans, Archdeacons, and Proctors elected to represent the cathedral chapters and the beneficed clergy. The members of the Lower House wear the academic dress, the doctors their scarlet gowns. With every new Parliament a new Convocation is summoned by the Archbishop in obedience to a royal writ. When the Crown desires to refer to the Convocation any question affecting the Church, **Letters of Business** are issued directing it to take that question into its consideration. If the Convocation wishes to make any alteration in the canons of the Church, it prepares draft amended canons, and submits them to the Crown, both Convocations concurring in the same proposals. If the advisers of the Crown approve, the "royal licence" is issued, and the canons are enacted and promulgated by the Convocations and bind the ecclesiastical courts. Where the law of the Church has been settled by statute—as is the case with the rubrics and services of the Prayer-Book, and many other matters—it cannot be altered without the authority of Parliament. In the absence of Letters of Business, Convocation is free to discuss all questions concerning the interests of the Church and the spiritual welfare of the nation.

Province of Canterbury.—*Vicar-General*: Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O.; *Registrar*: F. H. Lee, 1, The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.; *Actuary*: K. J. Muir Mackenzie, Esq.; *Apparitor-General*: (vacant); *Prolocutor*: The Ven. Archdeacon of Leicester.

Province of York.—*Registrar and Notary*: H. A. Hudson, Esq., Minster Yard, York; *Treasurer*: Canon G. M. Argles, York; *Synodal Sec.*: Canon H. Robinson, The Rectory, Badsworth, Pontefract; *Prolocutor*: The Bishop of Beverley.

Houses of Laymen.

The first House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury assembled with the Houses of Convocation at the opening of the Parliament of 1886. The representation originally consisted of a certain number of members elected by the various diocesan conferences, a fixed number being allotted to each diocese irrespective of population. By the resolution of the Representative Church Council, which was confirmed by Convocation in Feb. 1906, the representation was altered, and the elections are now made with reference to the population of each diocese, and on the principle of giving one representative for the first 100,000 or under of the population, and one more for every further complete 100,000, and any additional fraction of 100,000.

There are now no ex-officio or nominated members, but the House may co-opt, on the

proposal of the Chairman, not more than 3 members. The House is bound to avoid discussions upon doctrine. Like Convocation, the House of Laymen is elected with every fresh Parliament.

Province of Canterbury.—*Chairman*, Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O.; *Vice-Chairman*, Chancellor P. V. Smith, LL.D.; *Secretary*, Sydney W. Flamank, Church House, Westminster, S.W.

Province of York.—*Chairman*, (vacant); *Vice-Chairman*, Viscount Halifax.

Representative Church Council.

The Representative Church Council consists of the two Houses of Convocation and the two Houses of Laymen meeting together as one body for consultative purposes. It is intended that all the members shall by-and-by be elected *ad hoc* by the clergy and laity. The Constitution adopted in Nov. 1905 places large powers in the hands of the laity, and practically puts them on an equal footing with the clergy. Care has been taken, however, that this shall not interfere with the inherent rights of the episcopate.

Statistics.

The number of clergy in England and Wales is about 23,000, of whom 14,750 are beneficed, and 7,770 are assistant curates. The funds contributed to central and diocesan societies and institutions and administered by their executives for the year ending Easter 1913 show an increase of £135,453 on the previous year. The respective amounts are:—

Home Missions (including funds for church extension), Universities and Public Schools Missions, General Home Mission Societies, Missions to Soldiers and Sailors, and Temperance work, £814,808.

Foreign Missions, £933,981.

Educational work (including diocesan inspection and support of training colleges, and societies for the circulation of literature and other agencies), £84,617.

The clergy (educational and charitable assistance), including funds for their widows and orphans, and training of candidates for holy orders, £191,244.

Philanthropic work, including industrial schools, penitentiaries and prevention homes, orphanages, nursing and convalescent homes, £609,010.

Funds locally raised and retained and administered by the clergy for parochial purposes and for the maintenance of assistant clergy, with church collections and Easter offerings to supplement clerical incomes, £863,802.

For elementary education, general maintenance of elementary schools, annual contributions, £129,945.

School buildings (new or enlarged, day and Sunday), £212,069.

Sunday schools, £231,633.

For the maintenance of church services, etc., £1,628,356.

For the support of the poor, £455,659.

For any other parochial purposes (religious or secular), £428,504.

For church buildings, fabric and fittings, £1,119,289.

Burial grounds, £22,861.

Endowment of benefices, £88,910.

Parsonage houses, £85,536.

The grand total amounts to £7,900,230, representing the voluntary offerings of the Church of England for the year ended Easter 1912. This

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

sum is exclusive of contributions to societies supported by the co-operation of Churchmen and Nonconformists—e.g. the Bible Society.

Summary of Revenues from Church Property.

1. Episcopal Sees	£ 98,908
2. Cathedrals	192,460
3. Benefices	4,213,062
4. Ecclesiastical Commission	1,247,827
5. Queen Anne's Bounty not included in (3)	700
Total	<u>£5,753,557</u>

Queen Anne's Bounty was established in 1704, to augment poor livings in the Church of England. It also assists the clergy, by loans on security of the revenues of benefices, to build, etc., residences and farmhouses, etc. The fund is managed by governors appointed by Royal Charter. Applications for grants can be made at any time, but no applications received after Feb. 1st can be considered during the current year. In 1913 the grants amounted to £25,069, in respect of 170 livings, and the benefactions received to £23,732. The capital fund, held by the Governors in money and stock for various benefices, amounted to upwards of £7,600,000. *Secretary and Treasurer, W. R. Le Fanu; Chief Clerk, Wm. Lipscomb; First Class Clerks (Senior Division), G. Simpson; J. F. Sapsford; V. G. Bromhead; R. G. Rowland; E. Jump.*

Do. (Junior Division), M. Rogers; W. Russell; D. Smeaton; W. Holford; W. J. P. Smith. Junior Clerks (Upper Division), A. G. Spencer; S. D. Knight.

Solicitor, F. G. Hughes; Assist. do., W. G. Hannah.

Architect, W. A. Hughes.

Office, 3, Dean's Yard, Westminster.

CHURCH OF IRELAND.

St. Patrick is universally recognised as the Apostle of Christianity in Ireland, and he probably went to that country as a missionary bishop A.D. 432. He planted there a native church and raised up a native priesthood, and during the sixth and seventh centuries missionaries from Ireland poured out to Britain and other European countries. Up till the twelfth century the Irish Church was independent, but it then became subject to Rome, and so remained till the Reformation. In 1800, by the Act of Union, the Church was united to the Church of England. In '69 the Irish Church Disestablishment Act was passed, taking effect on Jan. 1st, '71. Since then the Church has flourished in spite of the loss of the revenues and property formerly belonging to her. The government is in the hands of a General Synod composed of three distinct orders—the bishops, the clergy, and the laity. The bishops form one House; and 208 of the clergy with 416 of the laity form a Second House—the House of Representatives. The three orders sit together to constitute the Synod. This latter House is elected triennially by the 21 diocesan synods throughout the country. The General Synod meets annually at Dublin on the second Tuesday after Easter. The affairs of each diocese are managed by a diocesan synod acting through a diocesan council. The financial affairs of the Church are in the hands of the Representative Church Body, composed of the

archbishops and bishops, 13 clergymen, and 26 laymen chosen by the diocesan representatives in the General Synod, with 13 co-opted members, making a total of 65 members. This body holds the property of the Church in trust. The sum handed over by the Church Temporalities Commission to this body was £8,081,075, which comprised £7,581,075, the life annuities of the bishops and clergy paid as commutation money, and £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The funds in hand on Dec. 31st, 1913, amounted to £9,469,763, and are appropriated to the following purposes. Commutation capital, £251,944; Parochial sustentation, £6,025,207; Episcopal sustentation, £563,674; Glebes capital, £482,347; Miscellaneous capital, £2,710,265 (this includes over £300,000 for superannuation of the clergy); total, £9,469,763. The annuitants now only amount to about 74, and the interest on commutation capital more than pays these, so that in many dioceses 10 or 12 per cent. is paid to the clergy as bonus on their stipends. The voluntary contributions received by the Representative Body in 1913 amounted to £158,323. The number of clergy in the church is 13 bishops, about 1,300 incumbents, and 370 curates. The Church population is 576,000. The incumbents are elected by Boards of Nomination, consisting of 1 bishop, 3 diocesan and 3 parochial members. The incumbents nominate their curates. Bishops are chosen by the members of the diocesan synods, and the Primate by the bishops from amongst themselves. **Archbishops:** Most Rev. J. B. Crozier (Armagh) (Primate), 1911; Most Rev. J. F. Peacocke (Dublin), 1897. **Bishops:** Most Rev. J. B. Keene (Meath), 1897; Right Rev. and Hon. B. J. Plunket (Tuam), 1913; Right Rev. C. B. Dowse (Cork), 1912; Right Rev. G. A. Chadwick (Derry), 1896; Right Rev. T. S. Berry (Killaloe), 1913; Right Rev. A. G. Elliott (Kilmore), 1897; Right Rev. C. F. D'Arcy (Down), 1911; Right Rev. H. S. O'Hara, (Cashel), 1900; Right Rev. J. H. Bernard (Ossory), 1911; Right Rev. K. d'A. Orpen (Limerick), 1907; Right Rev. M. Day (Clogher), 1908. **Secretary of the Representative Church Body:** Anthony F. Maude, 52, St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND.

The Episcopal Church in Scotland has seven bishops—viz. the Primus, the Most Rev. W. J. F. Robberds, D.D., Bishop of Brechin, 1904; the Right Rev. A. Ean Campbell, D.D., Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, 1904; the Right Rev. A. J. Maclean, D.D., Bishop of Moray, Ross, and Caithness, 1904; the Right Rev. Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D., Bishop of Argyll and the Isles, 1907; the Right Rev. C. E. Plumb, D.D., Bishop of St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, 1908; the Right Rev. George H. S. Walpole, D.D., Bishop of Edinburgh, 1910; and the Right Rev. Anthony Mitchell, D.D., Bishop of Aberdeen and Orkney, 1912. There are 423 churches and mission stations, 192 parsonages, 364 clergy, and 55,487 communicant members. **Registrar and Lay Clerk to the Episcopal Synod,** George J. Wood, W.S., 14, Young Street, Edinburgh.

The Representative Church Council, constituted in '76, is recognised as the organ of the Church in matters of finance, but cannot deal with questions of doctrine or worship, nor with matters of discipline, save to give effect to

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS.

the canonical sentences of the Church. There are 721 members—355 clerical, 31 official and 335 laymen. Secretary and Treasurer, R. T. Norfor, C.A., 13, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS IN THE DOMINIONS AND COLONIES.

Province of Canada.

Ontario, W. L. Mills (1901); Fredericton, J. A. Richardson (1907); Algoma, G. Thorneloe (1897); Huron, D. Williams (1905); Montreal, J. C. Farthing (1909); Niagara, W. R. Clark (1911); Nova Scotia, C. L. Worrell (1904); Quebec, (vacant); Toronto, J. F. Sweeney (1909); Ottawa, C. Hamilton (1896), *Archbishop and Metropolitan*.

Province of Rupertsland.

Athabasca, E. F. Robins (1912); Rupertsland (*Archbishop and Primate of all Canada*, 1909), S. P. Matheson (1905); Keewatin, J. Lothhouse (1902); Mackenzie River, J. R. Lucas (1912); Yukon, I. Stringer (1905); Moosonee, J. G. Anderson (1909); Qu'Appelle, M. T. M. Harding (1911); Saskatchewan, J. A. Newnham (1903); Calgary, W. C. Pinkham (1887); Edmonton, H. A. Grey (1914).

(Included in General Synod of Canada.)

British Columbia, J. C. Roper (1911); New Westminster, A. U. De Pencier (1910); *Caledonia, F. H. Duverniet (1904).

Province of India and Ceylon.

Calcutta (*Primate*), G. A. Lefroy (1912); Madras, H. Whitehead (1899); Bombay, E. J. Palmer (1908); Chota Nagpur, F. Westcott (1905); Colombo, E. A. Copleston (1903); Lahore, H. B. Durrant (1913); Lucknow, G. H. Westcott (1910); Nagpur, E. Chatterton (1903); Rangoon, R. S. Fyfe (1910); Travancore and Cochin, C. H. Gill (1905); Tinnevely (vacant).

Province of N.S. Wales.

Sydney (*Archbishop and Primate*), J. C. Wright (1909); Bathurst, M. Long (1911); Goulburn, C. G. Barlow (1902); Grafton and Armidale, H. E. Cooper (1901); Newcastle, J. F. Stretch (1906); Riverina, E. A. Anderson (1895).

Province of Victoria.

Ballarat, A. V. Green (1900); Bendigo, J. D. Langley (1907); Gippsland, A. W. Pain (1902); Melbourne, H. L. Clarke (1902), *Archbishop and Metropolitan*; Wangaratta, T. H. Armstrong (1902).

Province of Queensland.

Brisbane, St. Clair Donaldson (1904), *Archbishop and Metropolitan*; North Queensland, J. O. Feetham (1912); Rockhampton, G. D. Halford (1909); Carpentaria, G. White (1900); New Guinea, G. Sharp (1910).

Independent Dioceses of Australasia.

Tasmania, J. E. Mercer (1902); Adelaide, A. N. Thomas (1906); Perth, C. O. L. Riley (1894); Bunbury, F. Goldsmith (1904); N.W. Australia, G. Trower (1909); Kalgoorlie, C. H. Golding-Bird (1914).

Province of New Zealand.

Auckland, A. W. Averill (1913); Wellington, T. H. Sprott (1911); Christchurch, C. Julius (1890);

Dunedin (*Primate*, 1904), S. T. Nevill (1871); Melanesia, C. J. Wood (1912); Nelson, W. Sadler (1912); Waiapu, A. W. Averill (1910).

Province of South Africa.

Cape Town (*Archbishop*), W. M. Carter (1909), *Coadj. Bishop*, W. M. Cameron (1907); Bloemfontein, A. Chandler (1901); George, H. B. Sidwell (1911); Grahamstown, C. E. Cornish (1899); Kimberley, G. Browne (1912); Lebombo, J. L. Fuller (1913); Natal, F. S. Baines (1901); Mashonaland, F. H. Beaven (1911); Pretoria, M. B. Furse (1909); St. Helena, W. A. Holbeck (1905); St. John's, J. W. Williams (1901); Zululand, W. L. Vyvyan (1903).

Province of the West Indies.

Jamaica (*Primate*), E. Nuttall (1880); *Assist. Bishop*, G. F. C. de Carteret (1913); Guiana, E. Parry (1900); Antigua, E. Hulson (1911); Barbados and Windward Islands, W. P. Swaby (1900); Nassau, W. B. Hornby (1904); Trinidad, J. F. Welsh (1904); Honduras and Central America, W. Farrar (1913).

Dioceses under the Archbishop of Canterbury.

*Corea, M. N. Trollope (1911); Falkland Islands, vacant; Fuh Kien, H. M. E. Price (1906); Gibraltar, H. J. C. Knight (1911); Honan, W. C. White (1909); *Japan (S. Tokyo), C. H. Boutflower (1908); *Kyu-Shyu (S. Japan), A. Lea (1909); *Osaka (W. Japan), H. J. Foss (1899); *Hokkaido (Japan), W. Andrews (1909); *Jerusalem, Rennie MacInnes (1914); Kwangsi and Hunan, W. Banister (1909); Polynesia, T. C. Twitchell (1908); *Nyasaland, T. C. Fisher (1901); *Madagascar, G. L. King (1899); Mauritius, F. A. Gregory (1904); *Chekiang, H. J. Moloney (1908); Western China, W. W. Cassells (1895); Newfoundland and Bermuda, L. Jones (1878); Uganda, J. J. Willis (1912); Mombasa, W. G. Peel (1899); *West Eq. Africa, H. Tugwell (1894); *Assist. Bishops*, I. Oluwole (1893), J. Johnson (1900); *Rhodesia, Northern, A. J. W. May (1914); *North China, F. L. Norris (1914); Shantung (China), G. D. Iliff (1903); Sierra Leone, J. Walmesley (1910); Singapore, C. J. Ferguson-Davie (1909); Labuan, W. R. Mounsey (1909); Victoria (Hong Kong), G. H. Lander (1907); *Zanzibar and East Africa, F. Weston (1908); Argentina, E. F. Every (1910); Accra, M. S. O'Rorke (1913); Persia, C. H. Stileman (1912).

* Missionary Bishops.

Deans of Collegiate Churches: Westminster, Bishop H. E. Ryle, D.D.; Windsor, Very Rev. Dr. Eliot.

TITHE COMMUTATION.

The value of £100 worth of tithe rent-charge:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1835	100	0	0	1911	71	4	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
1908	69	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	1912	72	14	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
1909	69	18	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1913	74	14	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
1910	70	7	8	1914	75	16	4

The average for the 78 years since the passing of the Tithe Commutation Act, 1836, is £91 17s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. The total amount of tithe rent-charge payable in England and Wales in 1914 is £2,798,579.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Christianity was introduced into Scotland in the fourth century, and the Church that resulted differed in several respects from the rest of Western Christendom. The chief distinction lay in its government. Three orders of clergy were recognised: bishops, priests, and deacons; but the bishops had no dioceses, and were in subordination to the abbots who presided over the great missionary college at Iona. St. Columba, the first of these abbots, like some of his successors, was a simple presbyter. Gradually the early Scottish Church assimilated to the Roman use, although it was not till the fifteenth century that metropolitans were appointed, with jurisdiction over the other sees. At the Reformation prelacy was abolished, and the Church of Scotland was constituted on its present basis. A long conflict ensued between the adherents of prelacy and presbytery, but in the end the latter prevailed, and the Reformation constitution was ratified by William and Mary, and in 1707 was confirmed by the British Parliament.—**Doctrine.** The standards of the Church of Scotland are the Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms compiled by the Westminster Assembly of 1643. The doctrine they contain is Protestant and Evangelical, following the theological teaching of Augustine and Calvin.—**Poly.** The Church of Scotland is Presbyterian in government—*i.e.* it recognises the equality of all presbyters. Its congregations are ruled by a board of elders or laymen elected for life from the Church members. This is known as the **Kirk Session**, and the minister of the parish is *ex-officio* president. Its duties are chiefly spiritual, but they are also temporal and disciplinary. Over the Session is the **Presbytery**, consisting of the ministers and one elder from each congregation within a certain district. Over this again is the **Synod**, composed of the presbyteries of a province; and over all is the **General Assembly**, the supreme court of the Church, which meets yearly in Edinburgh in May. The Assembly is summoned by its own warrant. The King's Commissioner is present at its sittings. When its business is concluded it is dissolved by its Moderator, who at the same time fixes the date when the next Assembly shall meet. The Royal Commissioner then also dissolves the Assembly in the name of the King, and appoints the next meeting to be held on the date fixed by the Moderator.—**Worship.** The Church of Scotland uses no liturgy in the conduct of public worship, but the order of service is to some extent prescribed by the Westminster Directory of Worship (1643). At present the tendency in the Church is towards greater uniformity and order, and a few clergymen use the Eucharlogion, a service-book issued by the Church Service Society.—**Statistics:** ministers, 1,825; missionaries (including wives) 262; elders, 12,423; communicants, 713,782; parishes, 1,447; churches, 1,727; presbyteries, 84; synods, 16; income, £555,117, exclusive of bequests, tithes or tithes, and Government grants. There are 13 churches in England connected with the Church of Scotland, and 6 at popular places of resort on the Continent, and vigorous missions are carried on in India, Africa, and China. Commissioned chaplains for Presbyterian troops are chosen chiefly from the Church of Scotland, but clergymen of the United Free

Church of Scotland and of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland are also eligible for appointments. His Majesty has decreed that during his year of office the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland should take rank in Scotland after the Lord Chancellor. His Majesty has followed the example of Queen Victoria and King Edward in appointing Royal Chaplains from the Church of Scotland, and in attending worship at Crathie parish church while in Balmoral.

Moderator for 1914, The Right Rev. Professor Nicol, D.D., Aberdeen; **Lord High Commissioner,** The Right Hon. Lord Glenconner; **Principal Clerk,** The Rev. David Paul, LL.D., Edinburgh; **Depute Clerk,** Rev. J. A. McClymont, D.D.; **Procurotor,** Christopher N. Johnston, K.C., LL.D., Sheriff of Perth; **Agent,** Alan L. Menzies, W.S., 54, Castle Street, Edinburgh. **Offices of the Church,** 22, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

This Church was formed by the union of the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church. In 1900 the United Presbyterian Synod agreed to union unanimously, and the Free Church Assembly agreed by a majority of 557 in a house of 615 members.

The Free Church of Scotland originated in the claim made by a majority in the Established Church (commonly known as the Evangelical party) to be free of control by the State in determining her own affairs. The conflict with the civil courts related to the right to refuse to ordain a presentee to a parish when the majority of the congregation would not join in a "call" to him, and the right to admit other ministers than those of the civil parishes to sit in Church courts. On both points the courts of law decided against the Church, and the Government refused relief. The result was the **Disruption** on May 18th, 1843, when 474 ministers, headed by Dr. Chalmers, left the Establishment and formed the Free Church, surrendering all State support in order to possess "spiritual independence."

The **United Presbyterian Church** was constituted in '47 by the Union of the Secession and the Relief Churches. The **Secession Church** owed its origin to the action of the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, of Stirling, who in 1732, along with 3 other ministers, seceded from the Established Church in protest against its defection from Reformed principles and its suppression of their ministerial freedom.

Moderator, Rev. George Reith, D.D., Glasgow; **Principal Clerks,** Rev. A. Henderson, D.D., Crieff, Rev. C. Jerdan, D.D., Greenock; **Clerk Depute,** R. R. Simpson, W.S., 10, Albion Place, Edinburgh.

Statistics.—Churches, 1,535; ministers (including 15 professors), 1,754; missionaries, 384; native agents, 4,707; elders, 17,374; deacons and managers, 18,981; communicants, 507,075; in foreign field, 59,358; Continental stations, 25; income, £1,046,113.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

A considerable number of ministers, elders, and communicants of the Free Church were opposed to union with the United Presbyterian Church. It seemed to them to involve the surrender of the principle of National

religion (the United Presbyterian Church being voluntary—i.e. opposed to the principle of Establishment) and of the Confession of Faith, which was qualified in the United Free Church by two Declaratory Acts, and largely nullified by a change of formula. Holding these opinions (which were identical with those professed by the Free Church in '43), they could not consistently enter into the union. They were therefore extruded by the majority who are now in the United Free Church from the use of the Free Church buildings and funds. The extruded parties went to law, and eventually in Aug. 1904 judgment was pronounced in favour of the Free Church. The effect of the decision was that the whole of the funds and heritable property of the Free Church vested in the non-uniting minority; and as they were clearly unable to occupy all the churches or administer the funds, a Royal Commission was appointed on Dec. 17th, 1904, to inquire into the matter. Following on the Commissioners' report an Act of Parliament was passed in 1905, under which an Executive Commission was set up which has allocated the property, etc., as between the two Churches.

The Church consists of 5 synods, 12 presbyteries, and 1 Mission presbytery, 90 ministers, and 180 congregations. *Moderator*, Rev. Finlay Macrae, Plockton; *Clerk*, Rev. Prof. J. K. Cameron. *Free Church Offices*, The Mound, Edinburgh; telegraphic address, Citadel.

UNITED ORIGINAL SECESSION CHURCH,

Popularly known as "Auld Lights." This Church was constituted in 1842, and represents the Seceders who, on doctrinal grounds, left the Established Church with Ebenezer Erskine in 1733.—*Statistics*: Presbyteries, 5; churches, 28; ministers, 22; elders, 176; communicants, 3,288; income, £6,097. *Moderator*, Rev. Prof. Spence, Auchinleck; *Synod Clerk*, Rev. James Young, 28, Bellevue Crescent, Ayr; *Synod Treasurer*, John Kyle, Pollokshaws.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The revival of Presbyterianism in England in the earlier portion of the last century was due to the influence on English Presbyterianism, on the one hand of the Evangelical movement in the Established Church of Scotland which led up to the Disruption, and on the other of the consolidation of the dissenting Presbyterianism of Scotland which led up to the formation of the United Presbyterian Synod in '47. The English section of that Synod united with the older Presbyterian body in England in '76, so forming the Presbyterian Church of England. Of the present congregations, 28 trace back their existence to the seventeenth century, 42 to the eighteenth century, while the remaining 284 have been established within the last 114 years.—*Statistics*. The Church consists of 355 fully organised congregations and 7 preaching stations, providing accommodation for 187,884 persons. A large number of fully equipped mission stations also exist in connection with town congregations, and these have an average attendance of about 12,000 persons. The number of ministers, including professors, is 379, with 29 ordained and 17 medical missionaries in the foreign field, besides 3 missionary teachers and 36 lady missionaries, 3 of whom are fully qualified doctors, and 3 certificated nurses. There are also 16 licentiates, and about 24 theo-

logical students preparing for the ministry. The College was transferred from London to Cambridge in Oct. '09. *Moderator*, 1914-15, Rev. Jas. R. Gillies, M.A.; *General Secretary*, Rev. W. M. Macphail, M.A.; *Financial Secretary*, John Leggat; *Foreign Missions Secretary*, Rev. William Dale. *Offices of the Church*, 7, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C. *Publications Office*, 21, Warwick Lane, E.C., T. French Downie (Manager).

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND.

Presbyterianism arose in Ireland through the plantation of Ulster by Scottish settlers in the reign of James I. The colonists were at first received as members of the Established Church, which was Calvinistic in doctrine and recognised the validity of Presbyterian orders. After 1634, however, the Irish prelates endeavoured to depose all Presbyterian ministers who would not submit to episcopal ordination and follow the Anglican ritual. In self-defence the Presbyterians left the Established Church, and in 1642 they organised their first presbytery at Carrickfergus. During the protectorate of Cromwell the Presbyterians were kindly treated, but after the Restoration the severest pains and penalties were enforced against them for their nonconformity. At the Revolution of 1688 the gallant conduct of the Presbyterians in defending Londonderry and supporting William III. gained for them the *regium donum*, an annual bounty of £1,200, which was afterwards increased from time to time. By the Irish Church Act of '69 they lost the *regium donum*, but the commutation granted by Government, supplemented by the gifts of the people, has more than compensated for the loss.—*Statistics*: Synods, 5; presbyteries, 36; churches, 562; ministers, 660; elders, 2,343; missionaries, 38; communicants, 104,529; income, £293,963. *Moderator*, Rt. Rev. J. Bingham, D.D., Dundonald, Belfast; *Assembly Clerk*, Rev. W. J. Lowe, M.A., D.D., Church House, Belfast.

METHODIST CHURCHES.

1. Wesleyan Methodist.

John Wesley and his younger brother Charles, together with George Whitefield, when studying at Oxford University, formed a society which came to be called the Methodists. In 1739 Whitefield took to preaching in the open air, and at his instigation Wesley followed suit. That same year the first Methodist chapel was opened. Three years later the movement was extended to Newcastle and Lincolnshire, and under the energetic and persevering advocacy of the Wesleys it gained a large number of adherents. A year afterwards rules were drawn up for the members of this newly formed denomination, and the movement rapidly spread throughout England and gained a firm foothold in Ireland and Scotland. The Methodists were subjected to much persecution at this time, and John Wesley, who is said to have travelled about 5,000 miles a year, often went in peril of his life.

President of Conference, 1914-15, Rev. Dinsdale T. Young (1915-16, Rev. R. Waddy Moss, D.D.); *Secretary*, Rev. Simpson Johnson. *Offices*, Wesleyan Methodist Connexional Buildings, Westminster.

Statistics: Great Britain, churches, 8,479; members, 508,563; ministers, 2,513; Sunday scholars, 939,619.

2. United Methodists.

This denomination, which was constituted in 1907, is the outcome of the amalgamation of three Methodist Churches—the Methodist New Connexion, the Bible Christian Church, and the United Methodist Free Church. The first of these churches was the result of a movement headed by Alexander Kilham which sought to place the governing power of the people called Methodists in the hands of the members instead of in those of the ministers. Kilham was expelled from the Methodists, and he and the 5,000 men who followed him formed the New Connexion. The Bible Christians were originally the followers of one William O'Bryan, a local preacher whose energetic methods were declared irregular. This Church was formed in 1816 and became very popular in the western counties. The United Methodist Free Church consisted of several Methodist Societies which combined in the year 1857.

President of Conference, 1914-15, Rev. G. Parker (1915-16, Rev. J. B. Stedford); **Secretary,** J. W. Schofield. **Publishing House,** 12, Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.

Statistics: Churches, 2,742; members, 158,654; ministers, 852; Sunday scholars, 300,075.

3. Calvinistic Methodist.

While the Wesleys and Whitefield were forming the Methodist movement in England, Howell Harris, Daniel Rowlands, and others were prosecuting a similar movement in Wales. The first Methodist Association meeting was held in 1743 at Watford, Glamorgan-shire, and from this time to the end of the century the word "Methodist" only was used to denote this Church. When, however, the Wesleyan Methodists began operations in Wales, a distinctive name became necessary, and therefore the term-prefix "Calvinistic" was adopted. This society is principally confined to Wales, but branches exist in England, America and Australia.

Secretaries, Rev. E. P. Jones, B.A., Cardiff, and Rev. T. Charles Williams, M.A., Menai Bridge.

Statistics: Churches, 1,452; sitting accommodation, 582,897; members, 184,694; Sunday scholars, 192,746; ministers, 1,346.

4. Primitive Methodist.

The Primitive Methodist Church is an offshoot of the Wesleyan Methodist. It was founded through the agency of two Wesleyan local preachers, Bourne and Clowes, and its first Conference was held at Hull in 1820. The separate Church, however, really came into existence some ten years before this date. The idea of Bourne and Clowes and their associates was that the Wesleyan Methodists had departed somewhat from the fundamental methods of their founders, and they endeavoured to compel the people to come in by means of camp and other open-air meetings. The whole movement was a "growth" rather than a "secession," and the underlying principles of the Primitive Methodists are still similar to those of the Wesleys.

President of Conference, 1914-15, Rev. George Bennett (1915-16, Rev. J. Day Thompson). **Gen. Sec.,** Rev. J. Day Thompson. **Offices,** Holborn Hall, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.

Statistics: Churches, 4,907; members, 207,356; ministers, 1,157; Sunday scholars, 453,430.

5. Wesleyan Reform.

When various Methodist bodies decided to form themselves into the United Methodist Free Church, a goodly number of people refused to join, and the outcome of this was the Wesleyan Reform Union.

Statistics: Churches, 197; members, 8,317; ministers, 22; Sunday scholars, 22,883.

6. Independent Methodist.

The Independent Methodists are an offshoot of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and membership is chiefly confined to the North of England. The constitution is democratic and the ministers are mostly unpaid.

Statistics: Churches, 145; members, 8,770; ministers, 404; Sunday scholars, 27,204.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS.

The Separatist or Independent Church began as far back as the reign of Queen Mary, but the first Separatist body known to history is that of which one Richard Fitz was the minister. It is recorded that the members were thrown into prison about the year 1567. Later the Independents, Barrow, Greenwood, and Penry, were thrown into prison for denying the ecclesiastical supremacy of the sovereign. A few years afterwards an Independent Church was formed at Gainsborough, and another at Scrooby, and some of the members of this latter Church crossed the Atlantic in the *Mayflower* and founded Plymouth colony. By the Act of Uniformity, following the Restoration, the position of the Independents was made almost impossible, and members and ministers suffered persecution until the passing of the Toleration Act.

Chairman Congregational Union, 1914-15, Rev. W. B. Selbie, M.A., D.D. (1915-16, Sir Arthur A. Haworth, Bt.); **Secretary,** Rev. R. J. Wells; **Chief Clerk,** C. Stanchiff. **Offices,** Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Statistics: British Isles, churches, 5,023; members, 491,263; ministers, 3,135; Sunday scholars, 677,309.

THE BAPTISTS.

It has been claimed that the Lollards were really Baptists, and there are expressions in the writings of some of the Reformers which appear to favour Baptist views. Most, if not all, the Baptists who suffered death for their faith during the Reformation period were immigrants from the Low Countries. Doubtless there were Englishmen as early as the reign of Henry VIII. who held that the immersion of believers only is taught in the New Testament. The strongest presumptive evidence of these early English Baptists is to be found in the Statute Book and in the Articles of the Established Church. It is an attested fact that a few years after the Elizabethan Settlement in 1578 there were a number of Baptist communities in London. For a long time there were two main bodies of Baptists—the Particular or Calvinistic, and the General or Arminian. When some of the General Baptist Churches drifted into Arianism, those General Baptists who continued to hold evangelical views formed the New Connexion of General Baptists. The Particular Baptists formed the Baptist Union in 1813, but General Baptist Churches were

admitted to membership in 1835. At the final meeting of the General Baptist Association of the New Connexion in 1891 a resolution to amalgamate completely with other Baptist Churches was passed, and the Churches connected therewith joined the various county associations.

President of the Baptist Union, 1914-15, Rev. Charles Joseph; **Secretary,** Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A. **Offices,** Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

Statistics: British Isles, churches, 3,120; members, 416,183; pastors, 2,122; Sunday scholars, 564,604. **World figures:** churches, 68,415; members, 7,069,463, of which the United States has 6,003,211. The British Isles come next, Russia, with 60,295, being third, and Sweden fourth.

THE SALVATION ARMY.

The Salvation Army is Methodist in its origin, its founder, William Booth (d. Aug. 20, 1912), having been for fifteen years a Methodist New Connexion minister. In 1865 he established the Christian Mission in the East End of London, and about 1878 the Mission became known as the Salvation Army, military methods and titles being adopted to a certain extent. The authority of the General for the time being is absolute, and he has the power, under the Army's constitution, to nominate his successor.

Commander-in-Chief, General Bramwell Booth. **Headquarters,** 101, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Statistics: Corps and outposts, 9,516; sitting accommodation, 548,592; officers, cadets, and paid workers, 22,152.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION.

As its name implies, the Unitarian body is one which accepts the doctrine of the unity of God. There are orthodox doctrines to which it does not subscribe, such, for instance, as the Trinity, the deity of Christ and the infallibility of the Bible. The British and Foreign Unitarian Association was formed in 1825, and has for its object the diffusion of the doctrines of the Unitarians, but further than this it does not directly represent the Unitarian Churches. **Offices,** Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, W.C.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

The Society of Friends, whose members are sometimes called Quakers, was founded by George Fox in the Commonwealth period. Theologically the Quakers were in the main evangelical, but they held pronounced views on the unlawfulness of oaths, of military duty, and of a professional ministry. For a long time they preserved a distinctive simplicity of speech and dress, and it was required of members that they should not marry out of the Society. Although the Society of Friends can hardly be regarded as a propagandist body, it sustains active missions in some of the poorer districts of London, and it has been the pioneer of the Adult School Movement. **Headquarters,** 136, Bishopgate Street, London, E.C.

Statistics: Great Britain and Australasia: members, 19,942; Sunday scholars, 23,037; Ireland, 2,326 members.

THE COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S CONNEXION.

Selina Countess of Huntingdon appointed Whitefield as her chaplain in 1748, and afterwards erected a number of chapels in which the liturgy of the Church of England was used, though the preachers were not usually ordained clergymen. Not a few of these chapels have become distinctly Congregational, but a number still remain faithful to their original traditions. **Offices,** 41, Holborn Hall, London, W.C.

Statistics: Sitting accommodation, 15,200; members, 2,600; Sunday scholars, 4,300; ministers, 29.

MORAVIAN CHURCH.

This Church is "that branch of the visible body of Christ which took a separate form at Lititz in Bohemia in 1457." After many persecutions from the Roman Catholics it was thought to be exterminated as the result of the Thirty Years' War, but it was renewed in 1722 in Saxony. It thenceforward extended its influence as an international missionary Church and now has congregations in all parts of the world. This Church maintains that the Holy Scriptures are the only rule of faith and life, but on individual points and doctrine no detailed standard is demanded.

Statistics: British province, sitting accommodation, 10,000; members, 6,618; Sunday scholars, 6,301; ministers, 53.

Directory Board: Rt. Rev. Bishop Haase, D.D. (President); Rev. J. N. Libbey (Sec.); Rev. W. C. Batt (Treas.). **Offices:** 32, Fetter Lane, E.C.

CHURCHES OF CHRIST.

The Churches of Christ have 15,228 members and 18,749 Sunday scholars.

General Secretary, Mr. J. Fisher, 4, Hestington Street, Moss Side, Manchester.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST.

The Disciples of Christ originated in Western Pennsylvania, U.S.A., in 1809, under the leadership of Thomas and Alexander Campbell, Presbyterian ministers. From America the movement spread to this country, where one Church was organised as early as 1821.

President of the Association, Edwin H. Spring; **Secretary,** Leslie Morgan, B.A., Priory Road, Hornsey, London, N.

Statistics: Sitting accommodation, 6,000; members, 1,674; ministers, 13; Sunday scholars, 1,985.

FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

This body, whose first convocation was held in 1864, is Episcopal and Protestant, "free to go into any parish and preach the Gospel, free to use a revised Prayer Book, free to associate the laity with the clergy in the government of the Church, and free to hold communion with other Christians."

Statistics: Sitting accommodation, 8,140; members, 1,352; ministers, 24; Sunday scholars, 4,196.

THE BROTHERHOOD MOVEMENT.

One of the most remarkable religious movements of this generation is the Brotherhood. This essentially democratic concern has embraced a great concourse of men. The movement is non-political and unsectarian, but the

ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

great majority of the meetings are held in churches. The Pleasant Sunday Afternoon movement, out of which the modern Brotherhood movement sprang, was started by Mr. John Blackham, of West Bromwich, in 1875, and the Brotherhood now numbers some 2,500 societies with a membership of about half a million. The aim of the movement is "to lead men and women into the Kingdom of God, to unite in Brotherhoods of mutual help, to win the masses of the people for Jesus Christ, and to encourage the study of social service," etc.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The total number of Roman Catholics throughout the world, ruled by about 1,300 archbishops and bishops, is estimated at 301,087,152. There are in Great Britain and Ireland about 5,862,600 (*i.e.* about 3,242,670 in Ireland, and the remainder in Great Britain); and in the whole of Europe about 100,630,000. Ireland is divided into 4 ecclesiastical provinces, subdivided into 28 dioceses, ruled by 4 archbishops and 24 bishops (*v. infra*). The number of priests in Ireland in 1914 was 3,737, serving 2,468 parochial and district churches, situated in 1,113 parishes. The 26 archbishops and bishops of Great Britain (*v. infra*) consist of: 1st, for England and Wales, 3 archbishops with 13 suffragans and 3 auxiliaries; 2ndly, for Scotland, 2 archbishops (of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and of Glasgow), with 4 suffragans and 1 coadjutor archbishop. The number of priests in England and Wales in 1914 was 3,872, with 1,837 churches, chapels, and stations; in Scotland 577, with 427 churches, chapels, and stations. The United States have about 16,067,985 Roman Catholics, 14 archbishops, and 100 bishops, about 18,563 priests, about 14,651 churches and chapels, and 1,669,391 pupils in Catholic schools. In the British possessions of North America there are about 3,291,117 Roman Catholics, 46 archbishops and bishops, about 4,500 priests, and 3,400 churches, chapels, and stations.

England and Wales.

Archbishops.

Westminster, Francis, Cardinal Bourne (1903); Bps. Aux., Patrick Fenton (1904); J. Butt (1911). Birmingham, E. Ilsley (1911). Liverpool, T. Whiteside (1911).

Bishops.

Clifton, G. A. Burton (1902). Hexham and Newcastle, R. Collins (1905). Leeds, J. R. Cowgill (1905). Menevia in Wales, F. Mostyn (1895). Middlesbrough, R. Lacy (1879). Newport, J. C. Iledley (1873). Northampton, F. W. Keating (1903). Nottingham, R. Brindle, D.S.O. (1889). Plymouth, J. Keily (1911). Portsmouth, W. T. Cotter (1910). Salford, L. C. Casartelli (1903); Aux., J. S. Vaughan (1909). Shrewsbury, H. Singleton (1908). Southwark, P. E. Amigo (1904).

Scotland.

St. Andrews and Edinburgh, Archbishop, J. A. Smith (1900). Glasgow, Archbishop, J. A. Maguire (1902); D. A. Mackintosh (1912) (Archbp. Coadj.). Aberdeen, A. Chisholm (1890). Argyll and Isles, G. J. Smith (1893). Dunkeld, J. Toner (1914). Galloway, J. W. McCarthy (1914).

Secretary of the National Brotherhood Council, W. M. Ward, 37, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION.

Founded 1881 by Dr. F. E. Clark. Membership, over 4,000,000. The object of the Society is to increase mutual acquaintance amongst the youth of the Churches. Each society is attached to a particular Church, and its efforts are devoted to strengthening that Church.

Secretary, Rev. W. Knight Chaplin, Williston, Leytonstone, London.

Ireland.

Archbishops.

Armagh, Michael, Cardinal Logue (1887). Dublin, W. J. Walsh (1885); Bp. Aux., N. Donnelly (1883). Cashel, John Hartly (1913). Tuam, J. Healy (1903); Bp. Aux., M. Higgins (1912).

Bishops.

Achonry, P. Morrisroe (1911). Ardagh, J. Hoare (1895). Clogher, P. McKenna (1909). Clonfert, T. P. Gilmartin (1910). Cloyne, R. Browne (1894). Cork, T. O'Callaghan (1884); Bp. Aux., Daniel Cohalan (1914). Derry, C. MacHugh (1907). Down and Connor, (vacant). Dromore, H. O'Neill (1901). Elphin, B. Coyne (1913). Ferns, J. Browne (1884). Galway and Kilmacduagh, T. O'Dea (1903). Kerry, J. Mangin (1904). Kildare and Leighlin, P. Foley (1896). Killala, J. Naughton (1912). Killaloe, M. Fogarty (1904). Kilmore P. Finegan (1910). Limerick, E. T. O'Dwyer (1886). Meath, L. Gaughran (1906). Ossory, A. Brownrigg (1884). Raphoe, P. O'Donnell (1888). Ross, D. Kelly (1897). Waterford and Lismore, R. A. Sheehan (1892).

British Dominions and Colonies.

EUROPE.

Malta, (vacant). Gozo, J. Camilleri (1889). Gibraltar, H. G. Thompson (1910).

AMERICA.

Delegate Apostolic to Canada and Newfoundland, Abp. Stagni.

Archbishops.

Edmonton, E. J. Légal (1897). Halifax, E. MacCarthy (1906). Kingston, M. J. Spratt (1911). Montreal, P. N. Bruchesi (1897); Bps. Aux., Z. Racicot (1904); G. Gauthier (1912). Ottawa, C. Gauthier (1898). Port of Spain, J. P. Dowling (1909). Quebec, L. N. Cardinal Bégin (1886); Bp. Aux., P. E. Roy (1908). St. Boniface, L. P. A. Langevin (1895); Bp. Aux., A. Beliveau (1913). St. John's, Newfoundland, (vacant). Toronto, N. MacNeil (1895). Vancouver, B.C., T. Casey (1900).

Bishops.

Alexandria, W. A. MacDonnell (1906). Antigonish, J. Morrison (1912). Athabasca, E. Grouard, Vic. Ap. (1891). Coadj., C. Jousard (1900). Calgary, J. McNally (1913). Charlotte-town, H. O'Leary (1913). Chatham, N.B., T. F. Barry (1900); Bp. Aux., Louis James O'Leary. Chicutimi, M. Labrecque (1892). Demerara, C. T. Gatton, Vic. Ap. (1902). Gulf of St. Lawrence, G. Blanche, Vic. Ap. (1905). Hamilton, T. J. Dowling (1887). Harbour-Grace,

J. March (1906). Honduras, F. Hopkins, Vic. Ap. (1899). Jamaica, J. J. Collins, Vic. Ap. (1907). Joliette, J. W. Forbes (1913). Keewatin, O. Charlebois (1910). London, F. Fallon (1910). Mackenzie, G. Breynat, Vic. Ap. (1902). Mont Laurier, F. X. Brunet (1913). Nicolet, J. S. Brunault (1899). Pembroke, N. Z. Lorrain (1882); Bp. Aux., P. Ryan (1912). Peterboro', M. O'Brien (1913). Prince Albert, A. Pascal (1891). Regina, O. Mathieu (1911). Rimouski, A. Blais (1890). Roseau, P. Schelfhaut (1902). St. George's, N.F., M. P. Power (1911). St. Hyacinth, A. Bernard (1906). St. John, N.B., E. Le Blanc (1912). Sault Ste. Marie, D. J. Scollard (1904). Temiskaming, E. A. Latulipe, Vic. Ap. (1908). Three Rivers, F. X. Cloutier (1899). Valleyfield, J. Emard (1892). Victoria, B.C., A. Macdonald (1908). Ruthenian Bishop, Winnipeg, N. Budka (1912).

AFRICA.

Bishops.

Bangweolo, S. Larue, Vic. Ap. (1913). Basutoland, J. J. Cenez, Vic. Ap. (1909). Cape Colony, East; H. MacSherry, Vic. Ap. (1896). West, J. Rooney, Vic. Ap. (1886). Gold Coast, I. Hummel, Vic. Ap. (1906). Kenia, P. Perlo, Vic. Ap. (1909). Khartum, F. Geyer, Vic. Ap. (1903). Lagos, F. Terrien, Vic. Ap. (1904). Natal, H. Delalle, Vic. Ap. (1904). Orange River Colony, Chas. Cox, Adm. Ap. (1914). Orange River, J. Simon, Vic. Ap. (1898). Port Louis, J. R. Bilsborrow (1911). Port Victoria, Seychelles, B. T. Clark (1902). Shiré, L. Anneau, Vic. Ap. (1910). Sierra Leone, J. O'Gorman, Vic. Ap. (1903). Togo, Francis Wolf, Vic. Ap. (1914). Transvaal, Chas. Cox, Vic. Ap. (1914). Uganda (Upper Nile), J. Biermans, Vic. Ap. (1912). Victoria Nyanza, H. Streicher, Vic. Ap. (1897). Zanzibar, J. G. Neville, Vic. Ap. (1913).

ASIA.

Delegate Apostolic to India, Abp. Zaleski.

Archbishops.

Agra, C. Gentili (1897). Bombay, H. Jurgens (1907). Calcutta, B. Meulenan (1902). Colombo, A. Coudert (1898). Cyprus, P. Aoud (1911). Madras, J. Aelen (1902). Simla, A. J. Kenealy (1911). Verapoly, B. Arguinzonis (1896).

Bishops.

Ajmere, H. Caumont (1913). Allahabad, P. Gramigna (1904). Arabia (Aden), P. R. Presutti,

Vic. Ap. (1910). Burma, East, V. E. Segrada, Vic. Ap. (1908). Burma, North, E. C. Foulquier, Vic. Ap. (1906). Burma, South, A. Cardot, Vic. Ap. (1893). Changanacherry, M. Makil, Vic. Ap. (1896). Cochin, J. Ribeiro (1909). Coimbatore, A. Roy (1904). Dacca, F. Linneborn (1909). Ernakulam, A. Pareparambil, Vic. Ap. (1896). Galle, J. van Reeth (1895). Hong Kong, D. Pozzoni, Vic. Ap. (1905). Hyderabad, D. Vis-mara (1909). Jaffna, H. Joulain (1893). Kandy, B. Beekmeyer (1912). Kottayam, Alex. Chulaparambil (1914). Krishnagur, S. Taveggia (1906). Kumbakonam, M. A. Chapuis (1911). Lahore, F. A. Eestermans (1905). Malacca, E. Barillon (1904). Mangalore, P. Perini (1910). Mysore, E. L. Kleiner (1890). Coadj., A. F. Baslé (1906). Nagpur, F. S. Coppel (1907). Poona, H. Doering (1907). Quilon, A. M. Benziger (1903). Trichinopoly, A. Faisandier (1909). Trichur, J. Menachery, Vic. Ap. (1896). Trincomalee, (vacant). Vizagapatam, J. M. Clerc (1891).

AUSTRALASIA.

Delegate Apostolic to Australasia, Abp. Cerretti.

Archbishops.

Adelaide, J. O'Reilly (1888); Abp. Coadj., Robert W. Spence. Brisbane, R. Dunne (1882); Abp. Coadj., J. Duhig (1905). Hobart, P. Delany (1893). Melbourne, T. Carr (1883); Abp. Coadj., D. Mannix (1912). Perth, P. J. Clune (1911). Sydney, M. Kelly (1907). Wellington, F. Redwood (1874); Abp. Coadj., T. O'Shea (1913).

Bishops.

Armidade, P. J. O'Connor (1903). Auckland, H. W. Cleary (1910). Ballarat, J. Higgins (1888). Bathurst, J. Dunne (1901). Caroline Islands, Peter Walleiser, Vic. Ap. (1912). Central Oceania, J. Blanc, Vic. Ap. (1912). Christchurch, J. J. Grimes (1887). Cooktown, John Heavey, Vic. Ap. (1914). Dunedin, M. Verdon (1896). Fiji, J. Vidal, Vic. Ap. (1887). Geraldton, W. Kelly (1898). Gilbert Islands, J. Leray, Vic. Ap. (1889). Goulburn, J. Gallagher (1895). Kimberley, (vacant). Lismore, J. Carroll (1910). Maitland, P. Dwyer (1897). Navigators' Islands, Peter Broyer, Vic. Ap. (1896). New Guinea, A. G. de Boismenu (1899). New Pomerania, Louis Couppé, Vic. Ap. (1889). Port Augusta, J. Norton (1906). Rockhampton, J. Shiel (1912). Sale, P. Phelan (1913). Sandhurst, S. Reville (1885). South Solomon Islands, J. E. Bertreux, Vic. Ap. (1912). Wileannia, J. Dunne (1887).

THE JEWS.

The numbers of Jews in the various countries of Europe, according to the "Jewish Year-Book," are as follows: Russia, 5,215,805; Austria-Hungary, 2,076,378; Germany, 607,862; Roumania, 215,909; Turkey, 106,977; Holland, 103,988; France, 100,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 244,697; Italy, 44,037; Switzerland, 12,264; Servia, 5,729; Greece, 8,350; Denmark, 3,476; Sweden and Norway, 4,554; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 8,213; Belgium, 15,000; Bulgaria, 37,653. Total in Europe, 8,814,921. Outside Europe no satisfactory enumeration is possible, but Asia is estimated to contain 459,746; Africa, 351,750; the Americas, 2,212,568; and Australasia, 17,403. There are probably about 11,876,985 Jews in existence at the present date, and of late years the number living in Palestine has noticeably increased. The Jews are returning to the land of their ancestors as

tillers of the soil. It is estimated that there are over 100,000 Jews in Palestine. The number of Jews in London is estimated at 150,000, and in other parts of Great Britain and Ireland at 94,697.

In England, full emancipation was granted to the Jews in '58. They possess a special Jewish Board of Guardians (Middlesex Street, Bishopsgate), which provides for indigent Jews. There are seven large Jewish elementary schools in London, the principal being the Jews' Free School, Bell Lane, Spitalfields. Ministers are trained for the various congregations at the Jews' College, Queen Square House, Guilford Street, W.C. Principal, Prof. A. Büchler, Ph.D.; Secretary, A. M. Hyamson.

Ecclesiastical matters are under the control of the Chief Rabbi, Dr. Joseph H. Hertz (elected 1913).

Societies.

Anglo-Jewish Association, 85, London Wall, E.C. Sec., M. Duparc.

Jewish Board of Deputies, 10, Finsbury Circus, Solicitor and Sec., Charles H. L. Emanuel, M.A.

Jewish Colonisation Society, 2, Rue Pasquier, Paris. A trust created by the late Baron Hirsch for the purpose of helping persecuted Jews in all parts of the world, and its chief work has been the formation of colonies in Argentina.

Zionist Congress. President, Dr. L. A. Hirsch, Zion Hall, Fulbourne Street, E.

The **Zionist Movement**, founded by the late Dr. Theodore Hertzl, aims at (1) the organisation of the Jews; (2) the opening of the door to Palestine; (3) the successful establishment of a home for the Jews there; (4) the working up of the State into a model State after the home has been established; and (5) the realisation of the Jewish mission by imparting to the world the social solutions and ideals of righteousness developed by the spiritual genius of the race.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners owe their origin to the Act 6 and 7 Will. IV., c. 77, which provided that the two Archbishops, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, First Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the time being, as well as a Secretary of State named by the Sovereign, with five others therein named, should be of the commission. A subsequent Act added all the remaining bishops in England and Wales, the Chief Justice, and others. The function of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is to make increased provision out of their common fund (arising from a readjustment of cathedral and episcopal revenues) for the cure of souls in necessitous parishes. The proceedings of the Commissioners are controlled by numerous Acts of Parliament, and various duties have from time to time been imposed upon them—e.g., the formation of new parishes and alteration of boundaries where required, the augmentation and endowment of poor benefices in populous places, the sale and leasing of glebe lands, etc., etc. Since 1840, when the Common Fund was first created, the Commissioners have augmented or endowed over 7,500 benefices. The total increase in the incomes of benefices resulting from the operations of the Commissioners exceeds £1,318,000 per annum. The gross income from Estates for the year ended Oct. 31st, 1913, amounted to £1,729,102, and the outgoings to £292,534. The net rental of £1,436,568, together with the income of £517,838 from invested funds, made the total net revenue carried to the Common Fund £1,954,406.

The amount appropriated to fresh augmentations to be made in the year 1914 was £400,000. A scheme for the administration of a Pension Fund for facilitating the retirement of aged or

infirm clergy holding poor benefices was framed in 1907. In 1908-10 the Commissioners carried out a special scheme of raising to £200 per annum the income from all sources of Benefices, which at the Census of 1901 had populations of 500 or more. Besides those named above the Commissioners are: Earls Brownlow, Portsmouth, and Beauchamp, Viscount Halifax, Viscount St. Aldwyn, Lord Burghclere, Rt. Hons. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., M.P., H. Hobbouse, Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L., Sir C. N. Nicholson, Bart., M.P., and Sir Stafford Howard, K.C.B. Sec., S. E. Downing. *Financial Adviser and Actuary*, J. A. Archer; *Assist. Sec.*, C. Hogg; *Accountant*, G. Dickens; *Principal Clerks*, G. H. Wheeler, H. A. Gregg; *Assist. Acct.*, G. A. Andrews; *1st Class Clerks*, *Sen. Div.*, S. S. Brister, J. H. Wisdom, J. Kershaw, R. W. Fowell, A. E. Palmer, W. Telfer, E. J. Davies; *Head of Registry and Estab. Clerk*, W. H. Webb; *1st Class Clerks*, *Jun. Div.*, S. Mills, A. N. Allan, W. H. Mouncey, J. W. Lintott, E. H. B. Phillips, S. J. Gunningham, F. C. Marillier. Office, No. 1, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.

The following are the principal payments and appropriations out of the Common Fund:—

Annual payments to about 7,500 benefices	937,304
Payments to the Bishops in respect of incomes from Bishops' estates	104,463
Payments to chapters, vicars choral, etc.	151,066
Amount appropriated to the augmentation and endowment of benefices and expended for the improvement of parsonage houses, etc.	404,027

£1,506,860

Dr. Barnardo's Homes: National Incorporated Association. Founded by the late Dr. Barnardo in the year 1866, these Homes have attained a position of national importance. From the first they have admitted destitute children of all ages (or girls in moral danger) without any qualification. They have 156 houses and branches in operation in London, the provinces, Ireland, Jersey, and Canada, including **Industrial Homes** for boys in London; a Village Home for girls at Barking-side, Essex; a Boy's Garden City at Woodford Bridge, Essex; Babies' Castle at Hawkhurst, Kent; Dame Margaret's Home, Washington, Co. Durham; Naval Training School, Elmham, Norfolk, with training ship and naval base at Yarmouth; Rescue Home for girls in danger; Her Majesty's Hospital at Stepney Causeway, and the Australasian Hospital at Barking-side;

Convalescent Seaside Homes at Felixstowe, Hove, Llandudno, and Scarborough; Homes for younger boys at Jersey, Clapham, and Epsom; Homes for girls in London and at Exeter, Cambridge, Middlesbrough, Shirley, and Northampton; Homes for Cripples and Incurables at Birkdale, Harrogate, and Tunbridge Wells, etc.; and 4 **Emigration Centres** in Canada. The Homes emigrate to Canada nearly 1,000 young people every year; 25,986 have been already emigrated; 95 per cent. are successful. The whole work is supported by voluntary contributions. **Patrons**, Their Majesties the King, the Queen, and Queen Alexandra; **President**, the Duke of Somerset; **Honorary Director**, William Baker, M.A., LL.B.; **Hon. Treasurer**, Howard Williams; **General Secretary**, Claude Wright; **Head Offices**, 18 to 26, Stepney Causeway, London, E. (See advt.)

THE GREAT WAR.

THE HISTORY OF THE WAR TO DATE

THE ORIGINS.

In the eight days between July 28th and August 4th, 1914, wars were declared as between seven European nations; on August 23rd Japan became a combatant; and before the end of the month fighting or preparations for fighting were being made in Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia, and Canada. Difficulties between the Ottoman Empire and the Entente Powers occurred from the moment Germany became a belligerent, and on Nov. 5th Great Britain, following action already taken by France and Russia, declared war on Turkey also. The cause for so widespread a conflagration can plainly be sought in no single circumstance. Outstanding facts in an extremely complicated situation were: the rival interests of Austria and Russia in the still unsettled Balkan States; the military preparedness of Germany, aggressively expressed by the large expansion of the Army in 1913; the supposed military weakness of France, as revealed by the controversy over the Three Years' Military Service Law; and the possible expectation of civil war in Ireland weakening the power of Great Britain in any trial of strength between the European groups—the Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy, and the Triple Entente of Russia, France, and Great Britain. But while the respective influences of these and other considerations can hardly yet be fairly weighed, the point of crisis was reached when, on June 28th, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, nephew and heir to the Emperor of Austria, was, together with his consort, the Duchess of Hohenberg, assassinated in the street of Sarajevo, capital city of Bosnia.

The murders sent a thrill of horror throughout Europe and a shiver of apprehension through all the Chancelleries. Among the many problems anticipated in the near future of the Dual Monarchy, constituted of many diverse nationalities, loosely knit together by the personalities of the aged Emperor and his heir, that of Bosnia-Herzegovina had been acute. The two provinces are peopled in the main by races closely akin to the Serbians, who, from the moment when both were liberated, by the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, from the Turks, have ever cherished the idea of a union which would build a larger Serbia with a coast-line on the Adriatic. But the Berlin Treaty, which created anew a Serbian Kingdom, placed Bosnia-Herzegovina under the military administration of Austria-Hungary. In October 1908 Austria suddenly announced their definite annexation to the Empire, an action which caused the bitterest resentment in Serbia and nearly brought about an European war. Russia, weakened by her war with Japan, was not in a position to protest effectively. After the Balkan Wars of 1912-13, with the consequent enlargement of the Serbian Kingdom—though the approach to the sea was still checked by the creation, under Austrian pressure, of an autonomous Albania—the bitterness against Austria increased in intensity, while Austria, on her part, grew ever more suspicious of Serbian ambitions, supported as they were felt to be by Russia.

In the storm of indignation which swept over Austria on the murder of the Archduke

and his wife, endeavours were immediately made to fasten on the Serbian Government and people a share of complicity in the crime. Anti-Serbian riots occurred at Sarajevo and Agram, while even in Vienna, the Serbian Legation was threatened by a mob. The Austrian Government, however, allowed nearly a month to pass without any intimation of its official action, other than an intention to repress the pan-Serb agitation in Bosnia itself. The loyalty of the general body of Serbs within the Empire was defended by the Minister President of Hungary in the Hungarian Parliament, who stated, as late as July 22nd, that the situation did not warrant the fear of a serious turn of events. A secret court-martial was being held at Sarajevo, and the Serbian Government, after pointing out that both the assassins implicated were Austrian subjects, had informed the Austrian Government that, when the evidence at the court-martial should be communicated to them, they would set on foot inquiries of their own. On July 20th the German Ambassador in London informed Sir Edward Grey that Austria was certainly going to take some steps, and he regarded the situation as "very uncomfortable." He agreed, however, with the assumption that Austria would act upon some case that would be known, and Sir Edward Grey observed that this would make it easier for others, such as Russia, to counsel moderation in Belgrade. Sir Edward Grey added that he hated the idea of a war between any of the Great Powers, and that any of them should be dragged into a war by Serbia would be "detestable." With this sentiment the German Ambassador "agreed whole-heartedly."

On July 23rd the Austrian Government announced its action in a Note to Serbia, the text of which was communicated to the Powers next day. It was startling in the extreme. An answer was required within 48 hours. Austria made ten demands, directed towards the elimination from Serbian national life of everything which was hostile to Austria. These demands involved the suppression of newspapers and literature, the suppression of Nationalist societies (especially the famous Narodna Odbrana), a reorganisation of the Government schools, the dismissal of certain officers from the army, the participation of Austrian officials in judicial proceedings in Serbia, the arrest of two specified men, the prevention of all traffic in arms across the frontier, a full explanation of anti-Austrian utterances, and immediate notification of the enforcement of these measures. In addition, the Serbian Government was to publish on the front page of its "Official Journal" a prescribed statement which amounted to a full recantation of its alleged errors, and a promise of amendment. A very brief summary was annexed to the ultimatum, giving the bare findings of the secret trial at Sarajevo with no corroborative evidence.

No independent nation had ever been called on to accept a greater humiliation. Sir Edward Grey at once informed the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London that, while the murder of the Archduke and some of the circumstances respecting Serbia quoted in the Note aroused sympathy with Austria, he had never before

seen one State address to another independent State so formidable a document. He specially deprecated the imposition of a time-limit at this stage of the proceedings. The merits of the dispute between Austria and Serbia were not, he said, the concern of the British Government, and his comments on the nature of the ultimatum were not made in order to discuss these.

The German Government, in a Note communicated to the Powers on July 24th, declared: "Under the eyes, at least with the tacit permission of official Serbia, the great Serbian propaganda has continuously increased in extension and intensity; to its account must be set the recent crime, the threads of which leads to Belgrade. It has become clearly evident that it would not be consistent either with the dignity or with the self-preservation of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy still longer to remain inactive in face of this movement on the other side of the frontier, by which the security and the integrity of her territories are constantly menaced. Under these circumstances, the course of procedure and demands of the Austro-Hungarian Government can only be regarded as equitable and moderate." At the same time, the German Note emphasised the opinion that the conflict should be localised to Austria and Serbia, "because every interference of another Power would, owing to the different treaty obligations, be followed by incalculable consequences."

On receipt of this Note, Sir Edward Grey reminded the German Ambassador that some days before the latter had expressed a personal hope that Britain would endeavour to use moderating influence at St. Petersburg, but now, in view of the seriously stiff character of the Austrian Note and the shortness of time allowed, he (Sir Edward) felt quite helpless as far as Russia was concerned, and he did not believe any Power could exercise influence alone. The only chance he saw was that the four Powers, Germany, Italy, France, and Great Britain, should work together simultaneously at Vienna and St. Petersburg in favour of moderation in the event of the relations between Austria and Russia becoming threatening. On the same day the British Chargé d'Affaires at Belgrade was instructed that Serbia ought to promise that "if it is proved that Serbian officials, however subordinate they may be, were accomplices in the murder of the Archduke at Sarajevo, she will give Austria the fullest satisfaction. She certainly ought to express concern and regret. For the rest, the Serbian Government must reply to the Austrian demands as they consider best in Serbian interests."

The Russian Foreign Minister (M. Sazonoff) explained the Russian position to the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg on July 25th. The time, in his opinion, was too short further to advise the Serbian Government; but if Serbia appealed to the Powers, Russia would be quite ready to stand aside and leave the question in the hands of England, France, Germany, and Italy. Austria's action was, he maintained, in reality directed against Russia. He did not believe that Germany wanted war, but that her attitude would be decided by Britain. If Britain took her stand firmly with France and Russia, there would be no war. If she failed them, rivers of blood would flow.

Sir M. de Bunsen, British Ambassador at Vienna, telegraphed to Sir Edward Grey on the same day that the language of the press left the

impression that the surrender of Serbia was neither expected nor really desired in Vienna. On the other hand, the Austrian Ambassador in London (Count Mensdorff) was authorised to explain to Sir Edward Grey that the step taken at Belgrade was not an ultimatum, but that, if the demands were not complied with within the time-limit, the Austro-Hungarian Government would break off diplomatic relations and begin military preparations, not operations.

On the evening of July 25th the Austrian Minister left Belgrade, while the Serbian Government was also transferred to the ancient capital at Nish, where the Skupstchina (Parliament) was summoned to meet on the following Monday.

The full terms of the Serbian reply were made known to the British Foreign Office on July 27th. It accepted, in effect, all the Austrian demands, subject, on certain points, to the delay necessary for passing new laws and amending her constitution, and subject to an explanation by Austria-Hungary of her precise wishes with regard to the participation of Austro-Hungarian officials in Serbian judicial proceedings. It concluded with an offer, if the reply were not considered satisfactory, to accept a reference either to the Hague Tribunal or to the Powers.

Sir Edward Grey was still pressing for a conference between the German, French, and Italian Ambassadors and himself in London. France and Italy accepted the invitation. The German Secretary of State (Herr von Jagow) informed the British Ambassador on July 27th that the conference suggested would practically amount to a court of arbitration and could not, in his opinion, be called together except at the request of Austria and Russia. He could not, therefore, fall in with the suggestion. But a direct exchange of views had already been arranged between the Foreign Ministers of Russia and Austria, and he thought it best to await the outcome of that before doing anything. He said that as yet Austria was only partially mobilising, and that if Russia mobilised only in the south, Germany would not mobilise. But the Russian system of mobilisation was so complicated that it might be difficult exactly to locate her mobilisation, and Germany would then have to be very careful not to be taken by surprise. On the same day Count Mensdorff, the Austrian Ambassador in London, made a statement to Sir Edward Grey that "as long as Serbia was confronted with Turkey, Austria never took very severe measures, because of her adherence to the policy of the free development of the Balkan States. Now that Serbia had doubled her territory and population without any Austrian interference, the repression of Serbian subversive aims was a matter of self-defence and self-preservation on Austria's part." He reiterated that Austria had no intention of taking Serbian territory, and admitted that, on paper, the Serbian reply might seem to be satisfactory, but the Serbians had refused the one thing—the co-operation of Austrian officials and police—which would be a real guarantee that in practice the Serbians would not carry on their subversive campaign against Austria.

THE OUTBREAK.

War was declared by Austria-Hungary on Serbia on July 28th, and on the same day two Serbian steamers were fired on and damaged and two merchant vessels captured by an Hungarian

monitor at Orsova on the Danube. The next day Austrian troops were bombarding Belgrade, a process which, more or less intermittently, has been going on ever since.

The effect of the actual rupture was that M. Sazonoff notified to Berlin the mobilisation, as from July 29th, of the Russian forces in the southern areas of Odessa, Kieff, Moscow, and Kazan. In a telegram to Count Benckendorff, the Ambassador in London, he said: "The Austrian declaration of war clearly puts an end to the idea of direct communication between Austria and Russia. Action by London Cabinet, in order to set on foot mediation with a view to suspension of military operations of Austria against Serbia, is now most urgent. Unless military operations are stopped, mediation would only allow matters to drag on, and give Austria time to crush Serbia."

The centre of anxiety was now definitely moved to Berlin. Both there and in Vienna the idea seemed to prevail, up to the 29th, that a general war was most unlikely, as Russia neither wanted nor was thought to be in a position to make war. On the strength of assurances given both in London and Berlin that the German Government was desirous of effective co-operation in the interests of the general peace, Sir Edward Grey telegraphed to Berlin once more, in accordance with the request of the Russian Government, urging the German Government, if they did not like the idea of the Ambassadors' Conference in the form he had suggested it, to suggest any other form they pleased. "Mediation," he said, "was ready to come into operation by any method that Germany thought possible, if Germany would press the button in the interests of peace." This telegram was despatched at about 4 p.m. on July 29th.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

But in a "quite private and friendly way" Sir Edward Grey had pointed out to the German Ambassador in London that same afternoon that, if the issue spread so that Germany became involved and then France, it might be so great that it would involve all European interests, and he did not wish him to be misled by the friendly tone of their conversation—which he hoped would continue—into thinking that Britain would not take action, or to be open to the reproach that if the Ambassador and the German Government had not been so misled the course of things might have been different.

The German response to these frank statements were made the same evening in a remarkable interview to which the Imperial Chancellor (Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg), who had just returned from Potsdam, called the British Ambassador. Provided that the neutrality of Great Britain was certain, he said, every assurance would be given that the Imperial Government aimed at no territorial acquisition at the expense of France, should they prove victorious in any war that might ensue. He was unable to give a similar undertaking in regard to the French colonies. So long as Germany's adversaries respected the integrity and neutrality of the Netherlands, Germany would give an assurance to do likewise, but it depended upon the action of France what operation Germany might be forced to enter upon in Belgium. When the war was over, Belgian integrity would be respected if she had not sided against Germany. The Chancellor added that he had in mind a

general neutrality agreement between England and Germany, though it was, of course, at the present moment too early to discuss details."

"His Majesty's Government," telegraphed Sir Edward Grey in reply on July 30th, "cannot for a moment entertain the Chancellor's proposal that they should bind themselves to neutrality on such terms. What he asks us in effect is to engage to stand by while French colonies are taken and France is beaten, so long as Germany does not take French territory as distinct from the colonies. From the material point of view such a proposal is unacceptable, for France, without further territory in Europe being taken from her, could be so crushed as to lose her position as a Great Power, and become subordinate to German policy. Altogether apart from that, it would be a disgrace for us to make this bargain with Germany at the expense of France, a disgrace from which the good name of this country would never recover. The Chancellor also in effect asks us to bargain away whatever obligation or interest we have as regards the neutrality of Belgium. We could not entertain that bargain either."

In the same telegram Sir Edward said, "If the peace of Europe can be preserved and the present crisis safely passed, my own endeavour will be to promote some arrangement, to which Germany could be a party, by which she could be assured that no aggressive or hostile policy would be pursued against her or her allies by France, Russia, and ourselves, jointly or separately. I have desired this, and worked for it as far as I could through the last Balkan crisis, and, Germany having a corresponding object, our relations sensibly improved. The idea has hitherto been too Utopian to form the subject of definite proposals; but if this present crisis, so much more acute than any that Europe has gone through for generations, be safely passed, I am hopeful that the relief and reaction which will follow may make possible some more definite *rapprochement* between the Powers than has been possible hitherto."

But by this time the hope of preserving the peace had become slender, although negotiations at all the capitals were continued for two days longer. France was now convinced that Germany was bent upon attacking her, and M. Cambon (Ambassador in London) handed to Sir Edward Grey on July 30th an intimation from Paris that the German Army had its advanced posts on the French frontiers the day before, while German patrols had twice penetrated on to French territory. Anxious to preserve the peace to the last, the French Government had withdrawn its own advanced posts to a distance of six miles from the frontier. Reservists were being called back to Germany by tens of thousands, whereas France had not called up a single reservist. While France was thus driven to take alarm, Russia and Germany were suspiciously questioning each other about their respective mobilisations on their own frontiers. The situation was so threatening that personal telegrams passed between King George, the Kaiser, and the Czar, each pressing the point of view of their Foreign Offices and urging the other to moderate the claims made.

As late as July 31st the German Chancellor was protesting that no preparations had been made on her part for mobilisation, while Russia had mobilised her entire army and navy, which

was directed as much against Germany as against Austria. On the other hand, France and Russia were convinced that Germany had begun her own mobilisation as long before as July 25th.

On July 31st the German Government addressed a peremptory ultimatum to Russia, requiring her to demobilise both against Germany and Austria within 12 hours. Simultaneously France was asked to state within 18 hours whether or not she would remain neutral in the event of a Russo-German war.

In this new crisis the original disputes, (1st) between Austria and Serbia and (2nd) between Austria and Russia, had fallen into the background. Yet on July 31st, at the moment when Germany was sending her ultimatum to St. Petersburg, M. Sazonoff was still in communication with Vienna; while on August 1st Sir Edward Grey had information that Austria was now willing to consider mediation with Serbia, and had informed Berlin to that effect. But at 5 p.m. on August 1st the German Ambassador had demanded his passports at St. Petersburg, and France had replied to the demand made on her that she would do what her interests dictated. She ordered mobilisation, though still keeping back her troops from the frontier. Russia assured Great Britain that she would on no account commence hostilities if the Germans did not cross her frontier. Early on Sunday morning German troops invaded Luxemburg, a small independent State adjoining Belgium, and, like Belgium, assured of neutrality by treaties to which Prussia, France, and Great Britain were all parties. This was the first act of war.

ITALY'S POSITION.

There still remained to be determined the attitude of Great Britain and of Italy. In Italy public opinion had been from the first breaking of the crisis strongly antagonistic to intervention on behalf of Austria—whose ambitions on the Adriatic clash with those of Italy—and against the kindred nation of France, with possibly Great Britain acting as well. As early as August 1st the French Government were informed of the terms of the reply of the Marquis de San Giuliano (Italian Foreign Minister) to an inquiry from the German Government. It was in these words: "The war undertaken by Austria, and the consequences which might result, had, in the words of the German Ambassador himself, an aggressive object. Both were therefore in conflict with the purely defensive character of the Triple Alliance, and in such circumstances Italy would remain neutral."

To that decision Italy has so far adhered. The march of events has inclined her, indeed, to a complete rupture with her fellow-members of the Triple Alliance and of intervention, if at all, on the side of Great Britain, France, and Russia.

General Grandi, Italian Minister for War, a strong Germanophil, resigned on Oct. 9th, and on Oct. 16th the Marquis de San Giuliano died. The Cabinet resigned, but was reconstructed under the same Premier (Signor Salandra) on Nov. 5th. The appointment of Baron Sonnino as Foreign Minister was regarded as making possible a reconstitution of the Balkan League for the protection of Italian interests, as well as those of Rumania, Bulgaria, and Greece. The death of King Carol of Rumania on Oct.

10th was a further event opening possibilities of closer co-operation between Italy and Rumania, while maintaining their neutrality.

BRITISH OBLIGATIONS.

In Great Britain there was at first a strong public opinion in favour of neutrality. The quarrel between Austria and Serbia was felt to be none of its affair, and traditional friendship with Austria was alone an influence against intervention. The *entente* with Russia had never been popular. There had also been growing up a desire for more friendly relations with Germany. All these views were expressed in the House of Commons, on public platforms, in the Ministerial press, and in influential memorials. Sir Edward Grey was pressed as to the exact commitments of this country to France and Russia by reason of the *Ententes*. He explained the position in an important speech in Parliament on August 3rd. Until the day before, he said, no promise had been given to France or Russia of anything more than diplomatic support. But in order that co-operation should be effective, if it ever came to be needed, letters had been exchanged in November 1912, by which it had been agreed that, from time to time, French and British naval and military experts, who had already from time to time consulted, should continue to do so, on the understanding that "consultation between experts is not, and ought not to be regarded as, an engagement that commits either Government to action in a contingency that has not yet arisen, and may never arise." The letter of Sir Edward Grey concluded: "I agree that, if either Government had reason to expect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, or something that threatened the general peace, it should immediately discuss with the other whether both Governments should act together to prevent aggression and to preserve peace, and if so, what measures they would be prepared to take in common."

In consequence of that understanding and the growing confidence and friendship between Great Britain and France, the French Fleet had been concentrated in the Mediterranean, and her northern and western coasts were left unprotected. On the other hand, Britain had not kept in the Mediterranean a fleet which was equal to dealing alone with a combination of other fleets in that sea. Sir E. Grey's own feeling was that if a foreign fleet engaged in a war which France had not sought, and in which she had not been the aggressor, came down the English Channel and bombarded the undefended coasts of France, Britain could not stand aside and see this going on, practically within sight of her eyes, with her arms folded, looking on dispassionately, doing nothing. In these circumstances he had given to the French Ambassador in the previous afternoon the following statement:

"I am authorised to give an assurance that if the German Fleet comes into the Channel or through the North Sea to undertake hostile operations against the French coasts or shipping, the British Fleet will give all the protection in its power. This assurance is, of course, subject to the policy of His Majesty's Government receiving the support of Parliament, and must not be taken as binding His Majesty's Government to take any action until the above contingency of action by the German Fleet takes place."

VIOLATION OF BELGIUM.

Another question had, however, already arisen which was to offer no possibility of doubt as to Britain's attitude—the matter of the maintenance of the *neutrality of Belgium*. Guaranteed in the first instance by the Treaty of 1839, to which Prussia as well as the other Powers had subscribed, Belgian neutrality was discussed anew at the time of the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 and respected by both parties to the war. On July 31st, when mobilisation in Germany was expected, Sir Edward Grey telegraphed in identical terms to Paris and Berlin a request to know whether their respective Governments were prepared to engage to respect the neutrality of Belgium, so long as no other Power violated it. The French reply, given the same evening, was in the affirmative. The German Secretary of State informed the British Ambassador at Berlin that he must consult the Emperor and Chancellor before he could answer, and he thought that they might not be able to give any answer at all, as it could not but disclose a certain amount of their plans of campaign in the event of war ensuing. Allegations were indeed already made that hostile acts had been committed by Belgium. A consignment of corn for Germany had, it was said, been placed under an embargo. Belgium's own answer to an inquiry was that she expected and desired other Powers to observe and uphold her neutrality, which she intended to maintain to the utmost of her powers. The relations between Belgium and her neighbours were said to be excellent, and there was no reason to suspect their intentions; but it was thought well, nevertheless, to be prepared against emergencies. On Aug. 3rd, however, Germany showed her purpose by addressing to Belgium what amounted to an ultimatum. It demanded permission to pass its troops through Belgium, and offered in return that the integrity and independence of Belgium should be secured at the close of the war if Germany were victorious. An answer was required in 12 hours. If it were a refusal, Belgium was to be treated as an enemy. Luxemburg had already been entered, in spite of personal protest from the reigning Grand Duchess. The King of the Belgians telegraphed immediately a personal appeal to King George in these words:

"Remembering the numerous proofs of your Majesty's friendship and that of your predecessors, and the friendly attitude of England in 1870, and the proof of friendship she has just given us again, I make a supreme appeal to the diplomatic intervention of your Majesty's Government to safeguard the integrity of Belgium."

On the morning of Aug. 4th the British Minister at Brussels telegraphed that Germany had addressed a new Note to Belgium stating that, as her well-intended proposal had been declined, the Imperial Government would, deeply to their regret, be impelled to carry out, if necessary by force of arms, the measures considered indispensable in view of the French menace. Simultaneously the Belgian Legation in London received news that Belgian territory had been violated at Gemmenich, near Aix-la-Chapelle. The German Foreign Secretary instructed the Ambassador in London to repeat the assurance that, even in the case of armed conflict in Belgium, Germany would, under no pretence whatever, annex Belgian territory.

He was to impress upon Sir Edward Grey that the German Army could not be exposed to French attack across Belgium, which was planned according to absolutely unimpeachable information. Germany had consequently to disregard Belgian neutrality, it being for her "a question of life or death to prevent French advance."

The British Government, after laying the facts before Parliament, which unanimously endorsed its action, immediately demanded, through its Ambassador at Berlin (Sir E. Goschen), an answer, to be delivered before midnight, that the demand made upon Belgium should be withdrawn. Before the time fixed for the expiring of the ultimatum Germany had intimated her refusal, Sir E. Goschen had demanded his passports, and Britain was at war with Germany.

With the Austro-Hungarian Empire there was no immediate breach. Although the original dispute had been between Russia and Austria, it was not until Aug. 6th that war was formally declared between them; while not until Austrian troops were reported to be assisting the German armies in Alsace did the French Government declare war on Aug. 10th. On Aug. 12th Great Britain was compelled to make its own declaration, and war with Austria began from midnight on that date.

THE WHITE PAPERS.

The telegrams and dispatches which had passed in these feverishly busy weeks between the Foreign Office and its Ambassadors were published in three White Papers [Cd. 7467, 7445, and 7596], from the first of which the course of events so far narrated has been chiefly summarised. The later White Papers described in detail the final scenes at Berlin and Vienna, and their publication, especially that of Sir E. Goschen's, our Ambassador at Berlin, exercised immense influence on public opinion not only in Britain itself but abroad. Sir E. Goschen described his last interviews, first with Herr von Jagow (Secretary of State), and afterwards with the Imperial Chancellor (Dr. Bethmann-Hollweg). The former, while maintaining that the only answer to the demand concerning Belgium must be "No," expressed his "poignant regret at the crumbling of his entire policy and that of the Chancellor, which had been to make friends with Great Britain, and then through Great Britain to get closer to France." The Chancellor "harangued" the British Ambassador for about 20 minutes. He described the step taken by His Majesty's Government as "terrible to a degree"; just for a word—"neutrality," a word which in war time had so often been disregarded—just for "a scrap of paper" Great Britain was going to make war on a kindred nation who desired nothing better than to be friends with her. All his efforts in that direction had been rendered useless by this last terrible step, and the policy to which he had devoted himself since his accession to office had tumbled down like a house of cards. What we had done was unthinkable; it was like striking a man from behind while he was fighting for his life against two assailants. He held Great Britain responsible for all the terrible events that might happen.

The British Embassy was attacked by a mob the same evening and its windows broken by

stones; but for this Herr von Jagow at once called to express the fullest regrets.

The Emperor also sent an aide-de-camp next morning to deliver a message which the Ambassador declared "lost none of its acerbity by the manner of its delivery." It was in these words: "The Emperor has charged me to express to your Excellency his regret for the occurrence of last night, but to tell you at the same time that you will gather from those occurrences an idea of the feelings of his people respecting the action of Great Britain in joining with other nations against her old allies of Waterloo. His Majesty also begs that you will tell the King that he has been proud of the titles of British Field-Marshal and British Admiral, but that in consequence of what has occurred he must now at once divest himself of those titles."

At Vienna the treatment accorded to the British Ambassador was on more conventional lines of courtesy. Sir M. de Bunsen, in his concluding dispatch, remarked that the conversations between the Russian and Austrian Governments were proceeding hopefully, that Austria in fact had finally yielded to the idea of compromise, when the negotiations were cut short by the transfer of the dispute to the more dangerous ground of a direct conflict between Germany and Russia. "A few days' delay" (on the part of Germany) "might, in all probability," he thought, "have saved Europe from one of the greatest calamities in history."

Germany also issued in English a much less complete series of telegrams, including those that had passed between the Czar and the Kaiser. It was accompanied by a lengthy statement, in which it was declared that Russia commenced mobilisation on July 26th and France took military measures on July 27th, and that these preparations by Russia and France overtook the mediating proposals which Berlin was putting forward at Vienna at the request of the Czar.

The official records of negotiations, published by the Russian Government (Orange Book) and the Belgian Government (Grey Book) were also issued in translation as additional British White Papers.

The White Paper [Cd. 7628] relating to Turkey published on Nov. 11th is summarised below.

CLOSING OF THE RANKS.

The British public and politicians had been taken wholly by surprise. So suddenly had the war peril developed that on July 27th, the very day that Sir Edward Grey was making his proposal for a conference in London, to ease a situation already desperate, Mr. Redmond was calling in Parliament for vengeance on police and soldiers concerned in the fatal rioting at Dublin on the occasion of a gun-running raid by the Nationalist Volunteers. The situation in Ireland indeed appeared threatening in the extreme; but the public, other than politicians, was thinking chiefly of the August holidays, when the blow suddenly fell. As already intimated, the first impulse of opinion was in favour of strict neutrality by Great Britain, more especially in view of the fact that Italy, which was an actual ally of Germany and Austria, had declared neutrality on July 28th. There was a strong party within the Cabinet itself in favour of standing aloof from a quarrel between Russia and Austria over Servia, even

if France and Germany should be brought in, one on each side. But in regard to domestic questions in face of possible perils from without—perils which were already affecting markets and exchanges in unprecedented ways—there was no hesitation at all. The Government and Opposition agreed to an indefinite truce on Home Rule, and Mr. Redmond, in a memorable speech in the House of Commons, declared that the Government might withdraw all its troops from Ireland and leave it to be garrisoned and defended by the 300,000 Nationalist and Ulster Volunteers in co-operation.

Up to Saturday, Aug. 1st, so general was the disbelief in general war that thousands of English people left for holidays on the Continent. The Empress-Dowager Marie of Russia set out to reach St. Petersburg via Berlin, and arrived at the German capital only to be forced to retire to Copenhagen. On Sunday neutrality demonstrations were held in London and most of the great towns. But with the announcement of Germany's outrageous demands on Belgium, there was a complete revulsion of opinion.

The resignation from the Ministry of three Ministers, Lord Morley, Mr. Burns, and Mr. C. P. Trevelyan, was regarded merely as expressing their refusal to weaken the Government in a grave situation by their retention of office. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, who had criticised Sir Edward Grey's diplomacy, found himself obliged to resign the chairmanship of the Parliamentary Labour Party, whose members, by a large majority, were in favour of supporting the Government to the fullest possible extent. Even the critics refrained from active opposition, and the Prime Minister's motions for a vote of credit for £100,000,000 for war and for the immediate addition of 500,000 men to the Army were carried in the House of Commons on Aug. 6th without a dissentient voice.

With equal promptness and unanimity both Houses of Parliament passed through all their stages a series of Emergency Acts of Parliament. Of these the most important was the Defence of the Realm Act, authorising the trial during the war by court-martial of persons contravening regulations designed (a) to prevent communication of information to the enemy which might be useful, and (b) to secure the safety of railways, docks, and harbours. This passed all its stages on Aug. 7th. Its provisions were somewhat strengthened by a second Act of similar title. By the Restriction of Aliens Bill, all alien enemies were required to register themselves with the police, and were prohibited from travelling more than five miles from their registered address without permission. Power was also given to detain actual or suspected spies. By Order in Council the Government had already (on Aug. 4th) assumed control of the railway systems, administering them through an executive committee of general managers with the President of the Board of Trade as Chairman. Two days later, in consequence of panic buying and hoarding of foodstuffs, which were advancing rapidly in price, the Government took control of food prices, maxima for which were fixed in consultation with a national committee of retail dealers.

The measures taken in connection with the financial crisis, which involved the closing of the London Stock Exchange on July 31st, the extension of the customary August Bank holi-

day by three extra days, the establishment of an enlarged paper currency and the proclamation of a moratorium, which was continued in part till Nov. 4th, are dealt with in a separate article.

FOOD SUPPLIES AND EMPLOYMENT.

To provide against the stoppage of food supplies the Government agreed on Aug. 3rd to guarantee war risks on wheat and flour shipped from Atlantic and Canadian ports under contracts existing at the time. Next day they decided to reinsure 80 per cent. of the war risks on British merchant vessels (hulls). No premiums were to be paid in respect of current voyages; but on subsequent voyages the State would fix the premium—to range between 5 per cent. maximum and 1 per cent. minimum—and take 80 per cent. of it; the Assurance Associations were to take the remaining 20 per cent. both of premium and risk, and were to bear all expenses of administration. The Government were to be represented on the Committee of Claims. In regard to cargoes, a State Insurance office was opened at the Cannon Street Hotel, with the assistance of an influential Advisory Board. Flat rates were charged regardless of cargo or character of the voyage, ranging from 5 per cent. maximum, at which the opening business was done, to a minimum of 1 per cent.

Through the Government Departments other steps, which required no new legislation, were taken. On Aug. 4th, the very day of the declaration of war, the Prime Minister appointed a Government Committee on the Prevention and Relief of Distress. Mr. Herbert Samuel, President of the Local Government Board, was appointed chairman, and the other members were: Mr. Birrell, Mr. McKinnon Wood, Mr. C. F. G. Masterman, Mr. J. A. Pease, Mr. John Burns, Mr. Walter Long, Mr. J. Herbert Lewis, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Mr. Wedgwood Benn, Sir George Murray, G.C.B., and Mrs. H. J. Tennant. Sub-committees were appointed for London (chairman, Mr. Burns); for the agricultural districts (chairman, Mr. Long); and for urban housing (chairman, Mr. Samuel). A Central Committee on Women's Employment had for chairman the Marchioness of Crewe, and for hon. sec., Miss Mary Macarthur. Its officials include Miss Anderson (H.M. Principal Lady Inspector of Factories), Miss Clapham (Head Women's Department, Labour Exchange), Miss Durham (L.C.C. Technical Tramway Organiser), Miss Mona Wilson (H.M. Insurance Commission), Sir George Asquith, and Sir Claud Schuster.

On Aug. 6th the Lord Mayor, mayors, and chairmen of borough, county, and urban councils were invited to take immediate steps to form local Citizen Committees to deal with the prevention and relief of distress due to the war. These committees were to comprise representatives of the local authorities, of trade unions, philanthropic organisations, and in particular the Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association. Their primary duties were to survey the existing conditions of employment in the locality, and to consider means of preventing and, if necessary, relieving distress. The Prince of Wales issued an appeal as Treasurer of a National Relief Fund which in six weeks amounted to more than £3,000,000. These funds have been used in part to assist the relief of distress due to unemployment, and

in part to supplement the separation allowances to wives and the dependants of men called to the colours. Queen Mary also issued an appeal, and founded the Queen's Work for Women Fund, from which the Central Committee on Women's Employment has been enabled specially to provide for unemployed women, and to set up training schools in new forms of employment, such as toymaking.

The year had been one of much industrial unrest, and one of the features of the closing of the ranks already alluded to had been the speedy settlement of a number of strikes and lock-outs, including one which had kept the building interests in London at a standstill for many months. But the war itself, although it created much employment in industries supplying war material and equipment, struck very hard at others, especially the cotton trade of Lancashire, the jewellery trade of Birmingham, the building trade generally owing to shortage of materials, and in some districts, and temporarily, the coal-mining industry. By far the most serious consequences were felt in Lancashire. To meet the exceptional drain on the unemployment funds of trade unions, approved under the Insurance Act, the Treasury made special grants, making good in some cases up to 50 per cent. of the deficiency. Grants were also made to local committees from the Road Board Fund, and for housing development, as relief works. But the President of the Local Government Board was able to state, after two months of war, that the fears entertained at the commencement of the crisis of widespread unemployment had not been realised. At the beginning of November the statistics of unemployment were almost normal for the time of year.

COLONIAL HELP AND ACHIEVEMENTS.

Not only had the ranks been closed in Britain itself, but from throughout the British Empire came immediate and spontaneous offers of splendid assistance in troops and arms for the fighting line, and in gifts of food to meet the pressing need of the home country. The colonials were, in fact, early in the field, and to a detachment of the West African Frontier Force, under Lt.-Col. Bryant, from the British Gold Coast, fell the first positive success of the war. Together with a small force from the adjacent French colony, an invasion was made of the German Gold Coast (Togoland), which unconditionally surrendered on Aug. 26th. The Allies thus secured possession of an important wireless station and a harbourage, which would have been of immense service to the enemy's raiding cruisers.

It will be convenient to summarise here, together with their offers, the other chief achievements by the Colonial Forces to date.

Australia had in prospect a general election for both Houses of its legislature, to end a political deadlock; and although this resulted in a change of Ministry in September, the new Premier (Mr. Fisher) at once confirmed the undertaking given by his predecessor (Mr. Cook). This was to place at the disposal of the Admiralty the Commonwealth navy of one battle cruiser, three light cruisers, three destroyers, and two submarines, and to dispatch an expeditionary force of 20,000 men, with an additional infantry brigade and a light-horse brigade, comprising 6,383 men. The food offers included 1,000 gallons of port wine, 56,000 lb.

of butter (from Queensland), 16,229 lb. of bacon, 550 cases of pressed beef (9,600 lb.), 50 cases of condensed milk (especially for children of the Empire), and 2½ tons of arrowroot. On Sept. 25th the Australian forces announced their occupation of the seat of Government of Kaiser Wilhelm's land in German New Guinea. Australia also showed her sympathy with Belgium by voting £100,000 for a relief fund.

Off the coast of this island the Australian ship *Nisa*, on Oct. 18th, captured the German gunboat *Comet*, which was recommissioned for the Australian Navy, and the capture of the German cruiser *Emden*, reference to whose exploits are made later, was achieved by the Australian cruiser *Sydney*.

New Zealand offered one brigade each of mounted rifles, field artillery, and infantry, besides 200 Maoris for service in Egypt. On Aug. 15th a small New Zealand force of 53 officers and 1,351 men left Wellington, N.Z., in two troopships, escorted at first by three small cruisers and later by the Australian squadron, for German Samoa. On Aug. 30th, almost without opposition, the Dominion flag was hoisted at Apia (the capital), and the German Governor and garrison were taken captives to Fiji.

Canada offered her two cruisers, the *Niobe* and *Rainbow*, for general service; two submarines for service on the Pacific coast; a division of 22,000 men of all arms; an infantry battalion of ex-regulars—the Princess Patricia's Own, raised and equipped by Mr. Hamilton Gault—and units of 1,000 men each by Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Calgary. The ultimate intention is to raise, if necessary, 100,000 men. In food the Dominion Government sent 98,000,000 lb. of flour; Alberta 5,000,000 bushels of oats; Nova Scotia 1,000,000 tons of coal; Quebec 4,000,000 lb. of cheese; Ontario 250,000 bags of flour; Saskatchewan 1,500 horses; New Brunswick, 100,000 bushels of potatoes; Manitoba, 4,900,000 lb. of flour; British Columbia, 25,000,000 canned salmon. The Dominion voted £10,000 and Quebec Province £10,000 for the Belgium Relief Fund.

Newfoundland raised its naval reserve forces to 3,000 men, and offered an expeditionary force of 500 men.

Even the smaller colonies were anxious to be of service, if not with men at least with gifts of money and produce. Barbadoes voted £20,000 from the Colonial Treasury; the Falkland Island not only voted £2,250, which is equivalent to £1 per head of the population, but collected £750 besides for the Prince of Wales's Fund. The Leeward Islands of St. Kitts and Nevis sent £5,000 to the Prince's Fund. Mauritius gave 2,000,000 lb. of sugar to be divided equally between the Army and Navy. British Guiana and Jamaica also gave sugar, to meet the home shortage caused by the closing of the German and Austrian markets. Southern Rhodesia sent maize. In Hongkong there were offers to form a special constabulary and to contribute to the war fund.

REBELLION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Union of South Africa was in a position somewhat different from that of the other large Dominions. On the north-west its frontier is to German West Africa, where there were known to be enemy forces estimated at 10,000 at least, in mounted infantry and artillery, besides a camel corps of 500, and 66 batteries of machine guns. There was, moreover, the

possibility of disaffection or German inclination among a remnant of the Boer irreconcilables. Although both these dangers had to be faced, the Union Government undertook to defend its borders with its own forces without the assistance of Imperial troops. At the request of the Imperial Government, moreover, it undertook to carry the war into the enemy's territory. It was on this point that the differences apprehended actually occurred. In the Union Parliament on Sept. 11th a small minority, led by General Hertzog, expressed the view that the Union should take up an attitude of neutrality. This view was vigorously opposed by the Premier (General Botha), who aroused immense enthusiasm by himself assuming supreme command of the Union forces in place of Gen. C. F. Beyers, who had resigned. There was "no honourable course," Gen. Botha declared in the Union Parliament, "but to be faithful to the Imperial Government, and co-operate with them." The dissentients numbered 12 only against 92 in the House, where the reunion of all but the Hertzog party was signalled by an invitation to the nine Labour leaders, whose deportation earlier in the year had raised acute political problems, to return to South Africa; while Mr. Cresswell, the Labour leader, offered himself for active service and was given a commission. As early as Aug. 11th the Germans had retired from their coast towns of Swakopmund and Luderitz-Bucht, to the inland capital of Windhuk, a powerful wireless station. In retaliation they were able to seize the British port of Walfisch Bay, which lies isolated in the middle of their coast-line. There was frontier fighting of no special importance; but on Oct. 8th a sensation was caused by the treachery of Lieut.-Col. Maritz, who had been in command of a Union commando in the north-west. Disclosures were made of a plot by which Maritz was to join forces with the Germans, on an understanding that a Republic should be set up in the Union and Walfisch Bay ceded to Germany. Prompt measures were immediately taken by the Union Government. Martial law was proclaimed through the Colony on Oct. 12th, and on Oct. 14th a punitive expedition was sent against Maritz, some of whose force were captured, while others offered to desert. Maritz was wounded, but escaped into German territory. The incident greatly stimulated recruiting for the Union forces, and brought emphatic declaration of loyalty from many prominent leaders of Boer thought.

More serious was the defection of General Christian de Wet, who raised the standard of revolt in the Orange Free State on Oct. 27th. Simultaneously General Beyers took command of a rebel commando in the Western Transvaal. De Wet seized the town of Heilbron, and damaged a railway line. The movement in the Western Transvaal was not extensive, and the loyalist forces were able to scatter the rebels, and make a number of prisoners. De Wet was making a more stubborn resistance in November. General Hertzog has not joined the rebels in the field.

In East Africa also there was desultory fighting along the Anglo-German Colonial frontier. The Germans made several attempts to cut the Uganda railway, but were driven off by volunteer forces raised locally. Indian troops have also strengthened the forces in British East Africa and the Uganda Protectorate. In an action between small craft on Lake

Victoria Nyanza two German dhows were destroyed.

INDIA'S MAGNIFICENT LOYALTY.

In a long telegram from the Viceroy of India to the Secretary of State, read to both Houses of Parliament on Sept. 9th, was set forth a summary only of the extraordinary offers of assistance made by the Princes and people of India. "The rulers of the Native States in India," it said, "who number nearly 700 in all, have with one accord rallied to the defence of the Empire and offered their personal services and the resources of their States for the war. From among the many Princes and nobles who have volunteered for active service, the Viceroy has selected the Chiefs of Jodhpur, Bikaner, Kishangarh, Rutlam, Sachin and Patiala, Sir Pertab Singh, Regent of Jodhpur, the heir-apparent of Bhopal and a brother of the Maharaja of Gooch Behar, together with other cadets of noble families. The veteran Sir Pertab would not be denied his right to serve the King-Emperor, in spite of his 70 years, and his nephew, the Maharaja, who is but 16 years old, goes with him. Twenty-seven of the larger States in India maintain Imperial Service troops, and the services of every corps were immediately placed at the disposal of the Government of India on the outbreak of war. The Viceroy has accepted from 12 States contingents of cavalry, infantry, sappers, and transport, besides a camel corps from Bikaner, and most of these have already embarked." These were only the chief items in the list. Even the Dalai Lama of Tibet offered 1,000 Tibetan troops. Every association in India sent telegrams expressing loyalty and desire to help. Many hospitals were equipped. The Nizam of Hyderabad offered 60 lakhs of rupees (£400,000) towards the cost of the war, and to defray in particular the entire cost, while on foreign service, of his own regiment of Imperial Service Lancers and the 20th Deccan Horse. The Gaekwar of Baroda and the Maharaja of Bharatpur, who were in Europe, placed the whole resources of their States at the disposal of the Imperial Government. His Highness the Aga Khan, spiritual head of the Mohammedan community, volunteered to serve as a private in any infantry regiment of the Indian Expeditionary Force. More than this, the Indian Government desired to bear itself the entire cost of equipping and dispatching the Expeditionary Force.

The offers were received in Parliament and the country with the utmost enthusiasm. Moving the necessary resolutions to accept the offers on Sept. 16th, the Prime Minister said, "I do not think that in all the moving exhibition of national and Imperial patriotism that the war has evoked there is any which has more touched, and rightly touched, the feelings of this House and country than the message sent by the Viceroy of India announcing the magnificent response which the Princes and people of that country have made to our need."

The first regiments from India reached Marseilles early in October, and have taken an important share in the heavy fighting on the north-west frontier. Field-Marshal Lord Roberts was gazetted Colonel-in-Chief of the Indian forces, and it was while he was on a visit of inspection to them that he died suddenly on Nov. 14th.

THE FIGHTING IN EUROPE.

1.—In the Western Theatre.

The Invasion of Belgium.

Although the events in all the main theatres of war in Europe have had interacting influences upon each other of the greatest consequence, a clear view of the course of events can only be obtained by following each in the main separately. It may, however, be noted that while the first Power to throw down the gage of battle was Austria, the larger struggle commenced with the declaration by her more powerful ally Germany against France and Russia, followed by immediate offensive German action in force against France, on her own frontier and through the neutral States of Luxemburg and Belgium. Austria was left meanwhile to pursue her punitive expedition against Serbia, and to ward off the preliminary blows of Russia. The plan of the German General Staff seems indisputably to have been to crush France speedily, to claim the spoils and indemnity that would have followed, and then to have turned their victorious armies to the eastern frontiers, where, with Austrian assistance, Russia was to be checked and humiliated. Reliance may or may not have been placed on the assistance of Italy—the third member of the Triple Alliance—or that Great Britain would remain neutral. Germany's first blows, at all events, were directed towards the passage through Belgium and North-west France with Paris as objective.

At the outset of the war it was calculated that the German active army, reserve and Landwehr, ready for immediate mobilisation totalled 3,700,000 men. There were besides a further reserve of 900,000 men, the surplus of the annual contingents, of active or reserve service age, who had never been called up to service. With others liable, though mostly untrained, the Kaiser might have at final disposal some 7,000,000 men. The field army was divided into 25 army corps disposed in eight armies. Twenty of the army corps, comprising six armies, were to take the offensive on the western frontier, leaving the defence against Russia to the five army corps remaining.

The French army, inclusive of the Territorial army and its reserve, numbered rather more than 4,000,000 men, of whom 1,500,000 formed the active first-line army, behind which stood a reserve army of about 600,000, while the remaining 2,000,000 consisted of the Territorial Force with its reserve divided into three bodies of about equal strength.

The Belgian field army numbered about 200,000, and there were garrisons besides at the three fortified towns of Liège, Namur, and Antwerp. Liège was held by about 22,500 troops under General Leman. It commands the passage of the Meuse at the nearest part to the German frontier, and it became necessarily the first object of attack when Belgium had refused to allow the German armies to use her neutral territories as a highway, by which they might avoid the girdle of French fortresses from Verdun to Belfort, and outflank the French armies of the north and east.

Luxemburg city, once an almost impregnable fortress, but dismantled when the neutrality of the Grand Duchy was guaranteed by the Treaty of London in 1867, had been surprised and seized on Aug. 2nd, before the Ducal authorities had time even to interpose such

opposition as might have been afforded by the destruction of the great bridges and viaducts across the ravines leading into the city. The Grand Duchess Marie Adelaide made a futile personal protest, and it was later stated that Germany had already acknowledged her claim by a first payment of 1,000,000 marks.

Liège was to offer a more effective resistance. Unexpected as the invasion of Belgium had been, so that the Germans were able without opposition to take possession of the frontier towns of Limburg and Verviers, and even to obtain railways and rolling stock, the Belgians set themselves energetically to destroy the bridges of the Meuse and to blow up tunnels on the railway. At Visé, just south of the Dutch frontier, a strenuous resistance was put up, and its capture was not, in fact, effected until the general assault on Liège was already in progress. Liège itself was defended by 12 forts in a ring of 33 miles' circumference, and with intervals of 3 or 4 miles between each. The forts were of the circular, disappearing cupola type designed by Gen. Brialmont. The garrison was inadequate to hold the wide spaces between the forts against overwhelming forces. But Gen. von Emmich, to whom was entrusted the task of the reduction of the city with some 88,000 men from the 7th and 10th German Army Corps, underestimated the resolute defence. Flinging his troops in close formation against the exposed, sloping sides of the forts in the endeavour to rush them by assault, he saw them mowed down in hundreds. It was not until he had reinforced his army with the 9th Army Corps, and had an army of 120,000 at disposal, that he was able to force a way between the forts to the city itself. This was on the night of Aug. 7th. He was not able to prevent the withdrawal of the garrison to join the main Belgian army under the personal command of King Albert. Nor had the forts been reduced. This was not effected until Aug. 13th, and then only with the aid of the immense 42 cm. (16·4 inch) bowitzers, the existence of which was a surprise asset on the part of the Germans. These huge siege guns, with a range of a dozen miles, working on concrete bases secretly prepared beforehand, have rendered ineffective fortress defences hitherto considered capable of withstanding prolonged assault, and the ability of the Germans to bring them up from time to time has been of important effect in the campaign. Requiring each some thirteen traction engines for transport, and of small service against mobile forces in the field, their sheer battering power has meant that, in the western theatre, the forts against which they have been brought have been overwhelmed. The gallant Gen. Leman was captured insensible in one of the ruined Liège forts.

While the Germans were mastering Liège, the French armies were penetrating into southern Alsace. On Aug. 8th they entered Altkirsch, where they were tumultuously welcomed, and on the 9th occupied Mulhausen. On the approach of reinforcements they were compelled, however, to fall back to the ridges of the Vosges.

The Germans meanwhile were bringing larger forces into Belgium, and feeling their way along the banks of the Meuse towards Namur, the next important fortress in their path. French troops had joined the Belgian field army, but in no great force. Minor engagements were

fought with the German cavalry screen on the plains south and east of Louvain, and while the defence was conducted with great bravery and inflicted heavy losses on the invaders, the pressure grew rapidly greater. On Aug. 17th the Belgian seat of Government was transferred to Antwerp, and three days later Brussels, abandoned without a fight as an open city, was entered by the Kaiser's armies. Gen. von der Goltz was appointed Military Governor, but for long the privileges of the civil population were tenaciously guarded by the burgomaster, M. Max, whose intrepidity eventually led to his removal under guard to Cologne. A fine of £8,000,000 was laid upon Brussels by the invaders, who otherwise have so far behaved in the city with moderation and refrained from acts of pillage, murder, and violence, which have stained their record elsewhere in Belgium. Fines were also laid on Liège and the province of Brabant.

BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

We turn aside to note a new factor in the course of events. When Great Britain declared war on Germany in defence of Belgium on the night of Aug. 4th its fleet was already at sea. By a happy circumstance it had been assembled in July for inspection by the King at Spithead, and in the strained state of European affairs it had not been dispersed. On the very day of the declaration of war Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe was gazetted to the supreme command, with Rear-Admiral Charles E. Madden as chief of staff. Of the activities of the navy mention will be made in a later section. One of its earliest and most important duties, however, was to hold the North Sea and Channel while a British expeditionary force was put on the Continent to co-operate with the French armies.

A combination of remarkable chances favoured speedy and effective action in this direction. The office of Secretary of State for War was virtually open, for it was being temporarily filled by the Premier. Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener was in London on leave from his duties as British representative in Egypt, and public opinion at once marked him out as the ideal non-party head for the War Office. On Aug. 5th his appointment as War Minister was announced. Lord Kitchener at once set himself to the double task of hurrying a striking force to the field of action and of raising new armies for foreign service and home defence. Parliament was asked on Aug. 6th to sanction the addition of 500,000 to the regular establishment. This was enlarged by the authorisation on Sept. 10th of another 500,000. Recruiting stations were opened in all parts of the kingdom. The Prime Minister in four great orations at the Guildhall on Sept. 4th, at Edinburgh on Sept. 19th, at Dublin on Sept. 26th, and at Cardiff on Oct. 2nd, led a national recruiting campaign in which Liberal, Conservative, and Labour politicians joined unitedly. Within a month it was announced that the first half-million men were in training, and at the end of October the armies in making were understood to number 1,200,000 men. On Nov. 16th the Government asked and obtained sanction for another 1,000,000 men.

Together with the expansion of the army came an advance in the grant of separation allowances and pensions hitherto prevailing. Under a scale, announced on Nov. 15th, childless widows of private soldiers will receive pensions





of 7s. 6d. a week instead of 5s.; and widows with four children 20s. instead of 11s. The intermediate grades are proportionately increased. Separation allowances are to be continued for 26 weeks after the death of the soldier; gratuities on the remarriage of widows are raised from £13 to £30. Motherless children receive 5s. instead of 3s. a week, except where there are more than three in one family, then the allowance is 4s. each. Calculating on an army of 2,000,000 men, a war of two years' duration, and a mortality of 20 per cent., the total cost of the increased pensions would be £202,000,000. The scale has been subjected to much criticism, and on Nov. 18th it was referred to a select Committee of the House of Commons, two members serving from each of the three parties.

For immediate expeditionary purposes there were available six divisions of infantry and one of cavalry. Field-Marshal Sir John French was appointed to the chief command, with Major-Gen. Sir Archibald Murray as chief of staff. Two divisions, forming the first corps, were placed under Lieut.-Gen. Sir Douglas Haig. Lieut.-Gen. Sir James Grierson was selected for the command of the 2nd infantry corps, consisting of the 3rd and 4th divisions, but he died suddenly in a train in France before reaching the front, and his place was taken by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien. The cavalry division was entrusted to Major-Gen. Allenby.

On Aug. 16th, the day before the Belgian Government moved to Antwerp, it was announced that the entire expeditionary force had been safely landed in France without a single casualty. On Aug. 21st its concentration was practically completed, and on Aug. 22nd it had taken up the position assigned to it on the line stretching from Condé (just within French territory, north of Valenciennes) to Mons, the centre of the South Belgium coal-field. The position was on the extreme left of the main French armies, disposed along the line of the River Sambre. From Sir John French's first dispatch (which was not published till Sept. 11th) it appears that the British commander understood both from French headquarter reports as well as from his own cavalry and air reconnaissances that little more than one or at most two of the enemy's army corps, with perhaps one cavalry division, were in front of the British position. There was no expectation of an attempt at an out-flanking movement. The fortress of Namur guarded the junction of the Sambre and the Meuse. The German armies, which had found further crossings of the Meuse at Huy, had been diverted for the ceremonious occupation of Brussels, and a containing force at least was required to cover the Belgian army which had retired upon Antwerp.

RETREAT FROM MONS.

(Aug. 23rd to Sept. 5th.)

Suddenly, however, the main German bodies swung at right angles from Brussels and poured southward in six mighty columns. The siege guns which had done such deadly execution at Liège were brought up before Namur, and on Aug. 24th the stronghold, whose resistance had been expected to last a month, had suddenly fallen. On the previous day the enemy had gained possession of the passage of the Sambre

between Charleroi and Namur. The effect was to compel the retirement of the two French reserve divisions and the 5th French army, on the immediate right of the British position. At the moment that news of this retirement reached him on Aug. 23rd Sir John French received "a most unexpected message from General Joffrè by telegraph" telling him that at least three German corps—namely, a reserve corps, the 4th corps, and the 9th corps—were moving on the British position in front, while the 2nd corps was engaged in a turning movement from the direction of Tournay. In face of these overwhelming numbers the position of the small British army was one of great peril. The French retirement continued, and the only support of any sort was that afforded by the fortress of Mauberge, against which Sir John French soon found reason to believe the enemy were making determined efforts to hem him in. There was no option but to retire. On the morning of the 24th the force was withdrawn to the line Mauberge-Valenciennes; on the 25th to the line Le-Cateau-Cambrai, and the retreat continued until on Aug. 25th the army stood on the line La Fère-Noyon, along the Oise River. Throughout these days and nights the British were opposed to ceaseless and relentless pursuit by five German army corps. The 10th British brigade was brought up from the line of communication on Aug. 24th, and the 4th division joined them on the morning of the 25th, when General D'Amade, commanding the French army on the immediate right, was also able at length to offer some support. By a masterly alternate use of the two divisions, the one to cover the retirement of the other, while the cavalry fought brilliantly to cover both, the troops were finally extricated. Especially noteworthy was the manner in which on the most critical day, the 26th, the 2nd corps under Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien fought its way out of an onslaught by four German divisions, in spite of the fact that it was impossible to send him any assistance from the 1st corps. Appeal had been made to General Sordet's French Cavalry Corps operating in the rear of the left, but his horses were too fatigued for him to intervene till the next day. The British casualties in the five days' retirement amounted to 15,000.

GERMAN ADVANCE ON PARIS.

For two days the Allied Forces of the left rested on the line of the Oise, while the French right maintained the line of the upper Meuse. The German advance was, however, still being pressed with tremendous vigour all along the front, but especially in the centre and the west. Denial has since been officially made in Germany of the authenticity of a notorious Order of the Day said to have been issued by the Kaiser in these terms: "It is my Royal and Imperial Command that you concentrate your energies, for the immediate present, upon one purpose, and that is that you address all your skill and all the valour of my soldiers to exterminate first the treacherous English, and to walk over General French's contemptible little army." Authentic or not, it is beyond question that the pressure was specially exerted on the German right, where General von Kluck was entrusted with the task of striking at the heart of France by reaching Paris. The expedition of the German advance was such that—in spite of stout opposition, in the course of which the

British Brigade of Guards specially distinguished itself at Compiègne on Sept. 1st—the invaders had by Sept. 2nd (the anniversary of Sedan) pressed the allied French and British back on to the line of the Seine and its tributary the Marne, with their left resting on the advanced forts of Paris itself. German aeroplanes were flying over the capital, and on Sept. 3rd the French Government was transferred from Paris to Bordeaux. The British base had meantime been withdrawn from Boulogne to Havre, and again to a point in the Bay of Biscay. Streams of refugees crossed the Channel to England. Direct communication between London and Paris was threatened and then stopped. To the north the fort of Mauberge alone offered serious resistance, and this the Germans masked while they pressed southward. Mauberge held out till Sept. 11th, but the line of fortified towns—La Fere, Laon, and Rheims—fell practically without fighting before Sept. 3rd.

BATTLES OF THE MARNE.

(Sept. 6th to 10th.)

Arrived before the outer fortified positions of Paris, the German right army turned south-eastward, either with the purpose of cutting the railways into Paris from the south, or to pierce the Allied line and drive one portion back against the city while the other might be enveloped in the open. The passage of the Marne was effected at La Ferte-sous-Journe on Sept. 6th, and next day the invaders had reached what proved to be their most southerly point, at Coulommiers. The movement had been covered by a large flanking force west of the line of the River Ourcq, watching the outer Paris defences; but the southward movement had left the German right wing in a dangerous position, as they had evacuated the Creil-Senlis-Compiègne district through which they had advanced.

It was at this critical moment that the French Commander-in-Chief, who had hitherto maintained a steady defensive, ordered a general counter-offensive all along the line. The Allies were now strongly placed, their left resting on Paris and the right on the great fortress of Verdun. Moreover a new (6th) French army began to make itself felt on the extreme left of the British, who had previously held the flank position. This was commanded by the veteran General Pau, who had conducted the early offensive movement into Upper Alsace. On the now exhausted Germans the Allies turned in furious attack. It was the culminating point in the first stage of the campaign in the west. Driven back across the Marne, in real danger of being outflanked and surrounded, von Kluck's army began to retire at first steadily, but rapidly. To add to their discomfort heavy rains began to fall. On Sept. 12th, in spite of the hurrying down of reinforcements from Belgium, where harassing attacks by the Belgian army, using Antwerp as a base, had hitherto held considerable forces to protect the line of communication—the German retreat had become almost a rout. On that day 160 guns and many prisoners were captured. Moreover, the German army of the left, under the Crown Prince, had been simultaneously pushed back from before Verdun and Nancy, and the triumphal entry which the Kaiser was said to have planned to make into

the latter town had perforce to be postponed. Rheims fell again into French hands, but by Sept. 15th the Germans rallied and entrenched themselves strongly on the north bank of the Aisne River. A new and prolonged waiting period was to open, in which, while the Germans were unable themselves to regain the ground lost after their first rush on Paris had been so heavily repulsed, they could not on the other hand be dislodged from their entrenched positions. From day to day the battle or series of battles swayed, now one side gaining a little ground and now the other, but with no definite or decisive success to either.

FROM BRUSSELS TO THE FALL OF ANTWERP.

(Sept. 17th to Oct. 12th.)

While the German armies were making their great rush on Paris and being beaten and driven back to the Aisne, events of smaller but increasing importance were occurring in Belgium. On Aug. 18th, the day after the removal of the seat of Government to Antwerp, a German force moved from the direction of Liège on Tirmont, which was shelled and occupied. The small Belgian army, fighting stubbornly, fell back gradually, leaving open towns behind. Next on the road from Tirmont lay the ancient university city of Louvain. It fell without opposition. On Aug. 26th, on the pretext that some troops retiring from the Antwerp road had been fired upon from houses in the city, Louvain was completely sacked. The beautiful and historic town hall was, indeed, spared, but the university with its priceless treasures perished in the general destruction. The news was received with horror throughout the neutral countries. "My heart bleeds for Louvain," wrote the Kaiser himself to President Wilson of the United States of America on Sept. 9th, "but the violation of the laws of war by the Belgian population has, sadly to say, obliged my generals to inflict this heavy punishment." The Belgians, on their part, pointed out that all the inhabitants had been disarmed. They declared that the force, retiring panic-stricken from a repulse, had been mistaken by the Germans at Louvain for a Belgian body, and was fired upon in error, and that, to cover the blunder, the story of shots from the civil population of Louvain was invented. Inquiries have been held on both sides, and each has found the verdict expected. Louvain, however, represented only the most terrible example of charges against the German army in Belgium, which were formulated in a series of reports presented by a Commission of Inquiry, headed by M. Carton de Wiart, Belgian Minister of Justice. Rape, murder of women, girls, and children, the shooting of many hundreds of the civil population, the ruthless burning of houses, were set forth as detailed instances of the "frightfulness" which, it was alleged, the Germans had been specially ordered to employ.

The appearance of a Zeppelin airship dropping bombs over Antwerp on Aug. 25th precluded the next advance, while the landing of British marines in Ostend on Aug. 27th was regarded as a counter-move. On Aug. 28th the Germans opened a bombardment of Malines, the seat of the Cardinal Archbishop of Belgium, and an unfortified city. Engagements had taken place between the invaders and the re-

treating Belgian army, but the city itself was undefended. Yet its cathedral was severely damaged in the course of a general bombardment. By Sept. 4th the Germans were beginning to close in on Antwerp, where, on the other hand, defences were being hastily strengthened. On that date the dykes were opened and a large area to the north-west of the city, with a smaller area to the south, were inundated. Many Germans were drowned and guns lost. On Sept. 11th the Germans had sent reinforcements to the support of their armies now retreating in France, with the result that, on the following day, a sortie was made from Antwerp threatening the Germans' line of communication. Two army corps sent south were hurriedly recalled, and the pressure on the Belgian stronghold was renewed. The Belgians, who had reoccupied Malines, were compelled to evacuate it again on Sept. 26th, and on the 28th the bombardment of the outer defences of Antwerp began. For five days, fighting against heavy odds, the Belgian army, under the direct command of King Albert, held the outer line, but on Oct. 3rd they were forced behind the inner ring of fortresses. They still held tenaciously the passages of the Scheldt and the Nethe, repulsing many fierce attacks with heavy loss to the Germans. The struggle was, however, an unequal one. On Oct. 6th the seat of Government was again transferred, this time to Ostend. The King remained with his army; and three British naval brigades, consisting in part of reservists, were sent to aid the garrison. On Oct. 8th the Germans had brought up their heavy siege guns. They forced, at heavy cost, the passage of the Scheldt at Schoonaerde and Termonde, and as far west as Wetteren, near Ghent. Six Zeppelins appeared over the city, which, after three days' bombardment, was found to be untenable. It was resolved accordingly to withdraw the Allied forces, and this was done on the evening of Oct. 11th. Except for 3,000 Belgians and one of the British naval brigades, which were cut off and forced into Holland and interned, the withdrawal was successfully accomplished. Most of the civil population had already fled across the frontier into Holland, or to Ostend and England. On Oct. 11th General Baseler led his armies into what was almost a deserted city. He immediately imposed a fine of £20,000,000 on the inhabitants, but otherwise the treatment of the surrendered city was in accordance with the rules of warfare. The damage done by the bombardment to the historical buildings of the city was said to be comparatively slight. Before retiring the defenders had destroyed the oil supplies and a number of German liners lying in the harbour.

FROM THE AISNE TO THE COAST.

(Sept. 15th to Oct. 16th.)

When in mid-September the German armies thrown back from Paris were re-forming for the long stand on the Aisne River, the line of the opposing forces stretched roughly from west to east, with the beginning of a bend northwards through Soissons, Compiègne, and Noyon, round the network of waterways formed by the Aisne, the Oise, and the connecting canals. The passage of the Aisne itself near Soissons was forced by the Allies on Sept. 15th, while on the other wing the driving back of the Prussian Crown Prince's army had resulted in the

transference of the German headquarters from St. Meneshould to Montfaucon on the farther side of the Argonne forest. In the course of their slow retreat the Germans turned and made a big effort to break through the French centre between Craonne and Rheims. Heavy fighting took place round the last-named city; and from the northern heights the Germans bombarded it, making, as the French declared, a particular mark of the great cathedral, the finest Gothic church in France, though it was flying the red cross flag as a hospital. The cathedral was certainly wrecked. The German explanation of an act which again raised indignant protests in neutral countries was that the high towers of the cathedral were used as look-outs by the French, who also took advantage of its supposed sanctity to deploy their artillery in front of it. To the east and south of Verdun the Germans on Sept. 20th found a temporary foothold across the Meuse at St. Mihiel, but were driven back almost at once, and thenceforward their hold on Verdun itself began to slacken. By Oct. 1st the Allies were north of the River Somme, and immediately afterwards a new development appeared. The line began rapidly to lengthen from the western end towards the north. Cavalry movements were frequent, and the trenches were extended till they ran from Noyon, where they took an almost right-angled turn northward between Arras and Douai. The evacuation by the Germans of Amiens and all the country to the west followed as a matter of course. Repeated and powerful attempts were made by the Germans to break through at the angle point and at Roye. Success was, however, with the Allies, who at Soissons mastered the enemy's line of trenches. By Oct. 6th cavalry were operating as far north as Lille, and thenceonward this great manufacturing city was the centre point of some of the fiercest fighting. Arras was bombarded by the Germans on Oct. 6th, and the beautiful tower of its fourteenth-century town hall, which had escaped when the building itself was destroyed in an earlier assault, was now brought to the ground. On Oct. 12th the Germans occupied Lille, for the second time, in force.

It was the day of the fall of Antwerp, and the Belgian army, having withdrawn from the citadel, was making its way by the coast route to join the main forces of the Allies, who, on their part, were already pressing towards the southern Belgian frontier. On the 15th the British were indeed over the frontier and had occupied Ypres. Here the junction with the Belgian army was successfully effected, and on Oct. 16th the Allied line reached out to the coast. Ostend had meanwhile fallen to the Germans, and the Belgian Government compelled to seek refuge in France at Havre. The Belgian army was now stationed, however, along the River Yser between Nieuport, about 10 miles south of Ostend, and Dixmude. The line was continued by the British, who were slowly forcing a bend north-eastward to Roulers, while to the south the French were pressing hard for the possession of Lille.

THE ROAD TO CALAIS.

(Oct. 16th to Nov. 15th.)

The objective of the Germans was now announced to be Calais, from whence it was understood a vigorous onslaught would be

made against England. The battles along the coast have been the most violent of all that have yet taken place in the west. The Belgians have fought with devotion and pertinacity for the Yser. They were reinforced by the appearance on the coast of three British monitors, the *Humber*, the *Mersey*, and the *Severn*—vessels of shallow draft, which had been taken over when the war began from the Brazilian Govern-

ment, for whom they were building in British yards. With their 6-in. and 4.7-in. guns they enfiladed the German trenches and did very heavy damage. Finally, 16 British warships were participating in the battle from the coast. As a further defensive measure the Belgians opened the dykes of the canals and flooded out the Germans, who were gradually pressed to the east and north.

THE CAMPAIGNS OF RUSSIA.

Over areas even vaster, and with forces numerically greater than those engaged in the operations in Belgium and France, the struggle has been waged between Russia and the Austro-Germanic powers. General mobilisation was ordered through Russia on July 31st. On Aug. 1st came the declaration of war by Germany, and on Aug. 3rd the Grand Duke Nicholas was appointed generalissimo of the Czar's forces. Of the strength of those forces it is only possible to write approximately. The initial mobilisation, it was estimated, would bring into the field 4,000,000 men, the reserves would raise the strength available to about 8,000,000, while eventually Russia might be able to command armies of 10,000,000 men. Contrary to some expectations the war united all the Russian people in a passionate enthusiasm. There were impressive scenes in the Duma on Aug. 8th, when the Czar was hailed with cheers of loyalty from all parties, and the war credits were passed unanimously and immediately. Jews and revolutionists have rallied with others to the colours. The Finnish Senate sent a loyal address. Throughout the Czar's dominions the war was hailed as the opening of a new era. This spirit was reflected by the Czar's action on Sept. 1st in ordering the re-naming of the capital city as Petrograd. With equal goodwill and devotion the Empire accepted abolition of the Government spirit monopoly, involving a vast loss in revenue, as well as the breaking, by Edict, of a national habit. Intoxicating liquors were prohibited in the army from the moment of mobilisation, and later the prohibition was extended to the entire nation.

IN EAST PRUSSIA.

Russia was still negotiating with Austria in the matter of the original dispute with Serbia when Germany interrupted the conversations by her declaration of war. The first aggressive acts were taken by Germany in crossing the frontier near the point in Poland where the three Empires of Germany, Austria, and Russia meet, and seizing the three townships of Tchenstochow, Bendzin, and Kalisch.

It was known that the Russian mobilisation must be relatively slow. If, however, she was to render effective her share in the alliance with France it was essential that some early step must be taken to relieve the pressure which Germany, by her huge armies and extremely rapid mobilisation, could fling on the French and Belgian frontiers. It was with this end in view, apparently, that the first active Russian operations were directed towards an invasion of East Prussia. By Aug. 16th sufficient force had been collected under General Rennenkampf to warrant an advance against the three German army corps which constituted the defence. On Aug. 19th there was a fight just over the border at Eydtkuhnen in which the Germans were worsted, and the

way was open for the successive occupation of Gumbinnen and Insterburg some 40 miles within Prussian territory. Simultaneously there had been moving into East Prussia from the south another Russian army under General Samsonoff. Soldau was occupied on Aug. 23rd. But by this time the menace to Königsberg had been realised in Berlin, troops were hastily transferred from France back to Prussia, and on Aug. 31st at Osterode, west of Allenstein, General Samsonoff was heavily defeated, and he himself fell in the battle. The losses were admitted by the Russians to be severe, while the Germans declared that they had taken or destroyed three entire Army corps together with their artillery and equipment. General Rennenkampf maintained his position longer, and began the investment of Königsberg, but by Sept. 16th he also had been forced back out of Prussia, and the Germans by a counter offensive obtained temporary control of the Russian Governorship of Suwalki. The counter invasion in this area was not of long duration. By Oct. 2nd the Russians were again advancing and well established along the line of the Niemen river for the possession of which there had been fierce fighting.

IN AUSTRIAN POLAND.

Valuable as the campaign in East Prussia had been in immediately engaging the Germans, with consequences that reacted before Paris and on the Aisne, Russia's great task was first to dispose of Austria. This indeed was essential before any effective invasion in the direction of Berlin could be undertaken. To this end the Grand Duke Nicholas massed his main armies against Austrian Poland. As a preface to the invasion he issued on Aug. 15th, a proclamation to the Polish people. "The hour," he said, "has sounded when the sacred dreams of your fathers and your grandfathers may be realised. The Russian Army brings you the solemn news of reconciliation, which obliterates the frontiers dividing the Polish people, which it unites conjointly under the sceptre of the Russian Czar. Under this sceptre Poland will be born again, free in her religion and her language."

The city of Lemberg, capital of Galicia, and an important centre, was the first objective of attack, and for its possession a great battle raged for seven days. As a counter move the Austrians had themselves invaded Russian Poland, but with no substantial success. On Sept. 3rd the first great battle ended in a decisive victory for the Russians. The Austrian losses were placed at 130,000 men including prisoners and 200 guns. General Russky occupied Lemberg, the name of which was restored to the original Slav appellation to Lwow. Farther south General Brussiloff drove the Austrians from Stry, another railway centre, and Nikolajow, while on the north, just within

Russian territory, the right of the advancing Russians won an important success at Tomazow, and recovered it from a temporary Austrian occupation. A general advance was now made on the fortified line of Jaroslav and Przemyśl. The right wing was curved along the line of the San to its junction with the Vistula, and after a further heavy defeat of the Austrians on Sept. 12th the Russians were able on the 14th to cross the San. Three days later another great engagement resulted in losses to the Austrians, according to Russian official accounts, of 250,000, of whom 100,000 were killed and wounded; 400 guns were captured.

The road was now seemingly cleared for an advance on Cracow; and the Russian right, indeed, secured strategic points on the railway. Jaroslav fell, Przemyśl was still holding out in their rear, though closely invested and bombarded. Simultaneously with this march forward through Galicia, the Grand Duke Nicholas had sent detached forces to seize the passes of the Carpathians to the south, and this having been done without much opposition, the Russians speedily overran Transylvania. This, however, was more a demonstration than a dangerous threat to the Hungarian capital. By this time, moreover, the Germans had realised the plight of their Allies and the danger to their own frontiers. They had, as stated above, already relieved the pressure on East Prussia, and other army corps withdrawn from France were massing between Breslau and Cracow. Their counter-stroke to the Russians was a bold offensive from the line of the upper Vistula, combined with a forward move from Prussia to close in, nut-cracker fashion, on Warsaw. At the end of September the armies were facing each other across the river Warta in the west of Russian Poland. The German advance through Silesia was being made against immense difficulties owing to the lack of roads and the heavy weather. It was estimated, however, that General von Hindenburg, who had also assumed control of the Austrian forces co-operating with him, had at command at least 15 German army corps, independent of his allies. Altogether the Germans may have numbered 1,200,000, and the Austrians 600,000. The last-named had, on their part, pushed by Oct. 2nd across Southern Poland to a point 30 miles north of Tarnow. Against these tremendous forces the Russians were able to bring armies at least as numerous. Their main right army rested on the Vistula in touch with General Rennenkampf, whose front, 100 miles long, ran along the Niemen to the sea. The left of the main army was covered by Generals Brussiloff and Ruský in

Galicia. Altogether at a rough computation the clash along the whole line of Eastern fighting may therefore have involved 4,000,000 men. The importance of the issue was signified by the decision of the Czar himself to go to the front, while ordering the calling up of all reserves and territorials. The Kaiser was also said to have transferred his headquarters to Thorn to keep in touch with this Eastern conflict.

On Oct. 3rd the first important—though partial—decision was reached at the northern end of the line at Augustowo (south of Suwalki). The German forces were here badly overthrown; their losses were estimated at 60,000, and their victorious march from East Prussia was checked.

In Poland the Russians adopted different tactics. They fell back rapidly, yielding in Galicia, especially, most of the ground gained in their former advances. The Austrians announced the raising of the siege of Przemyśl. The Germans reached within 16 miles of Warsaw, over which their aeroplanes and Zeppelins were seen. Then, on Oct. 13th, the Russians ceased their retreat and resumed the offensive. The situation resembled very much that which a month earlier had occurred in respect of Paris. The German advance, pushed rapidly into difficult country, was unable to stand before the counter-offensive. By Oct. 22nd, after a stubborn fight, the Germans were in full flight from Warsaw, the Russians pursuing them relentlessly. By the end of the month they were reported back at the Warta river, where they were endeavouring to reform in strength. Early in November the Russians had retaken Jaroslav, and again invested Przemyśl. Their main force faced the Austro-German central armies along the line Cracow-Thorn. Excluding East Prussia, the Germans in mid-November appeared to have three armies and several cavalry divisions in their central mass, making up about 11 army corps, with General von Hindenburg in chief command. The Austro-Hungarians had in the centre three armies of nine army corps, partly strengthened with reserves and commanded by Duke Albert of Württemberg, with General Konrad von Hötendorf as chief of staff. The Russians were understood to have seven armies, of which four (twenty-one army corps) faced the Germans and three (fifteen army corps) the Austro-Hungarians. They had also many cavalry divisions and four armies in the second line. In East Prussia the Russian Northern army was advancing steadily, and had possessed itself of the Kaiser's personal game preserves in the east of the province.

NAVAL FIGHTING.

From the moment of the opening of hostilities the pressure of naval power was exerted with overwhelming force against Germany, but the very disparity of strength between the opposing fleets resulted in a system of sea warfare with comparatively few active incidents. So far as is known the German fleet abroad when war broke out consisted of the battle cruiser *Goeben* and two light cruisers (the *Breslau* and another) in the Mediterranean; two armoured cruisers, three light cruisers, several gunboats, and two torpedo boats on the China station; and three fast light cruisers in the Atlantic. The remainder of the principal

German fleet was in its home waters, available for operation either in the North Sea against the British or, by means of the Kiel Canal, in the Baltic against the Russian squadron.

The main strength of the British fleet was in the North Sea under Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, but Admiral Sir C. Berkeley Milne was at Alexandria with two battle and two armoured cruisers, three light cruisers, and 12 destroyers. A portion of the British Mediterranean fleet was at Malta, but left almost at once to give place to the French, the main strength of whose fleet, under Admiral Boué de Lapeyrière, was

in the Mediterranean based on Toulon. The Russian fleet, hardly recovered from the effects of the disastrous war with Japan, was divided between the Baltic and Black Seas.

In a message to Sir John Jellicoe on the day war was declared the King said: "At this grave moment in our national history I send to you, and through you to the officers and men of the fleets of which you have assumed command, the assurance of my confidence that under your direction they will revive and renew the old glories of the Royal Navy, and prove once again the sure shield of Britain and of her Empire in the hour of trial."

The main line of German naval policy soon declared itself as one of wearing down and attrition of the hostile fleets, especially the British, by the laying of mines and the energetic use of its submarines. On Aug. 5th the mine-layer *Königin Luise* was caught while operating in the North Sea; but the following day the British cruiser *Amphion*, which achieved this first success herself, struck a mine near the same place and was lost with 131 officers and men. On Aug. 9th the cruiser *Birmingham* discovered and sank the German submarine U 15. The first engagement of serious consequence occurred in the early morning of Aug. 28th, when strong forces of British destroyers, supported by light cruisers and battle-cruisers, the entire squadron being under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, intercepted and attacked the German destroyers and cruisers guarding the approach to the German coast in the Heligoland Bight. The British destroyers, without loss to themselves, sank two German destroyers and damaged others. The German cruiser *Mainz* and another of the *Köln* class were sunk, another disappeared on fire and in a sinking condition. The British cruiser *Arethusa* specially distinguished herself. The only British boats damaged were the flotilla cruiser *Amethyst* and the destroyer *Laertes*. The Admiralty described the action as "fortunate and fruitful." Among the German prisoners taken was the son of the German Grand Admiral von Tirpitz. On Sept. 5th H.M.S. *Pathfinder* was destroyed by a mine and 259 men lost off the north of Scotland.

On Sept. 13th Submarine E9 (Lieut.-Commander Max K. Horton) which had already distinguished itself in the Heligoland fight, torpedoed and sank the German cruiser *Hela*, and on Oct. 7th the same submarine sank a destroyer near the mouth of the Ems itself. On Sept. 22nd three British 12,000-ton cruisers, sister ships of a somewhat old type, the *Aboukir*, *Hogue*, and *Cressy*, were attacked in rapid succession by submarines in the open sea, and all sank with heavy casualties. In consequence of the mine-laying by the Germans the British Admiralty announced on Oct. 3rd that a British mine-field had been laid at the mouth of the Thames. An open route was still retained between the north of this field and the south of the German mine field, leaving uninterrupted the sea coast between Harwich and the Belgian coast. Another British cruiser, the *Hawke*, fell a victim to a submarine on Oct. 15th. On Oct. 17th four British destroyers—the *Lance*, *Lennox*, *Legion*, and *Loyal*—supported by the new cruiser *Undaunted*, caught and destroyed four German destroyers off the Dutch coast.

After the fall of Ostend there were signs of attempted submarine activity from the Belgian

coast. One submarine which attempted to attack the monitors and fleet assisting in the coast battle south of Ostend was rammed and sunk by the destroyer *Badger*. About this time the British submarine E3 was lost. On Oct. 31st the old coast defence vessel *Hela* was sunk by a German submarine in the Straits of Dover itself. On Sunday, Nov. 1st, a naval battle took place off the coast of Chile between the battleship *Good Hope*, the armoured cruiser *Monmouth*, and the light cruiser *Glasgow* and a German squadron consisting of the armoured cruisers *Gneisenau* and *Scharnhorst* and a light cruiser. The Germans had the advantage in guns and speed, and succeeded in sinking the *Good Hope*, the flagship of Rear-Admiral Sir Christopher Cradock, and the *Monmouth*. Full complements perished with the ships. Submarines were responsible for the loss of the seaplane-carrying ship *Hermes* in the Straits of Dover on Oct. 31st, and the gunboat *Niger* in the Downs on Nov. 11th. On the other hand, the destroyer *Badger* rammed a German submarine off the Dutch coast on Oct. 24th. On Nov. 3rd a small squadron, reported to consist of two battleships and five cruisers, was seen off Yarmouth. The *Halcyon* brought in the news, and pursuit was given. In the course of the chase submarine D5 struck a mine thrown out by the retiring Germans and was sunk, a like fate befalling one of the German cruisers, the *Yorck*, when re-entering harbour.

The command of the sea expressed itself in other ways, notably by the driving into neutral ports or other refuge of the entire German mercantile marine, apart from the ships captured in the first days of the war. An official return showed that up till Sept. 28th the captures by British cruisers were 387 ships representing a tonnage of 1,140,000 tons, while the German captures to the same date were 86 ships only, of a total tonnage of 229,000 tons. In the course of her roving commission, the converted auxiliary cruiser *Carnarvon* in an equal fight caught and sank the German cruiser *Cap Trafalgar* on Sept. 14th. H.M.S. *Highflyer* had already captured and sunk the converted liner *Wilhelm de Grosse* on Aug. 27th. On the other hand H.M.S. *Pegasus* was taken unawares in Zanzibar harbour on Sept. 20th by the cruiser *Königsberg* and destroyed, with the loss of 25 killed and 52 wounded. On Oct. 2nd H.M.S. *Cumberland* captured 9 small steamers and the gunboat *Soden* in a raid up the Cameroons river.

Of the German raiding cruisers the most successful was the *Emden*, which first appeared in the Bay of Bengal between Sept. 10th and 14th, and there captured six British steamers, of which five were sunk. On the 22nd she appeared off Madras, which was shelled for 15 minutes, and had its petroleum tanks set on fire. On the 29th the capture of four more British ships and a collier was reported, and on Oct. 21st the *Emden* was heard of in the Indian Ocean, south-west of Ceylon, where six ships had been captured. On Oct. 31st the cruiser suddenly appeared (disguised) in the roadstead of Penang, where she completely surprised and sank the Russian cruiser *Jemtchug* and a French destroyer. On Oct. 15th H.M.S. *Yarmouth* had captured the German collier *Markomannia* and the Greek *Pontoporos*, which were believed to be supply ships for the *Emden*, and on Nov. 9th the raider was

herself caught by the Australian cruiser *Sydney* at Keeling Cocos Island, forced to fight, and destroyed. The value of the 17 vessels she had captured was estimated at £2,200,000. On the same day it was announced that the cruiser *Königsberg* had been put out of action in German East Africa. On Oct. 21st it was notified to the ships which had taken refuge in the Suez Canal that they would not be allowed to remain there indefinitely. There are many German vessels also in Portuguese ports in Europe, Asia, and Africa, and this fact lent importance to a reported rupture between Germany and Portugal, in consequence of a German raid into Angola. The incident, however, was explained, and Portugal, though mobilised to fulfil her obligations under her treaty with Great Britain, had taken no offensive action at the beginning of November.

On Oct. 28th Admiral Prince Louis of Battenberg resigned his post as First Sea Lord of the Admiralty. In a letter to Mr. Churchill he stated: "I have lately been driven to a painful conclusion that at this juncture my birth and parentage have the effect of impairing my usefulness in the Board of Admiralty." In accepting the resignation Mr. Churchill paid a high tribute to Prince Louis. "The Navy of to-day, and still more the Navy of to-morrow," he said, "bears the imprint of your work. The enormous impending influx of capital ships, the score of 30-knot cruisers, the destroyers and submarines—unequalled in modern constitution—which are coming now to hand are the results of labours which we have had in common, and in which the Board of Admiralty owe so much to your aid. The first step which secured the timely concentration of the fleet was taken by you." Prince Louis was sworn on the Privy Council. In his place Admiral Lord Fisher returned to the post of First Sea Lord.

Two important steps affecting neutrals were immediately taken. It was announced on Nov. 2nd that in view of the action taken by the German forces in Belgium and France of removing as prisoners of war all persons liable to military service, instructions had been given that all enemy reservists on board neutral vessels should be made prisoners of war. On Nov. 3rd came the more important announcement that the entire North Sea must be regarded as a military area, from the Straits of Dover to Iceland, and that vessels entering without permission would do so at their own risk. This action was a consequence of the laying of mines by the Germans under neutral flags. Such mines were discovered off the north coast of Ireland.

In the Baltic Sea on Aug. 27th the Germans lost the cruiser *Magdeburg*, which was wrecked and destroyed by the Russians in the Gulf of Finland. On the other hand on Oct. 11th a German submarine torpedoed and sank the Russian cruiser *Pallada*. The French, who had mined the Adriatic, sank an Austrian cruiser there on Aug. 17th. The Austrians lost a torpedo-boat blown up by a mine off Pola. There have been intermittent bombardments of the Austrian coast line.

The German cruiser *Geier* put into Honolulu. Her presence there was disclosed by a Marconi message. This was interpreted as a breach of neutrality. On the other hand protests have been lodged with the United States against the continued presence of the *Geier* without

internment. A Japanese cruiser was reported to be watching for her emergence. The *Geier* was eventually interned.

TURKEY INVOLVED.

Because of its relations to subsequent events the brief career of exploits in the Mediterranean of the German battle cruiser *Goeben* and the smaller *Breslau* in the first days of the war is specially important. On Aug. 4th these vessels were bombarding Bona and Philippeville on the coast of Algeria. Pursued by French and British squadrons they took temporary refuge in the Straits of Messina, from whence, after coaling, they emerged, and, successfully evading the watching squadrons, arrived in the Dardanelles. (In connection with their escape Rear-Admiral E. C. Troubridge was recalled, but a court-martial acquitted him from blame.) Instead of leaving these neutral waters the vessels remained, to be sold, "as was announced," to Turkey, an act in itself of questionable validity under international law. The transaction appeared more questionable when it became known that, although flying the Turkish flag, the two vessels retained their German crews and officers. Moreover, they were repaired under German direction, and put out into the Black Sea on various cruises under German command. Strong protests against these actions were lodged with the Porte, to which, at the beginning of the European war, the British, French, and Russian Governments had given assurance that, in the event of her remaining neutral, her integrity and independence would be respected during the war and in the terms of peace. In the meantime German officers in large numbers invaded Constantinople, and appeared to usurp the functions of Government. On Sept. 9th Turkey, taking advantage of the general upheaval, suddenly denounced the capitulations under which European residents in Turkey have enjoyed extra-territorial rights. More provocative was a military demonstration towards the Egyptian frontier. Finally, on Oct. 29th, the *Breslau* appeared off the Russian unfortified town of Theodosia in the Crimea, which it shelled with the *Hamedieh*, a Turkish battleship; simultaneously shelled Novorossiisk, also an unfortified town at the entrance to the Sea of Azov. No declaration of war had preceded these hostile acts. The British, French, and Russian Ambassadors in Constantinople also found that telegraphic communication with their home Governments had been cut, and prepared to leave their Embassies. On Oct. 30th a Turkish squadron bombarded Odessa, and on Nov. 2nd, in a fog, the *Goeben* shelled Sevastopol. The Turkish Ambassadors in London and Paris hesitated to leave, and the statement was made that Turkey was acting under duress, that the guns of the *Goeben* had been turned on the Sultan's palace, and that an apology would be rendered for the acts of aggression. In the meantime (on Nov. 3rd) H.M.S. *Minerva* had attacked Akaba, at the head of the Red Sea, and a combined French and British fleet bombarded the Dardanelles forts. It was reported that two Turkish destroyers had been sunk. On Nov. 5th Britain declared war on Turkey and formally annexed Cyprus. On Nov. 8th a military force from India, with a naval brigade from H.M.S. *Odin*, occupied Fao in the Persian Gulf. The

Russians had, meantime, invaded Asia Minor from the Caucasus, taking Bayazid and other towns, and advancing towards Erzurum.

In a White Paper [Cd. 7628] the record is given of the prolonged effort by the British Ambassador (Sir Louis Mallet) at Constantinople to maintain the equilibrium in Turkey. As early as Aug. 3rd, when the intimation was given that Great Britain would take over the Turkish battleship *Osman I*, then under construction in England, the Grand Vizier expressed "vexation," and this action was made a grievance throughout the negotiations, though assurance was given to Turkey that her financial loss would be made good, and her safety against aggression guaranteed. The correspondence disclosed the existence of two parties in Turkey: one led by Enver Pasha, the Minister for War, under strong German and Austrian influence; the other led by the Grand Vizier, and professedly in favour of keeping the peace. On Aug. 7th the British Chargé d'Affaires was instructed to say, in view of a report that the annexation of Egypt was under consideration: "If Turkey remains neutral and Egypt remains quiet, and should no unforeseen circumstances arise, His Majesty's Government do not propose to alter the status of Egypt."

On Aug. 19th Sir L. Mallet suggested that a *coup d'état* by the military authorities under German influence "who exercise complete control" was a possibility, and he advised the presence of a British fleet in the Dardanelles. On Aug. 20th the Turkish Minister of Marine submitted a demand not only for the abolition of the Capitulations, but for the immediate return to Turkey of the *Osman I*, and of another Turkish warship taken over by Great Britain, also that interference in the internal affairs of Turkey should be renounced; that Western Thrace should be retored to Turkey if Bulgaria were to join the Triple Alliance, and that the Greek islands should be restored. Sir E. Grey replied on Aug. 22nd that these demands were excessive, but that it was not desired to refuse all discussion. The following statement was authorised: "If the Turkish Government will repatriate immediately the German officers and crews of the *Goeben* and *Breslau*, will give a written assurance that all facilities shall be furnished for the peaceful and uninterrupted passage of merchant vessels, and that all the obligations of neutrality shall be observed by Turkey during the present war, the three Allied Powers will in return agree, with regard to the Capitulations, to withdraw their extra-territorial jurisdiction, as soon as a scheme of judicial administration which will satisfy modern conditions is set up. They will further give a joint guarantee in writing that they will respect the independence and integrity of Turkey, and will engage that no conditions in the terms of peace at the end of the war shall prejudice this independence and integrity."

Even after the abrupt repudiation of the Capitulations on Sept. 9th, and further acts of provocation, Sir Louis Mallet telegraphed on Sept. 25th, "Main fact of the situation is that, in spite of great pressure, Grand Vizier has kept the peace, and that his party is gaining ground." Thereafter, however, the tendency became unmistakable, and the acts of war recorded above put an end to the negotiations.

SERBIA.

The Austrian campaign against Serbia has been completely overshadowed by events in the greater theatres of war. Nevertheless severe fighting has taken place, and the necessity for Austria to maintain an army of at least 350,000 strong against the Serbians has reacted in Galicia and Transylvania. On Aug. 16th and 17th the Serbians completely routed an Austrian force of 60,000 on the line Shabat-Lecchnitz on the Drina river, which forms the boundary between Serbia and Bosnia. A week later they drove this success to its conclusion somewhat farther to the south at Matshwa. In the two battles, which extended over nine days, some 400,000 men were engaged, and, while the Serbian losses were admitted to be heavy, the Austrian losses were estimated at 10,000 killed and 20,000 wounded. There were also 15,000 prisoners taken by the Serbians, who, in conjunction with the Montenegrins, began to penetrate into Bosnia. The Sanjak of Novi Bazar was evacuated by the Austrians. On Sept. 5th and 6th the Serbians crossed the Save river into Slavonia, while in South Bosnia they captured the important town of Foca. Simultaneously with the pressure in the west an offensive movement from the north was directed against Semlin, the Hungarian city facing Belgrade across the Save. The Austrian forces were reinforced, and the Serbian armies of the west were forced to retire to their own territory. In October it was announced that, owing to the exhaustion of the previous wars and the difficulty of winter campaigning in mountainous country, the offensive would be abandoned. At the end of October the Serbian lines were about 10 miles within their north-west frontier, but in Hungary they extended almost to the walls of Semlin.

JAPAN.

Japan's part in the war since the expiration of her ultimatum to Germany on Aug. 23rd has been mainly confined to operations in connection with the reduction of Tsingtao and the expulsion of the Germans from the leased territory of Kiaochau, which Japan has announced she intends shall revert to China. A small British expeditionary force has been associated with the Japanese investing army since Sept. 24th, and on Oct. 31st they were reinforced by Indian troops. In the course of their operations the Japanese penetrated on Oct. 7th to Tsinanfu, the provincial capital of Shantung, and the head of the German-controlled railway to Tsingtao. This action has been the subject of protest by China. The effective bombardment of Tsingtao began on Oct. 31st, and on Nov. 7th the fortress capitulated with 2,300 prisoners of war, who were sent to Japan.

On Oct. 6th a Japanese squadron occupied Jaluit, the capital of the Marshall Islands, a German possession in the South Pacific. This action was said to be for military purposes only. Japanese ships have participated in Eastern waters in the protection of the commerce if the Allies, and in the pursuit of German raiding cruisers.

FROM ENTENTE TO ALLIANCE.

On Sept. 5th a formal treaty of Alliance was signed on behalf of Great Britain, France, and Russia, by which it was agreed that neither party would treat for peace separately. Japan subsequently became a party to this treaty.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES AND INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The Congress of Vienna (followed by the second Treaty of Paris), 1814-15, reconstructed Prussia, giving her the northern Rhine Provinces that France had seized; definitely established the Germanic Confederation; ensured to Austria Trent, Trieste, Istria, and Dalmatia, as well as Lombardy and Venetia; repartitioned Poland between Russia, Austria, and Prussia; restored the Kingdom of Sardinia; recognised Switzerland as an independent and neutral State; and created the United Kingdom of the Netherlands by combining Holland and Belgium. In 1830, however, Belgium declared her independence. Consequently, the Treaties of London, 1831 and 1839 (made between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia), provided as follows: "Belgium shall form an independent and perpetually neutral State. It shall be bound to observe such neutrality towards all other States." In 1867 these five Powers, with the addition of Italy and the Netherlands, collectively guaranteed the neutrality of Luxemburg. France and the Italian States having combined against Austria, the latter country (in 1860) had to restore Lombardy to Italy and give Savoy and Nice to France. And Italy, joining with Prussia against Austria, recovered Venetia in 1866. At the same time Prussia took from Austria the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein, which those two Powers had taken from Denmark in 1864. On the outbreak of the Franco-German war, Great Britain made separate treaties (1870) with Prussia and France by which Belgium's neutrality was specially guaranteed during that war, Great Britain undertaking to co-operate against either of the two Powers if it violated such neutrality. Besides this, the general Treaty of 1839 was reaffirmed. At the end of the war, by the Treaty of Frankfurt, 1871, Germany took from France Alsace and part of Lorraine.

The position of Russia as chief protector of the Slavs and other Christian subjects of the Sultan of Turkey has been marked in modern times by the Convention of Akerman, 1826, and the Treaty of Adrianople, 1829—made with Turkey, and gradually undermining her sovereignty over the Balkan peoples. The latter treaty did much to extend the autonomy of Serbia. But by the Treaty of Paris, 1856, after the Crimean war, Russia's monopoly of protection was checked by the intervention of the other Great Powers. After the Russo-Turkish war Russia tried to re-assert her prerogative by the Treaty of San Stefano, 1878, when she demanded autonomy for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and a completely independent and extended Bulgaria. But this was considerably nullified by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878, in which all the chief Powers took part. The independence of Serbia, Montenegro, and Rumania was recognised, and Bulgaria, on a small scale, became an autonomous principality under the suzerainty of Turkey, but Bosnia and Herzegovina were to be "occupied and administered" by Austria-Hungary. In connection with the abrogation of Treaties, it is important to note that, at the London Conference of 1871—summoned because Russia had repudiated an article of the Treaty of Paris, 1856, neutralising the Black Sea—the plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers signed this protocol: "It is an essential principle of the law of nations that no Power can liberate itself from the engagements of a treaty, nor modify the stipulations thereof,

unless with the consent of the contracting Powers by means of an amicable arrangement." And yet, in 1908, we find Austria "modifying" the Treaty of Berlin by annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina; and now Germany claims to "liberate itself" from the Treaties of 1839 and 1870 as being merely "a scrap of paper."

The Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy began with a Dual Alliance between Germany and Austria in 1879, kept secret till 1887. The two Powers agreed to act together if either were attacked by Russia; but if either were attacked by another Power its ally was to observe a friendly neutrality unless the attacking Power was supported by Russia. In 1883 the alliance was completed by the inclusion of Italy, and its terms have been modified. Originally entered into for a period of five years, it has been continuously renewed since then. At the beginning of the present war, Italy declared herself neutral on the ground that the war was not "defensive" on the part of her allies.

An Alliance between France and Russia was started in 1891, and definitely established in 1897. In 1903 the friendly visit of King Edward VII. to Paris initiated *L'Entente Cordiale* between Great Britain and France, which became definite in 1905, after the Anglo-French Convention of 1904 had settled disputes in reference to Newfoundland, Egypt, and Morocco. Similarly, after the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907, settling disputes in Persia, Afghanistan, and Tibet, the Entente with France developed into the Triple Entente of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Sir E. Grey, in his statement to the House of Commons (Aug. 1914), just after Germany had declared war on Russia, pointed out that "the Triple Entente was not an alliance, it was a diplomatic group." After the Morocco crisis in 1912 he had exchanged letters with the French Ambassador so as to make the position plain. British and French naval and military experts had consulted together in recent years, so he wrote as follows: "We have agreed that consultation between experts ought not to be regarded as an engagement that commits either Government to action in a contingency that has not yet arisen and may never arise. . . . I agree that if either Government had grave reason to suspect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, or something that threatened the general peace, it should immediately discuss with the other whether both Governments should act together to prevent aggression and to preserve peace, and if so, what measures they would be prepared to take in common." Then his statement in Parliament continued: "We are not parties to the Franco-Russian Alliance. We do not even know the terms of that alliance."

The Alliance of Great Britain and Japan, begun in 1902, is based upon the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of 1905 (as revised in 1911). The objects are (a) the consolidation and maintenance of general peace in Eastern Asia and India; (b) the preservation of the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire, and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China; (c) the maintenance of the territorial rights and the defence of the special interests of the contracting parties in Eastern Asia and India. It is provided that if by reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising, on the part of any other Power or Powers, either party should be in-

volved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests, the other party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it. This agreement was modified in 1911, mainly by the addition of a new article that "should either high contracting party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entail upon such contracting party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force." The revised agreement remains in force for ten years from 1911. But if, when the date fixed for its expiration arrives, either ally is actually engaged in war, the alliance shall *ipso facto* continue until peace is concluded. The above proviso presumably had specially in view the Anglo-American unlimited Arbitration Treaty signed in 1911, but not subsequently ratified by the U.S. Senate. Great Britain has made "general arbitration" treaties with about fourteen Powers, but they are limited by the exclusion of such questions as "independence, vital interests, and national honour."

The Anglo-Portuguese Alliance has been more or less definitely in existence for many years. Treaties were published in 1898 by which neither party will help another nation in attacking either of the contracting Powers, or give asylum to the enemies of the other, except to political fugitives or exiles. In case of war or invasion both Powers agree to assist each other when required, and will also assist in the protection of each other's colonies. The treaties not being for a specified term are in their nature perpetual.

International Law, as affecting nations at war and neutrals, has been to a large extent codified by the Hague Conventions of 1907 (with the Regulations thereunder); and by the Declaration of London 1909 (summarising the "rules of Prize" in naval warfare) which resulted from one of the above Conventions. The Hague Conventions have not been accepted, in some cases, by all the Powers. The Declaration of London was signed by the representatives of the Great Naval Powers—including those of Great Britain—but has not been ratified by the British Parliament. Since the outbreak of the present war the Declaration has been formally recognised by an Order in Council (Oct. 1914, rejecting an Order of Aug. 1914) subject to certain modifications, the chief of which are noted later. Belligerent States are permitted to convert merchant ships into auxiliary warships; but the question whether such conversion may take place on the high seas is left unsettled, as the Powers could not agree. Merchant ships in enemy ports at the outbreak of war should not be confiscated unless likely to be converted into enemy warships. The others, if not allowed to leave "either immediately or after a reasonable number of days of grace," should simply be detained till the end of the war. The warships, and, generally, the private ships of belligerents may be captured anywhere except in the territorial waters of neutrals, or in a neutralised interoceanic canal (such as the Suez Canal). Enemy's goods on enemy's ships, and contraband goods on neutral ships, may be captured; but, since the Declaration of Paris, 1856, neutral goods under the enemy's flag, and enemy goods under the neutral flag are not liable to capture unless

contraband. A captured ship should be taken to the nearest port of the captor's country for the adjudication of a Prize Court. When this course is impracticable, an enemy ship may be destroyed, but a neutral ship should then be released, as only "exceptional necessity" can justify the destruction of a neutral prize, and the captor will have to pay compensation unless he can subsequently prove such necessity.

The question of the "enemy character" of ship or cargo depends upon the flag of the ship and the ownership of the cargo; but the definition of owner's character was purposely left undecided by the Declaration of London, as some nations wished "domicile," others wished "nationality" to be the test. In the case of the transfer of an enemy vessel to a neutral flag, the burden of proof of *bona fides* is shifted according as the transfer takes place before, or after the outbreak of war. If *after*, it is generally void unless proved "not made in order to evade the consequences to which an enemy vessel, as such, is exposed." Neutrals have to recognise the rights of belligerents to search their private ships for contraband, and to prohibit any passage to or from a blockaded port. A blockade, to be binding on neutrals, must be effective, that is, "maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the enemy coast line." On the other hand, "the blockading forces must not bar access to neutral ports or coasts," and neutral vessels "may not be captured for breach of blockade except within the area of operations of warships detailed to render the blockade effective."

Of contraband there are two classes: (1) "absolute"—as shown in the Declaration by a sample list of articles (such as arms, ammunition, and draught animals), exclusively or mainly used in war; (2) "conditional"—as shown in a sample list of articles (such as food-stuffs, fuel, and clothing) "susceptible for use in war as well as for purposes of peace." But other articles of a similar kind may be added to either category of contraband if duly notified to neutrals. Those articles which are not susceptible of use in war may not be declared contraband. The list of such "non-contraband" goods includes raw materials of manufactures such as wool, cotton, metallic ores, and hides. But the British Order in Council (Oct. 1914), in adopting the Declaration, altered these lists by adding to the absolute contraband articles mineral oils, rubber, iron, copper, nickel, lead, etc., also aircraft, motor vehicles, and their accessories; and to the conditional contraband articles hides, leather, sulphur, glycerine, etc. Absolute contraband is liable to capture if destined to territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy, or to the armed forces of the enemy. Conditional contraband is liable "if it is shown to be destined for the use of the armed forces or of a Government department of the enemy State." But the above British Order in Council modifies this rule by providing that such a presumption shall exist as regards conditional contraband "if the goods are consigned to or for an agent of the enemy State"; and it shall be liable to capture "on board a vessel bound for a neutral port if the goods are consigned to order, or if the ship's papers do not show who is the consignee of the goods, or if they show a consignee of the goods in territory belonging to or occupied by the enemy."

According to the Declaration of London, the doctrine of "continuous voyage"—which con-

siders the destination of the cargo rather than that of the ship—applies to absolute contraband, but not to conditional contraband unless the enemy country has no sea-board. This exemption of conditional contraband has also been modified by the British Order in Council, which provides that a Principal Secretary of State may direct that Article 35 of the Declaration shall not apply to ships carrying conditional contraband bound for a port in a neutral country from or through which the enemy Government is drawing supplies for its armed forces. In that case such ships will not be immune from capture. Neutral ships must not assist the enemy in ways that amount to what is termed "unneutral service." For minor breaches of this rule—such as the wilful conveyance of individual passengers embodied in the enemy's armed forces—a ship may be condemned as for carrying contraband, and the enemy passengers may be made prisoners of war. For graver offences—such as being in the exclusive employment or control of the enemy Government—the ship may be treated as an enemy merchant-ship. The Hague regulations as to submarine mines chiefly prohibit (a) moored mines not becoming harmless if they break loose; (b) floating mines not becoming harmless one hour after being laid. And every precaution must be taken to protect peaceful navigation. But, owing mainly to the opposition of Germany, no prohibition was made against mines in the high seas.

War on land is normally waged by regular military forces under the authority of a recognised Government; but exceptions to this rule are admitted if the combatants are really open and organised, not treacherous and casual. Irregular troops must be treated as "belligerents" if they (a) are under responsible leadership; (b) wear a distinct badge recognisable at a distance; (c) carry arms openly; (d) conform to the customs of war. Similar recognition is extended to "levies *en masse*," formed from "the population of a territory which has not been occupied, who on the approach of an enemy spontaneously take up arms to resist the invading troops." A territory is regarded as "occupied" when actually under the authority of the hostile army, and when such authority is in a position to assert itself. Reprisals against any forcible resistance of civilians "must not be disproportionate to the offence, and must in no case be of a barbarous character."

Speaking generally, enemy's property—on land—may not be seized or destroyed "unless its seizure or destruction be imperatively demanded by the necessities of war"; or unless as a punishment for illegal acts done by its owners. But movable State property may be appropriated—with certain exceptions such as works of art; and immovable State property may be utilised if required for the operations of war. Requisitions of food, etc., may be

made (for payment), and money contributions may be levied for the needs of the army and the cost of administering the occupied territory. Fines, too, may be imposed on districts if offences are committed there against the occupying army. The attack or bombardment, "by whatever means," of towns or villages, habitations or buildings, which are not defended is prohibited; but a place may be "defended" though not fortified. Buildings used for the sick and wounded, for religion, art or science, or historical monuments, should be spared as much as possible. There is a formal prohibition of "the discharge of projectiles and explosives from balloons or other new methods of a similar nature"; but as several Powers (including both France and Germany) would not agree to this, it is not binding on the signatory Powers when at war with non-signatory Powers. Ever since the Geneva Convention of 1864, persons and things in the service of the sick and wounded on land have been regarded as "neutralised," and as such entitled to special protection. The Hague Convention of 1907, while extending this principle to naval warfare, permits neutral ships to take on board sick, wounded, or shipwrecked men on the understanding that a belligerent warship has the right to compel a neutral private ship to give them up as prisoners of war.

Belligerent States are entitled to exercise certain rights as against neutrals, while they owe them certain reciprocal duties. The territory of neutrals is "inviolable." Belligerents are therefore forbidden to send across neutral territory either troops or munitions of war or supplies. Neutral States, on their part, must not only abstain from directly assisting belligerents, but must also prevent them from using neutral territory or neutral waters as a base of operations; and from fitting out warlike expeditions of any sort, whether military or naval; and from installing wireless telegraphy or any such apparatus, as well as from using such apparatus—even if installed before the war—for warlike communications. Belligerent troops or warships taking refuge in neutral territory or waters must be "interned" till the end of the war. Warships may either be excluded by neutrals from their ports, or may be allowed to enter them temporarily for coals, provisions, or repairs. But coaling may not be repeated within three months in any port of the same neutral; and only ordinary repairs are allowed, not renovation after serious damage in battle. A "prize" may be brought into a neutral port for similar purposes, or pending the decision of a Prize Court.

No neutral State is held responsible for all breaches of neutrality on the part of its subjects. If private citizens commit minor offences, such as conveying contraband, they do so at their own risk; and their Government cannot be made liable.

THE CRISIS, AND HOW IT WAS OVERCOME, IN THE FINANCIAL WORLD, 1914.

Throughout the world the value of every commodity is considered in terms of gold. The buying or selling of any article is really an exchange for gold. Herein lies the basis of all trade. But in business it is impracticable to complete each transaction by the actual passing of the bullion. Instead a third party,

known as the banker, is employed to effect the collection and the payment of gold. His instructions take the form usually of a *Bill of Exchange*, a cheque being a simple example of a bill. By mutual understanding, the outcome of which is the Clearing House, little gold passes between bankers in the disbursement

on behalf of customers. Nearly the whole business is done by means of book entries through a central institution. The turnover of the *London Bankers' Clearing House* acts as an index to internal trade, some £300,000,000 worth of cheques passing through the building weekly. Every banker knows that only a small proportion of the moneys lodged with him is required on any day, and he can keep quite 90 per cent. of his funds idle in his vaults from year to year. Storage in that manner would be wasteful, so the banker lends his apparent surplus.

A Bill of Exchange need not be drawn on a banker. It may be drawn by any person upon another, and when accepted by the latter becomes his promise to pay at a specified date. Bills are bought and sold, the freedom in this respect being determined by the stability of the acceptors, and a large business is done in them by bankers and discount houses. All these paper transactions are based on credit expressed in gold value. At normal times, a first-class bill will pass from hand to hand with almost the proverbial ease of a £5 Bank of England note. To all intents and purposes, inland and over-seas trade is carried on on this credit basis. The coin, in quantities of which the bills are drawn, is of little import until the hour of crisis.

Some financiers have not liked so much credit business. Here and there one has had the courage to express his fears of the relative shortage of gold compared with the huge bill transactions. Sir Edward Holden has been consistent in his outspokenness. At the annual general meeting of the London City and Midland Bank, Ltd., of which he is Chairman and Managing Director, held on Jan. 23rd, 1914, Sir Edward dwelt at length on the small amount of gold held by the Bank of England. He declared the position was unsound. He described the lessons learnt by Germany from the then recent Balkan campaign, which he said had convinced that country of the necessity for increasing its army and providing a basis in case of need for issuing large amounts of paper money in order to supply the means for placing the army in the field. At the meeting of the Reichsbank at the beginning of 1913, President Havenstein said he intended to increase the general stock in the bank at least 20 millions sterling. Sir Edward declared that the bank's stock of gold had been increased even though at a loss.

Six months later Sir Felix Schuster, speaking at the half-yearly meeting of the Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd., reviewed the situation. He called attention to the continued accumulation of gold in the great European State banks. During the twelve months the Imperial Bank of Germany had added 11 millions to its holding, raising it to 65 millions; the Bank of France held 162 millions, an increase in twelve months of 30 millions; Russia 159 millions, 18 millions more than last year. In addition, the Imperial Bank of Germany had called on the other banks of the country to increase their holding of cash. Was it not time that at home some steps should be taken to increase and strengthen our gold reserves? Our liabilities for gold payment were to a great extent at call; our gold assets were not so immediately available. This speech was made on July 22nd, i.e. just before Austria declared war on Serbia.

Throughout the first seven months of the year a continuous export of gold took place. At the same time, the constant liquidation of British securities could not fail to be observed. According to the *Bankers' Magazine*, the value of 337 representative stocks fell £414,000,000 from August 1912 to July 1914, the depreciation alone in the twelve days ended July 31st being £188,000,000.

The increasing fall at the end of the month was due for the most part to the closing of the Continental Bourses. On July 25th Consols opened at 73, dropping to 72 and 71, and rising at the close to 72. Money was wanted—not investments. The bill brokers of Lombard Street raised their discount rate from 3 to 4 per cent., but there was not any consequent diminution in the number of bills presented. Matters were made worse by bankers asking customers who had lodged stocks and shares as security for greater cover. Borrowers had to sell part of their holdings, a procedure which resulted in more depression still. The slump was at its extreme on July 28th, but it was hoped it would be withstood without a panic. The settlement then in progress added to the volume of sales and the natural depression. The news of the declaration of war by Austria did not come to hand until the Stock Exchange had closed for the day. Abroad the banks were feeling pressure. The Municipal Savings Banks in Berlin, Cologne, and other big cities sustained runs, and it was reported that one Berlin bank refused to pay in gold.

On the 29th, the bill brokers declined to discount any more bills. Business ceased virtually on the Stock Exchange. Orders to sell poured in upon the members, but they rightly refused to deal. Consols had by this time fallen to 69½. The Bank of England paid out £1,100,000 in gold. In Vienna, 7,000 depositors withdrew some £250,000 from the First Austrian Savings Bank. The discount rates of foreign State Banks were on the upward grade. World finance seemed to be unsettled. Large quantities of bills were taken to the Bank for discount, and in order to stay the rush the rate of discount was raised from 3 to 4 per cent. The avalanche of bills continued. According to the Bank's statement for that week, the coin and bullion showed a decrease of £2,032,797 to £38,131,544. The week's figures for the Bankers' Clearing House were £337,450,000, nine millions more than for the corresponding week of 1913. Business came to a standstill on the London Stock Exchange on July 30th; selling orders were entirely untouched. But credit was not shaken. On the same day another £1,000,000 in gold left the Bank. The long-expected step, the closing of the London Stock Exchange, came on July 31st, the provincial and New York Exchanges following suit.

Crowds of people attended the Bank in order to cash their notes. The bank rate jumped suddenly from 4 to 8 per cent., the highest since 1873, but bills were still presented for discount. The objective was gold. There was talk of an immediate suspension of the Bank Act as a means for combating the situation. Interviews took place between the Prime Minister, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the leading bankers, and it was stated publicly that the Treasury had made preparations for legal tender currency if necessary. The big joint stock banks, with their

many hundred branches, were feeling the drain. Aug. 1st, the Saturday before the Bank Holiday, witnessed an unprecedented demand for withdrawals in London. As far as possible, bankers paid their customers in notes, telling them to go to the Bank of England if they required gold. In truth, the banks were running short of ready money. To replenish their tills they had called in the short term loans, which at ordinary times were renewed daily without question. They would not discount bills nor give accommodations. The Bank could not deal with the bills presented fast enough, and during that Saturday morning the bank rate rose to 10 per cent. The usual practice was for the Governors of the Bank to fix the bank rate at their usual weekly meeting, but this was not the occasion for precedent. On the whole, bankers were glad to close at midday. Abroad, the bank rates were mounting up. The weekly return of the New York Associated Banks showed a withdrawal of \$56,000,000 in gold.

In the House of Lords on Aug. 3rd, Lord Crewe admitted that the British accepting houses were unable to meet their engagements. The funds, which should have been shipped to them in the ordinary course to meet the bills they had accepted, had not been forthcoming. The bills held were quite first class, but at this particular time they were useless. Several important consultations were held during the week-end. On Monday, Aug. 3rd, in a crowded House of Commons, Mr. Lloyd George introduced a Bill authorising His Majesty by Proclamation to suspend temporarily the payment of any Bill of Exchange and in pursuance of any other obligations. The holiday was extended for banks until Friday morning, Aug. 6th. In the meantime, a conference proceeded between the bankers and the Treasury.

Outside the United Kingdom, the crisis was widespread. The National Bank of Belgium was relieved of the obligation to change notes for gold. A resolution was passed by the Congress and Senate of the U.S.A. removing the limit of \$500,000,000 for the issue of currency notes. In Germany the restrictions on the fiduciary bank note issue were annulled, as was also the compulsion to encash notes. The bullion returns of the Reichsbank are interesting at this stage. On Aug. 30th, 1913, the gold holding was £56,073,350; Aug. 22nd, 1914, £76,488,750; Aug. 31st, 1914, £77,824,950; Sept. 7th, 1914, £79,007,400. The financial preparation for the conflict, so far as Germany was concerned, was evident. The face value of the notes issued by the Reichsbank on Aug. 30th, 1913, was £95,783,800; the figures for Sept. 7th, 1914, were £206,903,300.

August 4th was spent by financial people in endeavouring to straighten out matters without properly opening business. On the next day, it was announced that acceptances maturing during the week were to be regarded as due on Aug. 7th, and then renewed for a further month at 2 per cent. above bank rate. The need to discount bills vanished and the Bank of England lowered its rate from 10 to 6 per cent., and on Aug. 8th to 5 per cent. A solution had been found. A general moratorium was declared, under which practically all contracts entered into before Aug. 4th were to be extended if required for one month, exception being made in the case of wages,

rates, etc. The payment of all cheques, bills, and deposit withdrawals, except in the case of Trustee Savings Banks, could be deferred, although ample means might exist in the accounts upon which they were drawn. The stoppage did not apply to moneys lodged after Aug. 4th. The public did not grasp the nature of the moratorium until days later, and some persuasive powers were necessary to convince unreasonable bank customers that large cheques would be returned unpaid. The powers conferred by the moratorium stopped effectually the run for gold. Bankers used their discretion, so that in obvious cases of panic the application for money was met with a definite refusal. The general rule was to limit withdrawals to 10 per cent. of the balance at closing on Aug. 1st. The limit was gradually relaxed, but a few bankers were inclined to be too severe upon their customers, and to take what seemed an advantage of the Royal Proclamation. Mr. Lloyd George found it necessary to warn banks that their duty lay in helping commerce with funds, not in withholding moneys legitimately required (House of Commons, Aug. 27th).

In the midst of the British crisis, it is worth recalling that the gold reserves in the Bank of France amounted to £165,654,000 on July 30th, and that its bank rate increased from 4½ to 6 per cent. on Aug. 1st. There is no legal obligation upon the Bank of France to redeem its notes in gold—she is always free to give silver in exchange. The only restriction was the legal limit of £272,000,000 for the note issue; this issue on Aug. 1st was only £5,000,000 short of the maximum. The Chambers authorised an increase to £480,000,000 on Aug. 8th. France had just sunk huge sums in the Balkan States, and negotiated a large national loan.

The British Government wanted gold to carry on the war. On Saturday night, Aug. 1st, the coin and bullion in the Bank of England had fallen to £27,622,069, £10,509,475 having been paid out in the previous two-and-a-half days. Postal Orders were made legal tender, the Post Offices making payments in orders instead of coin over the counters. A series of currency notes in amounts of 10s. and £1 were issued under Government guarantee, payable in gold at the Bank of England. In all senses these currency notes became legal tender. By Aug. 18th 16,670,795 of £1 each, and 2,841,343 of 10s. had been issued; of them 1,394,926 of £1 and 549 of 10s. had been cancelled, i.e. presented at the Bank for gold. The endeavours to augment the gold balance were successful: the net influx of bullion up to Aug. 12th was £9,589,500.

Banks were short of ready money. A wave of anti-patriotism had been experienced; people who should have known better had tried to hoard gold as they did food supplies. A large amount of money had been removed from the banker's tills. Replenishment was not easy. Assets could not be realised. The Stock Exchange was closed. Matured bills were renewed under the moratorium. Foreign engagements were not met by receipt of remittances from abroad. Without the aid of the bankers, trade would become impossible, commerce would be at a standstill. Once more the Government stepped in. It offered to lend any bank up to 20 per cent. of its liabilities on current and deposit accounts

secured by a floating charge upon the bank's assets, interest being charged at bank rate. The loans took the form of currency note certificates, changeable if necessary into currency notes. The Irish and Scottish banks were permitted to extend their legal fiduciary limit, the excess notes being secured by Government currency certificates. All this was left in the hands of the Bank of England. The first return, dated Aug. 26th, showed the amount of the advances to be: Irish and Scotch banks, £230,000; other banks, £6,071,650; Post Office Savings Bank, £2,560,000; Trustee Savings Banks, £1,250,000. The return for Oct. 7th showed that the Irish and Scottish banks had returned all; other banks had only £331,500 outstanding; and the debts of the Post Office and Trustee Savings banks were reduced to £1,750,000 and £1,000,000.

With the bankers relieved, the next object was to get rid of the bills which were not being met. The Government resolved to guarantee the Bank of England against any loss which might be incurred by discounting any pre-moratorium bills in accordance with established practice. The discount rate for these bills was settled at 2 per cent. above bank rate, and the announcement of this agreement was followed by a siege of the Bank by bill holders. Day after day, bills were taken to the Bank for discounting. The officials were snowed under with applications; to deal with them the time and manner of presentation had to be circumscribed. An idea of the bills so dealt with can be imagined from a comparison of the amounts given in the Bank's weekly return under the heading of "other securities." On July 28th, 1913, the figure, quite a normal one, was £26,988,361; the total for Sept. 30th, 1914, was £116,819,799. The difference between these amounts was practically the net increase of bills held by the Bank; it does not take into account discounted bills which had been met.

Some of the money thus released found its way into the joint stock banks, which had been offering an advantageous rate of interest on deposits lodged at short notice (3½ per cent.; 7 days). The balances of the ten largest British banks for current and deposit accounts for Aug. 31st, 1914, totalled £616,136,000, or 85 millions more than August, 1913. On Sept. 30th, 1914, the balances had risen to £626,265,000. The ratio of cash held against these sums in August and September was 18·6 and 20·7 per cent. The deposit rate of interest was reduced gradually until on Oct. 9th it fell to 2 per cent. The bankers found it no longer necessary to encourage deposit moneys. With abundant funds in the City, the Government took the opportunity to issue Treasury Bills. The last lot before the war was taken up on July 9th, when two millions were taken up for six months at an average of £2 10s. 7d. per cent. The first war issue was dated Aug. 19th, and for £15,000,000. The amount was subscribed three times over, allotment being made at the low rate of £3 13s. 1d. per cent. A week later another £15,000,000 of similar six months' bills were disposed of at £3 15s. 6d. per cent. Competition continued keen, and the next lot on Sept. 16th for £7,500,000 for six months was taken up at £2 18s. 9d. per cent., and the same amount for twelve months at £3 8s. 6d. per cent. On Oct. 7th, the next £15,000,000 for six months were dealt at £3 9s. 3d. per cent. These re-

markable figures speak volumes for the trust in the final result of the war.

The banks did not seem anxious to take up Bills of Exchange or extend accommodation facilities to their customers during August. Whether the complaints, which were loud, had any effect is doubtful, for the policy of caution was visible even in October. The turnover of the Bankers' Clearing House dropped to £150,432,000 for the week ended Aug. 26th, rising in the following weeks to 156, 167, 180, 184, 204, and 244 million pounds. Considering stockbroking business was at a minimum, the later figures are good. The Post Office Savings Bank seems to have suffered. The withdrawals of £3,252,984 against the receipts of £125,904, for the month ended Sept. 5th, were hardly due to any panic. The small people banking with the Post Office felt the distress of the first weeks and wanted money for necessities. The National Penny Bank had to close its doors at the very beginning of the crisis, as did later the very old-established Naval Bank. Another bank centred in London had, through the locking up of its funds, to refuse payment on all cheques. These concerns, however, had little influence on the real financial question.

Was the moratorium to be extended or not? became a factor in the situation. The Treasury wisely held a referendum of the business community. The invitation to vote brought 8,256 replies from commercial firms and others on Aug. 26th, 4,653 of them being against extension, and 3,603 in favour of full or partial continuation. The Stock Exchange Committee stated that their 6,000 members were unanimously against the withdrawal. The result was a fresh Royal Proclamation altering the date of termination to Oct. 4th; but that date was not convenient to everyone, and another month's grace was given in an amended moratorium to end Nov. 4th. One difficulty, which had yet to be settled at the time for writing, was with regard to the Stock Exchange. About £80,000,000 were understood to be owing to the bankers in connection with stock and share loans. Any attempt to liquidate this indebtedness by selling on a large scale would have upset the equilibrium. The Committee met often, postponing the overdue settlement from fortnight to fortnight. Business transactions were permitted only upon a cash basis. With an endeavour to keep prices steady, a list of 750 securities was prepared, to which minimum prices were fixed, based on those of July 30th. With the Stock Exchange closed, business had to be conducted in the street or private offices. However, the Treasury did not cease to look for a basis on which the interested parties could agree. A large number of companies withheld their dividends, a proceeding which, while safeguarding private interests, kept money from circulation. On Sept. 17th the foreign exchange opened after an interval of seven weeks, and met twice weekly for the purpose of settling exchange rates.

Meanwhile the position of the Bank of England was getting consolidated. Bullion additions became a regular feature. To remove the danger of loss by ocean remittances, the Bank appointed the Dominion Finance Ministers as its agents for gold. The U.S.A. debtors could no longer excuse delay in remitting funds, as gold had only to be transported across the border to Canada. The world's gold supplies are confined

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to the British Empire (45 per cent.), U.S.A. (20 per cent.), Mexico, Russia, and South America, and our Navy assured us of these. With Germany the case was different; gold could be obtained only from her own people. An inevitable consequence was the suspension of specie payment. Her notes were issued entirely against securities, and not changeable upon demand into gold. One complement of a paper basis to the currency is a rise in cost of commodities, but for the time being Germany succeeded in keeping them low by the expe-

dient of fixing prices. On the other hand, her paper money depreciated one-third in value. Germany's business does not show signs of getting normal. In the United Kingdom every day has brought its improvement, marking a step towards the old settled lines. We shall win the campaign, as Mr. Lloyd George said on Sept. 8th, "The first hundred millions our enemies can stand just as well as we can . . . but the last they cannot. . . . We have won with the silver bullets before, and we shall win again."

REVISED BALANCE SHEET, Nov. 16th, 1914 (as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer).

ESTIMATED REVENUE, 1914-15.	£	ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE, 1914-15.	£
Customs and Excise	£71,350,000	I. Consolidated Fund Services.	
Add: Additional		National Debt Services—	
Tea Duty	950,000	(a) Inside Fixed Debt	
Additional Beer		Charge	£23,500,000
Duty	2,500,000	Less part suspen-	
		sion of New	
	74,800,000	Sinking Fund	2,750,000
Less: License Duty	450,000		20,750,000
	74,350,000	(b) Outside Fixed Debt Charge	
Inland Revenue	89,016,000	(Interest, etc., on War Debt)	3,443,000
Add: Proposed in-		Total National Debt Services	24,193,000
crease of Income		Road Improvement Fund	1,545,000
Tax and Super		Payments to Local Taxation Ac-	
Tax	12,500,000	counts, etc.	9,885,000
	101,516,000	Other Consolidated Fund Ser-	
Total receipts from Taxes	175,866,000	vices	1,706,000
Total receipts from Non-Tax		Total Consolidated Fund Ser-	
Revenue	35,430,000	vices	37,329,000
Total Estimated Revenue	211,296,000	II. Supply Services	170,288,000
Deficit to be made good by bor-		Add Votes of Credit	325,000,000
rowing	321,321,000	Total Supply Services	495,288,000
	532,617,000	Total Expenditure	532,617,000

STATEMENT SHOWING ESTIMATED YIELD OF ADDITIONAL WAR TAXATION.

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.	1914-15.	1915-16.
	£	£
Tea: additional duty of 3d. in the lb., making 8d. in all	950,000	3,200,000
Beer: additional duty of 17s. 3d. per barrel, making 25s. in all	2,500,000	17,600,000
	3,450,000	20,800,000
Deduct reduction of License Duty	450,000	550,000
Total Customs and Excise (net)	3,000,000	20,250,000
INLAND REVENUE.		
Income Tax*	11,000,000	38,750,000
Super Tax*	1,500,000	6,000,000
Total Inland Revenue	12,500,000	44,750,000
Grand Total (net)	15,500,000	65,000,000

* The figures under these heads are subject to correction in the light of proposals to be submitted to the House of Commons in consideration of the effect of the war on incomes.

LABOUR AND THE WAR.

On the opening of the year 1914 it was predicted by shrewd observers that the prevalent "Labour unrest" would culminate before the close of the year in a great upheaval, not only in this country but in other parts of Europe, where the rise in the cost of living had been felt equally with ourselves. Indeed, it was expected that the various movements would be directed by concerted international action between the organised workmen of the countries concerned.

In Great Britain, by unusual efforts the numbers of trade-unionists had been brought up to more than 3,000,000, and redoubled efforts towards increased membership were being made, not only by the individual societies, but by an organised plan of campaign arranged between the three principal national associations of the Labour forces, viz. the Labour Party, the Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Unions Congress, and the General Federation of Trade Unions. Whilst thus increasing their numbers these agencies were also pursuing a policy of concentration by forcing the smaller unions to amalgamate and the larger unions to federate in industrial groups, the eventual object being to produce a labour army, of which the three Committees mentioned would constitute the general staff. In a word, the militant section of trade-unionists had captured the movement and were pursuing their purposes with considerable energy. The first great industries to be hammered into something like unity were the miners, the transport workers (*i.e.* the dockers, carters, etc.), and the railwaymen; and during the year the extremists scored a further notable success by the federation of these three forces, comprising over 1,250,000 British trade-unionists. At the same time the International Federation of Trade Unions had brought their numbers up to some 6,000,000.

In July, at the moment the war was impending, the Miners had opened an industrial campaign intended to revolutionise the basis on which mining wages are calculated, and were preparing for the national coal strike believed to be inevitable. The news of the declaration of war by Great Britain against Germany found the delegates of the mine-owners and miners at deadlock in a joint conference. The Conference was adjourned *sine die*, and it may be taken that more than one year will have passed before the situation is likely to recur.

The railwaymen's leaders, after a long but successful struggle to enforce discipline among their own followers, had notified the Companies that the Conciliation Boards formed under the Railway Conciliation Agreement must be re-organised or abandoned, and also announced the adoption of a new national programme of demands as to wages and hours. Enthusiastic meetings of the men throughout the country were pledging themselves to carry through this programme. The "railway trouble" found an unexpected solution; for the lines were required by the State, and the railwaymen as a body became loyal and willing workers in the nation's service. In addition to those occupied at home, by the end of September some 40,000 of their number were already at the front or enrolled in the Territorial regiments. Mr. J. H. Thomas, M.P., organising secretary of the Railwaymen's Union, in the course of a recruiting campaign (Sept. 24th),

said: "Prior to the outbreak of war we were in the midst of a national crisis, and many people were even anticipating a great railway strike. There has been no attempt in any quarter to take advantage of the difficulties of the Government. The men have simply declared: 'Our differences and our programme are secondary to the interest of the nation.'"

The Transport Workers' Federation, a body which includes some 300,000 seamen, dockers, stevedores, carters, porters, etc., in 1914 entered on a new effort towards strengthening their organisation, and moreover in July arrangements were going forward for an International Conference of Transport Workers to be held in August or September, with a view to simultaneous trade-union action being taken against the shipowners in all European ports. Among other subjects it was proposed by the Syndicalists to discuss united action against war by refusals to transport troops or war material except for defence purposes. These proposals and the general agitation were destined to be shelved, and almost by a stroke of irony within a few weeks the Government of the day was found tendering to the railwaymen and transport workers the thanks of the nation for the splendid work done in the transport of our troops and munitions of war from the military centres to the Continent.

In these and all other industries the internal dissensions between the old-fashioned trade-unionists, the "Industrialists," and the "Syndicalists," have already been forgotten, and the disputes with employers' associations silenced by the approach of a common danger and a common need.

The appeal of the Government and Opposition leaders to all parties to unite was promptly responded to by the Labour Party. A small number of individual leaders dissented from this response, but these, almost without exception, are Socialist "intellectuals" with honest but academic views as to militarism—notably Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., and Mr. J. Keir Hardie, M.P.—and do not include any well-known bona-fide working-class leaders. The Rt. Hon. John Burns, M.P., however, retired from the Government immediately after the declaration of war, and it is understood that he did so because of opposition to the Cabinet's action, but he made no public statement on the subject. The Parliamentary Committee of the Trade Union Congress—which is the trade-union "Cabinet"—and the General Federation of Trade Unions, which embraces all the advanced sections, were equally ready to respond to the Government's appeal, recognising the need for prompt cessation of industrial disputes and joining heartily in the campaign to recruit an army adequate to the nation's responsibilities.

It is worthy of note that outside the ranks of the Labour Party and trade-unions, the most trusted advocates of the Socialist and Labour cause showed little or no hesitation in taking up their position. Indeed, the two veteran leaders, Robert Blatchford and H. M. Hyndman, had already for several years past been uttering grave warnings as to Germany's intentions in their organs, the *Clarion* and *Justice*, and had been urging on the country to be ready to meet the danger from so formidable an enemy.

The trade-unions, far from abandoning their identities or neglecting their machinery, soon found in the situation produced by the crisis

full scope for their energies in mitigating the effect on members of the partial disorganisation of industry; in providing experienced representatives of working-class interests on the local relief committees; and in many other directions.

In the British self-governing Dominions and Colonies the Labour Parties were equally prompt to meet the new situation and to throw themselves into the task of raising and forwarding auxiliary contingents to the field forces. In Australia it was, naturally, Labour Governments which took the lead in these matters. In the South African Union the bitter differences of the immediate past were forgotten, a truce was declared between the Union Government and the Labour Party, the deported Labour leaders were invited to return, and other conciliatory measures were taken by the Government and secured by a cordial response.

Not less marked was the rally of the Labour and Socialist elements in other countries to their own national cause. In Russia the crisis found the Government faced by an organised industrial movement avowedly of a revolutionary character, the strikers in Moscow having already thrown up barricades in the streets, and a concentration of troops having taken place in the manufacturing centres, with resultant street-fighting. The appeal to the racial sentiment of the Russian people to stand by their "little Serbian sister" and prevent her being crushed to the ground by the Austro-German allies was instantaneous in its effect, and those who had been fighting one another in the streets were soon fraternising in camp. In Germany at first there was strong Socialist opposition to a war with France, and large demonstrations of protest in the chief centres were broken up by police and military. Moreover, when the army found itself committed to a wanton attack on Belgian independence, considerable disaffection was shown in the field. The Government met this situation by offering the Socialists the opportunity of serving in East Prussia, to aid in repelling invasion by the dreaded Muscovite, and in some cases whole regiments were transferred to the eastern frontier. From that time the Socialist press and leaders rallied to their Government, the "war feeling" developing from fear of Russia to anger against France as a "tool" of Russia, and furious hatred towards England for its part in overturning the German plan of campaign. It appears clear that the Socialist and Labour leaders refused to condone the treatment of Belgium, but otherwise the evidence seems to show that they were swept away in the general tide of national feeling. In Belgium and France themselves the "solidarity of labour" almost at once gave way before the common instinct to defend their soil—more especially, perhaps, as the German Social-Democrats, with their rigid *doctrinaire* views, dragooning instincts, and tendency to play for their own hands, have never been over-popular in the other European countries.

In Italy, where the spread of Syndicalism and the most extreme Labour views, not only in the towns but the villages, has been so marked during the past few years, the tremendous national problems involved alike by action or inaction rapidly absorbed the thoughts of all classes. The menace of the hated "White-coat" on the one hand, and

the dreaded Slav on the other, overshadowed all industrial questions.

How the "Labour" situation of the future will prove to have been affected by the war it is difficult to foresee. For some time—perhaps for several years—the various combatant countries will be occupied by the reorganisation of their industries and the task of finding employment for the disbanded men. In the skilled trades, labour will probably be at a premium, work plentiful, and wages high. This will particularly be the case in the United Kingdom, as the machinery of production will have been less interfered with than in the case of her continental neighbours. Most English trades will have been "kept going," in readiness to take advantage of the new demands, as they arise. On the other hand, in the unskilled branches of industry there will be a surplusage of labour, and the organisation of these men into trade-unions will be a slow process. In fact, the situation is likely to be not dissimilar to that produced by the Continental wars of the eighteenth and earlier part of the nineteenth century. There will be an acute labour situation to handle, but it is likely to be of a nature demanding the disinterested co-operation of the State, the employers, and the working men's leaders. Without being over-optimistic it is possible to surmise that the experiences of the war-period may lead to something more than temporary co-operation between these forces for the development of national trade and reorganisation of national industry; and such co-operation would, for a period at least, tend to allay the old antagonisms as they cropped up spasmodically on one hand or the other. The need for national solidarity should, it is true, lead to some more permanent industrial elements of a conciliatory nature, but this cannot as yet be very confidently predicted.

So far as concerns any international action in the "Labour" interest, that is likely to be even more deferred than national class action. How long the tremendous national and racial antagonisms aroused by the war are likely to subsist it is impossible to imagine, but it is clear that they will not immediately subside, and will be fed by the industrial and commercial rivalries which must necessarily arise. For instance, Germany will have lost her favoured and lucrative position in Russia and her trade in England. On the other hand, her "Protective" measures will probably be of a more rigorous character even than heretofore. These facts will not prevent international labour organisation, but will play a part in deferring it.

There is, however, one respect in which international intercourse between working-class leaders may be expected soon after the conclusion of peace, and that is in regard to the possibilities of averting a similar conflagration in the future. Already some exchange of views has taken place which renders such a development virtually a certainty, and long before the general body of workmen are likely to make any move towards joint action in the industrial field, their leading spirits will meet to discuss the possible steps towards (a) expediting the practice of resorting to some form of arbitration or conciliation for the settlement of international difficulties; (b) promoting agreements as to the reduction and limitation of national armaments.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING PASSPORTS.

REGULATIONS RESPECTING PASSPORTS.

1. Applications for Foreign Office Passports must be made in the form printed on the back of the Regulations (to be had on application), and inclosed in a cover addressed to "The Passport Office, Foreign Office, Downing Street, London, S.W."

2. The charge for a Passport, whatever number of persons may be named in it, is 2s. Passports are issued at the Foreign Office, between the hours of 11 and 4 on the day following that on which the application for the Passport has been received, except on Sundays and Public Holidays, when the Passport Office is closed. Applications should, if possible, reach the Passport Office before 4 p.m. on the previous day. If the applicant does not reside in London, the Passport may be sent by post, and a Postal Order for 2s. should in that case accompany the application. *Postage Stamps will not be received in payment.*

3. Foreign Office Passports are granted—

(1) To natural-born British subjects, *viz.*, persons born within His Majesty's Dominions, and to persons born abroad who derive British nationality from a father or paternal grandfather born within His Majesty's Dominions, and who, under the provisions of the Acts 4 George II, cap. 21, and 13 George III, cap. 21, are to be adjudged and taken to be natural-born British subjects.

(2) To the wives and widows of such persons; and

(3) To persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, in the British Colonies, or in India.

A married woman is deemed to be a subject of the State of which her husband is for the time being a subject.

4. Passports are granted to such persons as are known to the Secretary of State, or recommended to him by some person who is known to him; or—

(1) In the case of natural-born British subjects and persons naturalised in the United Kingdom, upon the production of a Declaration by the applicant in the form printed at the back of these Regulations, verified by a Declaration made by a member or official of any *Banking Firm* established in the United Kingdom, or by any *Mayor, Magistrate, Justice of the Peace, Minister of Religion, Barrister-at-law, Physician, Surgeon, Solicitor, or Notary Public*, resident in the United Kingdom. The applicant's Certificate of Birth may also be required.

(2) In the case of children under the age of 14 years requiring a separate Passport, upon production of a Declaration made by the child's parent or guardian, in a Form (B), to be obtained upon application to the Foreign Office.

(3) In the case of persons naturalised in any of the British Self-governing Colonies, upon production of a Recommendation from the High Commissioner or Agent-General in London of the State concerned; and in the case of natives of British India, and persons naturalised therein, upon production of a Letter of Recommendation from the India Office. Persons naturalised or ordinarily resident in any of the Crown Colonies must obtain a Letter of Recommendation from the Colonial Office.

5. If the applicant for a Passport be a Naturalised British subject, the Certificate of Naturalisation must be forwarded to the Foreign Office with the Declaration or Letter

of Recommendation. Naturalised British subjects, if resident in London or in the suburbs, must apply *personally* for their Passports at the Foreign Office; if resident in the country, the Passport will be sent, and the Certificate of Naturalisation returned, to the person who may have verified the Declaration, for delivery to the applicant.

Naturalised British subjects will be described as such in their Passports, which will be issued subject to the necessary qualifications.

6. Foreign Office Passports are not available beyond five years from the date of issue. Fresh Passports must then be obtained.

7. A Passport cannot be issued by the Foreign Office, or by an Agent at an outpost, on behalf of a person already abroad; such person should apply for one to the nearest British Mission or Consulate. Passports must not be sent out of the United Kingdom by post.

8. The Passport, if for use in any of the following countries, must bear the *visa* of a Consular Officer of that country. The addresses in London of the Consulates-General to which application should be made are as follows: France, 51, Bedford Square, W.C. (*charge* 8s.); Belgium, 40, Finsbury Square, E.C. (*charge* 2s. 6d.); Russia,* 30, Bedford Square, W.C. (*charge* 4s. 10d.); Turkey, 7, Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C. (*charge* 8s.); Rumania†, 3, Mincing Lane (*gratis*); Persia,‡ 82, Victoria Street, S.W. (*charge* 6s. 1d.); Colombia, Sicilian House, Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C. (*charge* 12s. 5d.); Haiti,‡ 32, Fenchurch Street, E.C. (*charge* 8s. 4d.); Italy, Tripoli, and Eritrea, 44, Finsbury Square, E.C. (*charge* 4s.).

For other countries, *visas* are not required and are useful only as an additional precaution.

N.B.—A statement of the full requirements of Foreign Countries with regard to Passports may be obtained upon application to "The Passport Office, Foreign Office, London, S.W."

* Russia.—In applying for the *visa* the religion of the applicant must be stated. The *visa* must be within six months of the date of entering Russia. A Russian Passport has to be taken out by British subjects in addition to their national Passport after they have been six months in Russia. To leave Russia a Police *visa* has to be obtained. To re-enter Russia the *visa* of a Russian Consul abroad is necessary.

† Rumania.—Within 24 hours of arrival in Rumania the Passport should be *visé* at His Majesty's Legation, or at a British Consulate, and application made to the Rumanian Authorities for a Permit to reside. For a stay of less than 8 days this formality is not necessary, since the Permit will be issued by the Police at the frontier.

‡ Persia and Haiti.—Certain formalities are necessary before leaving these countries, concerning which a British Consul should be consulted.

Spain (Barcelona).—On arrival in the Province of Barcelona, British subjects should at once personally present their Passports at the British Consulate.

Switzerland.—A Permit to reside must be obtained from the Authorities.

Serbia.—Passports are advisable.

Boy Scouts. A movement initiated and organised by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell. The method of the movement is the education of the boys by means which really appeal to them—namely, scoutcraft, or backwoodsman-ship, and its manly attributes. The administration is based on decentralisation of authority and responsibility—each district conducting its own affairs, under the administrative guidance of the Headquarters. **Headquarters**, 116, Victoria Street, S.W.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION.

YIELD FROM INVESTMENTS.

Return %	6 %	5 %	4½ %	4 %	3¾ %	3½ %	3¼ %	3 %	2¾ %	2½ %	2¼ %	2 %
6 s. a.												
2 10 0	240	200	180	160	150	140	130	120	110	100	90	80
2 11 0	235	196	176½	155½	147	137½	127½	117	107½	98	88½	78½
2 12 0	230	192	173	153½	144½	134½	124½	115	105	96½	86½	76½
2 13 0	226	188	169½	151	141½	132	122½	113½	103½	94½	84½	75½
2 14 0	222	185	166½	148	138½	129½	120½	111½	101½	92½	83½	74½
2 15 0	218½	181½	163	145½	136½	127½	118½	109	100	91	81½	72½
2 16 0	214½	178½	160	142½	134	125½	116	107½	98½	89½	80½	71½
2 17 0	210	175	157½	140	131½	122½	114	105½	96½	87½	79	70½
2 18 0	207	172	155	138	129½	120½	112	103½	94½	86	77½	69½
2 19 0	203½	169½	152½	135½	127½	118½	110½	101½	93½	84½	76½	67½
3 0 0	200	166½	150	133½	125	116½	108½	100	91½	83½	75	66½
3 1 0	196½	164	147½	131½	123	114½	106½	98	90½	82½	73½	65½
3 2 0	193	161½	145	129	121	112½	104½	96½	88½	80½	72½	64½
3 3 0	190	158½	142	127	119	111	103½	95½	87½	79½	71½	63½
3 4 0	187½	156½	140	125	117½	109	101½	93½	86	78½	70½	62½
3 5 0	184½	153½	138½	123½	115½	107½	100	92½	84½	77	69½	61½
3 6 0	181½	151½	136	121½	113½	106	98½	90½	83½	75½	68½	60½
3 7 0	179	149½	134	119½	112	104½	97	89½	82	74½	67½	59½
3 8 0	176½	147	132	117	110½	103	95½	88½	80½	73½	66½	58½
3 9 0	174	145½	130½	116	108½	101½	94½	87	79½	72½	65½	58
3 10 0	171½	142½	128½	114½	107	100	92½	85½	78½	71½	64½	57½
3 11 0	169	140	126	112	105	98	91½	84½	77½	70½	63½	56½
3 12 0	166½	139	125	111	104	97½	90½	83½	76½	69½	62½	55½
3 13 0	164½	137	123½	109½	102½	95½	89	82	75½	68½	61½	54½
3 14 0	162	135	121½	108	100	94	87½	81½	74½	67½	60½	54
3 15 0	160	133½	120	106½	100	93	86½	80	73½	66½	60	53½
3 16 0	157½	131½	118	105½	98	92	85½	78½	72	65½	59½	52½
3 17 0	155	129½	116½	103½	97	90½	84½	77½	71½	65	58½	51½
3 18 0	153	128	115	102½	96½	89	83½	76½	70½	64	57½	51
3 19 0	151½	126½	113	101½	94	88	82½	75½	69½	63½	56½	50½
4 0 0	150	125	112½	100	93½	87½	81½	75	68½	62½	56½	50
4 1 0	148½	123½	111	98½	92	86	80½	74½	67½	61½	55½	49½
4 2 0	146	122	109	97	91½	85	79½	73½	67	61	54½	48½
4 3 0	144½	120½	107½	96	90	84	78½	72½	66½	60½	54½	48½
4 4 0	142½	119	107	95½	89½	83	77½	71½	65½	59½	53½	47½
4 5 0	141½	117½	105½	94½	88	82	76½	70½	64½	58½	52½	47½
4 6 0	139½	116½	104	93	87½	81	75½	69½	64	58½	52½	46½
4 7 0	137	115	103½	92	86½	80	74½	69	63½	57½	51½	46
4 8 0	136	113½	102½	90½	85	79½	73½	68½	62½	56½	51	45½
4 9 0	134½	112	101½	89½	84	78	73	67½	61½	56½	50½	44½
4 10 0	133	111	100	88½	83½	77½	72½	66½	61½	55½	50	44
4 11 0	131½	109½	98½	87	82	76	71½	65½	60½	55	49½	43½
4 12 0	130	108	97½	86	81	75	70	65	59½	54½	48½	43
4 13 0	129	107	97	85	80	74½	69½	64½	59½	53½	48½	43
4 14 0	127½	106	95½	84½	79	73½	68½	63½	58½	53½	47½	42½
4 15 0	126½	105½	94½	83½	78	72½	67½	62½	57½	52½	47½	42½
4 16 0	125	104½	93	83	78½	72½	67½	62½	57½	52½	46½	41½
4 17 0	123½	103½	92½	82½	77½	71½	66½	61½	56½	51½	46½	41½
4 18 0	122½	102	91½	81	76	71	66½	61½	56½	51	45½	40½
4 19 0	121½	101	90½	80½	75	70	65	60½	55½	50½	45½	40½
5 0 0	120	100	90	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40
5 1 0	118½	99	89½	79½	74½	69½	64½	59½	54½	49½	44½	39½
5 2 0	117½	98	88½	78½	73½	68½	63½	58½	53½	48½	43½	38½
5 3 0	116½	97½	87½	77½	72½	67½	62½	57½	52½	47½	42½	37½
5 4 0	115	96½	86½	77	72	67½	62½	57½	52½	47½	42½	37½
5 5 0	114½	95½	85½	76½	71½	66½	61½	56½	51½	46½	41½	37½
5 6 0	113½	94½	84½	75½	70½	65½	60½	55½	50½	45½	40½	36½
5 7 0	112½	93½	84	74½	70	65	60	55	50	45	40	36
5 8 0	111½	92½	83½	74	69½	64½	60	55½	50½	45½	40½	36
5 9 0	110½	91½	83	73½	68½	64½	59½	55	50½	45½	40½	36
5 10 0	109½	90½	81½	73	68½	63½	59½	54½	50	45	40	36

INCOME, WAGES AND DISCOUNT TABLES.

INCOME TABLE.

Year.	Month.	Week.	Day.
£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
1 0	0 1 8	0 0 4	0 0 4
1 10	0 2 6	0 0 7	0 0 1
2 0	0 3 4	0 0 9	0 0 1
2 2	0 3 6	0 0 9	0 0 1
2 10	0 4 2	0 0 11	0 0 1
3 0	0 5 0	0 0 11	0 0 2
3 3	0 5 3	0 0 12	0 0 2
3 10	0 5 10	0 0 14	0 0 2
4 0	0 6 8	0 0 16	0 0 2
4 4	0 7 0	0 0 17	0 0 3
4 10	0 7 6	0 0 18	0 0 3
5 0	0 8 4	0 0 19	0 0 3
5 5	0 8 9	0 0 20	0 0 3
5 10	0 9 2	0 0 21	0 0 3
6 0	0 10 0	0 0 22	0 0 4
6 6	0 10 6	0 0 23	0 0 4
6 10	0 10 10	0 0 24	0 0 4
7 0	0 11 8	0 0 25	0 0 4
7 7	0 12 3	0 0 26	0 0 4
7 10	0 12 6	0 0 27	0 0 5
8 0	0 13 4	0 0 28	0 0 5
8 8	0 14 0	0 0 29	0 0 5
8 10	0 14 2	0 0 30	0 0 5
9 0	0 15 0	0 0 31	0 0 6
9 9	0 15 0	0 0 32	0 0 6
10 0	0 16 8	0 0 33	0 0 6
10 10	0 17 6	0 0 34	0 0 7
11 0	0 18 4	0 0 35	0 0 7
11 11	0 19 3	0 0 36	0 0 7
12 0	1 0 0	0 0 37	0 0 8
12 12	1 1 0	0 0 38	0 0 8
13 0	1 1 8	0 0 39	0 0 8
13 13	1 2 9	0 0 40	0 0 9
14 0	1 3 4	0 0 41	0 0 9
14 14	1 4 6	0 0 42	0 0 9
15 0	1 5 0	0 0 43	0 0 9
15 15	1 6 3	0 0 44	0 0 10
16 0	1 6 8	0 0 45	0 0 10
16 16	1 8 0	0 0 46	0 0 11
17 0	1 8 4	0 0 47	0 0 11
17 17	1 9 9	0 0 48	0 0 11
18 0	1 10 0	0 0 49	0 0 11
18 18	1 11 6	0 0 50	0 0 12
19 0	1 11 8	0 0 51	0 0 12
20 0	1 13 4	0 0 52	0 0 12
30 0	2 10 0	0 0 53	0 0 13
40 0	3 6 8	0 0 54	0 0 14
50 0	4 3 4	0 0 55	0 0 15
60 0	5 0 0	0 0 56	0 0 16
70 0	5 16 8	0 0 57	0 0 16
80 0	6 13 4	0 0 58	0 0 17
90 0	7 10 0	0 0 59	0 0 17
100 0	8 6 8	0 0 60	0 0 18
200 0	16 13 4	0 0 61	0 0 19
300 0	25 0 0	0 0 62	0 0 20
400 0	33 6 8	0 0 63	0 0 21
500 0	41 13 4	0 0 64	0 0 22
600 0	50 0 0	0 0 65	0 0 23
700 0	58 6 8	0 0 66	0 0 24
800 0	66 13 4	0 0 67	0 0 25
900 0	75 0 0	0 0 68	0 0 26
1000 0	83 6 8	0 0 69	0 0 27

WAGES TABLE.

Per week of 6 days.		is for						Per hour.*	
5 days.		4 days.		3 days.		2 days.		1 day.	Per hour.*
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
1	0 10	0 8	0 6	0 4	0 2	0 0	4	0	0 4
2	1 8	1 4	1 0	0 8	0 4	0 0	8	0	0 8
3	2 6	2 0	1 6	1 0	0 6	0 0	12	0	0 12
4	3 4	2 8	2 0	1 4	0 3	0 0	16	0	0 16
5	4 2	3 4	2 6	1 8	0 10	0 0	20	0	0 20
6	5 0	4 0	3 0	2 0	1 0	0 0	24	0	0 24
7	5 10	4 8	3 6	2 4	1 2	0 0	28	0	0 28
8	6 8	5 4	4 0	2 8	1 4	0 0	32	0	0 32
9	7 6	6 0	4 6	3 0	1 6	0 0	36	0	0 36
10	8 4	6 8	5 0	3 4	1 8	0 0	40	0	0 40
11	9 2	7 4	5 6	3 8	1 10	0 0	44	0	0 44
12	10 0	8 0	6 0	4 0	2 0	0 0	48	0	0 48
13	10 10	8 8	6 6	4 4	2 2	0 0	52	0	0 52
14	11 8	9 4	7 0	4 8	2 4	0 0	56	0	0 56
15	12 6	10 0	7 6	5 0	2 6	0 0	60	0	0 60
16	13 4	10 8	8 0	5 4	2 8	0 0	64	0	0 64
17	14 2	11 4	8 6	5 8	2 10	0 0	68	0	0 68
18	15 0	12 0	9 0	6 0	3 0	0 0	72	0	0 72
19	15 10	12 8	9 6	6 4	3 2	0 0	76	0	0 76
20	16 8	13 4	10 0	6 8	3 4	0 0	80	0	0 80
30	25 0	20 0	15 0	10 0	5 0	0 0	120	0	0 120
40	33 4	26 8	20 0	13 4	6 8	0 0	160	0	0 160
50	41 8	33 4	25 0	16 8	8 4	0 0	200	0	0 200
60	50 0	40 0	30 0	20 0	10 0	0 0	240	0	0 240
70	58 4	46 8	35 0	23 4	11 8	0 0	280	0	0 280
80	66 8	53 4	40 0	26 8	13 4	0 0	320	0	0 320
90	75 0	60 0	45 0	30 0	15 0	0 0	360	0	0 360
100	83 4	66 8	50 0	33 4	16 8	0 0	400	0	0 400

* This is based upon a working week of 54 hours. Fractions being omitted, the figures are only approximate.

DISCOUNT TABLE.

Showing the amount of discount at various rates on various sums up to £1.

Amt.	5%	6%	7½%	9%	15%
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
0 5	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1	0 0 1
0 10	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 2	0 0 1	0 0 2
1 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 3	0 0 1	0 0 3
1 8	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 4	0 0 1	0 0 4
2 1	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 5	0 0 1	0 0 5
2 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 6	0 0 1	0 0 6
2 11	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 7	0 0 1	0 0 7
3 9	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 8	0 0 1	0 0 8
4 2	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 9	0 0 1	0 0 9
4 7	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 10	0 0 1	0 0 10
5 0	0 0 11	0 0 11	0 0 11	0 0 1	0 0 11
5 10	0 0 12	0 0 12	0 0 12	0 0 1	0 0 12
6 8	0 0 13	0 0 13	0 0 13	0 0 1	0 0 13
7 6	0 0 14	0 0 14	0 0 14	0 0 1	0 0 14
8 4	0 0 15	0 0 15	0 0 15	0 0 1	0 0 15
9 2	0 0 16	0 0 16	0 0 16	0 0 1	0 0 16
10 0	0 0 17	0 0 17	0 0 17	0 0 1	0 0 17
12 6	0 0 19	0 0 19	0 0 19	0 0 1	0 0 19
15 0	0 0 21	0 0 21	0 0 21	0 0 1	0 0 21
17 6	0 0 23	0 0 23	0 0 23	0 0 1	0 0 23
20 0	0 0 25	0 0 25	0 0 25	0 0 1	0 0 25

LEGAL TENDER.

Of the Royal Mint. { Gold coins . . . up to any amount.
Silver coins . . . £2.
1d. and ½d. coins . . . 1s.
½d. coins (farthings) . . . 6d.

Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales (except by the Bank of England itself), but a creditor cannot be compelled to give change.

PRESENT VALUE OF A LEASE OR ANNUITY.

The following table shows the present value of a lease or annuity of £1, reckoned at various rates per cent :

Years.	2½ %	3 %	4 %	5 %	6 %	Years.	2½ %	3 %	4 %	5 %	6 %
1	0'08	0'07	0'06	0'05	0'04	42	25'82	23'70	20'19	17'42	15'22
2	1'93	1'01	1'89	1'86	1'83	43	26'16	23'98	20'37	17'55	15'31
3	2'86	2'83	2'78	2'72	2'67	44	26'50	24'25	20'55	17'66	15'38
4	3'76	3'72	3'63	3'55	3'47	45	26'83	24'52	20'72	17'77	15'46
5	4'65	4'58	4'45	4'33	4'21	46	27'15	24'78	20'88	17'88	15'52
6	5'51	5'42	5'24	5'08	4'92	47	27'47	25'02	21'04	17'98	15'59
7	6'35	6'23	6'00	5'79	5'58	48	27'77	25'27	21'20	18'08	15'65
8	7'16	7'02	6'73	6'46	6'21	49	28'07	25'50	21'34	18'17	15'71
9	7'97	7'79	7'44	7'11	6'80	50	28'36	25'73	21'48	18'26	15'76
10	8'75	8'53	8'11	7'72	7'36	51	28'64	25'95	21'62	18'34	15'81
11	9'51	9'25	8'76	8'31	7'89	52	28'92	26'16	21'75	18'42	15'86
12	10'26	9'95	8'76	8'31	7'89	53	29'20	26'37	21'87	18'49	15'90
13	10'98	10'63	9'99	9'39	8'85	54	29'45	26'58	21'99	18'56	15'95
14	11'70	11'29	10'56	9'90	9'20	55	29'72	26'77	22'11	18'63	15'99
15	12'38	11'94	11'12	10'38	9'71	56	29'96	26'96	22'22	18'70	16'03
16	13'06	12'56	11'65	10'84	10'11	57	30'20	27'15	22'32	18'76	16'06
17	13'70	13'17	12'17	11'27	10'48	58	30'45	27'33	22'43	18'82	16'10
18	14'35	13'75	12'66	11'69	10'83	59	30'68	27'50	22'53	18'87	16'13
19	15'00	14'32	13'13	12'09	11'16	60	30'91	27'67	22'62	18'93	16'16
20	15'59	14'88	13'59	12'46	11'47	61	31'14	27'84	22'71	18'98	16'19
21	16'18	15'41	14'03	12'82	11'76	62	31'35	28'00	22'80	19'03	16'22
22	16'77	15'94	14'45	13'16	12'04	63	31'56	28'15	22'89	19'07	16'24
23	17'34	16'44	14'86	13'49	12'30	64	31'77	28'30	22'97	19'12	16'26
24	17'89	16'93	15'25	13'80	12'55	65	31'96	28'45	23'04	19'16	16'29
25	18'42	17'41	15'62	14'09	12'78	66	32'17	28'59	23'12	19'20	16'31
26	18'95	17'88	15'98	14'38	13'00	67	32'35	28'73	23'19	19'24	16'33
27	19'46	18'33	16'33	14'64	13'21	68	32'50	28'87	23'26	19'27	16'35
28	19'97	18'76	16'66	14'90	13'41	69	32'71	29'00	23'33	19'31	16'37
29	20'45	19'19	16'98	15'14	13'59	70	32'89	29'12	23'39	19'34	16'38
30	20'93	19'60	17'29	15'37	13'76	71	33'07	29'24	23'45	19'37	16'40
31	21'39	20'00	17'59	15'59	13'93	72	33'24	29'36	23'51	19'40	16'41
32	21'85	20'39	17'87	15'80	14'08	73	33'41	29'48	23'57	19'43	16'43
33	22'29	20'77	18'15	16'00	14'23	74	33'56	29'59	23'63	19'46	16'44
34	22'72	21'13	18'41	16'19	14'37	75	33'72	29'70	23'68	19'48	16'45
35	23'15	21'49	18'66	16'37	14'50	80	34'45	30'20	23'91	19'59	16'51
36	23'56	21'83	18'91	16'55	14'62	85	35'10	30'63	24'11	19'68	16'55
37	23'96	22'17	19'14	16'71	14'74	90	35'66	31'00	24'27	19'75	16'58
38	24'35	22'49	19'37	16'87	14'85	95	36'17	31'32	24'40	19'80	16'60
39	24'73	22'81	19'58	17'02	14'95	100	36'61	31'60	24'50	19'85	16'62
40	25'11	23'11	19'79	17'16	15'05	In Perpetuity—					
41	25'47	23'41	19'99	17'29	15'14	40'00	33'33	25'00	20'00	16'66	

EXPECTATION OF LIFE.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
Years.	Years.		Years.	Years.		Years.	Years.		Years.	Years.	
1	48'05	50'14	19	40'17	42'43	37	27'29	29'52	54	16'53	17'98
2	50'14	52'22	20	39'40	41'66	38	26'62	28'83	55	15'95	17'38
3	50'86	52'99	21	38'64	40'92	39	25'96	28'15	56	15'37	16'69
4	51'01	53'20	22	37'89	40'18	40	25'30	27'46	57	14'80	16'06
5	50'87	53'08	23	37'15	39'44	41	24'65	26'78	58	14'24	15'45
6	50'38	52'56	24	36'41	38'71	42	24'00	26'10	59	13'68	14'34
7	49'77	51'94	25	35'68	37'98	43	23'35	25'42	60	13'14	14'24
8	49'10	51'26	26	34'96	37'26	44	22'71	24'74	61	12'60	13'65
9	48'37	50'53	27	34'24	36'54	45	22'07	24'06	62	12'07	13'08
10	47'60	49'76	28	33'52	35'83	46	21'44	23'38	63	11'56	12'51
11	46'79	48'96	29	32'81	35'11	47	20'80	22'71	64	11'05	11'96
12	45'96	48'13	30	32'10	34'41	48	20'18	22'03	65	10'55	11'42
13	45'11	47'30	31	31'40	33'70	49	19'55	21'36	66	10'07	10'90
14	44'26	46'47	32	30'71	33'00	50	18'93	20'68	67	9'60	10'39
15	43'41	45'63	33	30'01	32'30	51	18'31	20'01	68	9'14	9'89
16	42'58	44'81	34	29'33	31'60	52	17'71	19'34	69	8'70	9'41
17	41'76	44'00	35	28'64	30'90	53	17'12	18'66	70	8'27	8'95
18	40'96	43'21	36	27'96	30'21						

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

ENGLISH VALUE OF FOREIGN MONEYS.

(Revised by Thos. Cook & Son, Bankers, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.)

In consequence of the financial situation created by the war, the rates shown are in many cases nominal only, but represent the nearest values at the date of revision.

Country.	Chief Coin.	Engl Value.
Argentina . . .	Peso (gold) . . .	s. d. 4 0
" . . .	" (paper) . . .	1 9
Austria-Hungary . . .	New currency Krone (100 hel- lers) . . .	0 10
Belgium . . .	Franc (100 cen- times) . . .	0 9½
Bolivia . . .	Boliviano (100 cen- tavo) . . .	1 7½
Brazil . . .	Milreis (paper) . . .	1 4½
Bulgaria . . .	Leva (100 stotin- kis) . . .	0 9½
Canada . . .	Dollar (gold) . . .	4 13
Ceylon . . .	Rupce . . .	1 4
Chili . . .	Peso (gold), new . . .	1 6
China . . .	Paper . . .	0 9½
" . . .	100 Candareens = 10 mace = tael of silver (a weight)	2 3½
" . . .	1 Dollar, silver (Local currency)	1 10
Colombia . . .	Peso (gold) and Condor = 10 gold piastres . . .	3 11½ 39 7½
Costa Rica . . .	Colon (gold) . . .	1 10
Cuba . . .	Dollar (gold) . . .	4 1½
Denmark . . .	Kroner (100 ore) . . .	1 1¼
Ecuador . . .	Sucré (silver) . . .	2 0
Egypt . . .	Piastre . . .	0 2½
" . . .	50 Piastre (gold piece) . . .	10 3
" . . .	Egyptian £ (100 piastres) . . .	20 6
Finland . . .	Markka (100 penni) . . .	0 9½
France . . .	Franc (100 cen- times) . . .	0 9½
Germany . . .	Mark (100 pfennig) 20 Mark (gold) . . .	0 11½ 19 6
Greece . . .	Drachmè (100 leptá) . . .	0 9½
*Guatemala . . .	Peso (gold) . . .	4 0
Holland and Java . . .	1 Gulden of 100 cents . . .	1 8
Hong Kong . . .	British Dollar (sil- ver) . . .	1 10
India . . .	Rupce (silver) . . .	1 4
Italy . . .	Lire (100 cent- esimi) . . .	0 9½
Japan . . .	100 Sen = 1 Yen . . .	2 0½
Mexico . . .	Dollar (gold) . . .	2 0
Monaco . . .	As for France . . .	—
Morocco . . .	Piastre (silver) . . .	3 0
Nicaragua . . .	Peso (silver) . . .	1 8
Norway . . .	Kroner (100 ore) . . .	1 1½
Panama . . .	Balboa (gold) . . .	4 2
*Paraguay . . .	Peso (silver) . . .	2 0
Persia . . .	Toman (gold) . . .	7 1
" . . .	Kran (silver) . . .	0 4
Peru . . .	Libra (gold) . . .	20 0
Peru . . .	Sol (silver) . . .	2 0
Portugal . . .	Escudo (paper) no- minal only . . .	3 to 3 6

Country.	Chief Coin.	Engl. Value.
Roumania . . .	Ley (100 banis) . . .	s. d. 0 9½
Russia . . .	Rouble (100 kopeks) . . .	2 1½
Salvador . . .	Peso (gold) . . .	3 11½
Servia . . .	Dinar (100 paras) . . .	0 9½
Siam . . .	Tical . . .	1 6
Spain . . .	Peseta (100 cente- simas) . . .	0 8½
Straits Settlements . . .	Dollar (silver) . . .	2 4
Sweden . . .	Kroner (100 ore) . . .	1 1½
Switzerland . . .	Frane (100 cents) . . .	0 9½
Turkey . . .	Piastre . . .	0 2
" . . .	Turkish £ (108 piastres) . . .	18 0
United States . . .	Dollar (gold) . . .	4 1½
Uruguay . . .	Peso (gold) . . .	4 2
Venezuela . . .	Bolivar . . .	0 0½

* Exchange fluctuates considerably in countries where gold is at a premium and silver and paper form the currency in general circulation. In Guatemala the paper currency is enormously depreciated, thus \$gold = Pesos 17 paper. In Paraguay the monetary unit is the gold dollar nominally worth 4s., but the actual currency is paper, gold being at a high premium. Argentine money has been declared legal tender in Paraguay.

Approximate Equivalents for Conversion.

£1 Sterling =

10 Talaris . . .	Abyssinia.
5 Dollars . . .	Argentina.
24 Crowns . . .	Austria-Hungary.
9 Milreis . . .	Brazil.
25 Leva . . .	Bulgaria.
10 Dollars, Pesos. etc.	Central American States.
13½ Dollars . . .	Chile.
10 Dollars . . .	China.
5 Pesos . . .	Colombia.
18 Crowns . . .	Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.
97½ Piastres . . .	Egypt.
25 Francs, Lire, etc.	France, Belgium, Greece, Italy, and Switzerland.
20 Marks . . .	Germany.
12 Florins . . .	Holland.
15 Rupees . . .	India, etc.
4½ Piastres . . .	Indo-China.
9½ Yen . . .	Japan.
9½ Dollars . . .	Mexico.
5 Piastres . . .	Morocco.
60 Krans . . .	Persia.
9½ Pesos . . .	Philippine Islands.
4½ Escudos . . .	Portugal.
10 Dollars . . .	Sarawak.
25 Dinars . . .	Servia.
13 Ticals . . .	Siam.
25 Pesetas . . .	Spain.
11½ Piastres . . .	Turkey.
4½ Dollars . . .	United States.
25 Bolivar . . .	Venezuela

WORLD'S COINAGE, 1913.

For gold and silver coinage, see p. 282. Copper and bronze coinage of the world, 1,220,531,731 pieces, valued at £1,811,699; nickel coinage, 530,924,884 pieces, valued at £2,730,248. Total value of coinage of all metals in the world in 1913, £102,598,033.

UNIVERSAL TIME.

Generally speaking, Greenwich time—or Greenwich time plus or minus a number of hours—is now in use all over the world. The times in the table are legal times; they differ from the local times, but only by sufficient minutes to make mean noon some complete hour or half-hour of Greenwich mean time.

Thus Tokio local time is 9 h. 19 m. earlier than Greenwich mean time, because the difference of longitude between Greenwich and Tokio is 9 h. 19 m. The 19 minutes being dropped gives the even 9 hours shown as legal time in the table. When it is mean noon at Greenwich it is 9 p.m. legal time at Tokio.

Similarly, the local time of Montego Bay, Jamaica, is 5 h. 12 m. later than Greenwich mean time. The nearest hour being 5 h., this is the adopted legal time. When it is local mean noon at Jamaica, it is 5 h. 12 m. p.m. at Greenwich, but legal noon at Jamaica is 5 h. p.m. at Greenwich.

Greenwich time . Great Britain, Spain, Belgium, France, Portugal, St. Thomé and Principe Islands, Whydah, Algeria, Farøe Islands, Gibraltar.

1 h. fast on G.T. Italy, Austria-Hungary, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Portuguese West Africa, German South-West Africa, Bosnia, Servia, Malta.

2 h. " " " Cape Colony, Transvaal, Orange River Colony, Portuguese East Africa, Natal, Bulgaria, Rumania, Egypt, Eastern Turkey.

2½ h. " " " German East Africa.
4 h. " " " Mauritius and Dependencies (except Chagos), Seychelles.

5 h. " " " Chagos Archipelago, Portuguese India.

5½ h. " " " India.
6½ h. " " " Burma.

7 h. " " " Straits Settlements.

8 h. " " " West Australia, Coast of China from Newchang to Swatow, up Yangtse to Hankow, Hong Kong, Labuan, British North Borneo, Macao, Portuguese Timor, Formosa, Philippines.

9 h. " " " Japan, Corea.
9½ h. " " " South Australia.

10 h. " " " Victoria, Queensland, New South Wales, Tasmania.

11½ h. " " " New Zealand.

1 h. slow " " Iceland, Madeira, Portuguese Guinea, Sierra Leone.

2 h. " " " Azores, Cape Verde Islands, Fernando Noronha and Trinidad Islands.

3 h. " " " East coast of Brazil.

4 h. " " " Atlantic America, British Guiana, most of the West Indies, and Amazonas territories of Brazil.

4½ h. slow on G.T. Venezuela.

5 h. " " " Eastern America, Jamaica, Bahamas, Quebec, Ontario, Panama, Peru, Chile.

6 h. " " " Central America, British Honduras.

7 h. " " " Mountain America.

8 h. " " " Pacific America.

9 h. " " " Yukon.

10½ h. " " " Sandwich Islands.

11½ h. " " " Samoa.

Holland adopted Greenwich time in 1894, but in 1908 adopted Amsterdam time—19 mins. 40 secs. slow on Greenwich. Russia and Ireland also keep their own time. A Bill for extending the application of Greenwich time to Ireland was introduced into the House of Lords in 1912, and passed its third reading on July 29th. Lord Ashby St. Ledgers, on behalf of the Government, said that they offered no opposition to the Bill, but in view of the fact that there was not complete unanimity on the subject, they could not undertake to give special facilities to it, or to make the Bill their own. That in use is Dublin time (25 m. 21 s. slow). Russian time is 2 h. 1 m. fast.

Time Signals.—There are various methods adopted to disseminate the correct time. Shipping all over the world get time by observing the dropping of a ball on a mast erected in a conspicuous position in the port. These balls are usually dropped by electricity from some Observatory. For example, the time balls at Greenwich, Deal, Portsmouth, Portland, and Devonport are dropped from Greenwich Observatory at 1.0 p.m. every day.

The Observatory sends a time signal every hour to the G.P.O., and from thence it is sent automatically to all the large towns, where, in turn, it is distributed to local towns and subscribers. (For terms see Post Office Guide.)

Time Signals are sometimes sent by telephone.

Wireless Time Signals.—Time signals were sent from the Eiffel Tower in 1910. At present the two stations we are more concerned with are the Eiffel Tower and Norddeich at the mouth of the River Ems. Signals are sent from Eiffel at 10.45 a.m. and 11.45 p.m., and from Norddeich at noon and at midnight. Suppose we are on the look-out for the morning signals—at 10.44 will commence a series of Morse T's or dashes—, which continue for about 55 seconds, and after a short blank comes a single sharp dot. This is the time signal. This is repeated 10.46 to 10.47 and 10.48 to 10.49, the dashes being replaced in the first case by a series of D's — . . . , and in the second by the figure 6 — There are, therefore, three chances, viz.—45 m., 47 m., and 49 m., the minute being recognised by T, D, or 6.

The noon signals from Norddeich are sent differently. They commence at 11 h. 58 m. 46 s. Five sharp dots denote the seconds 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50. Another set of five commences at 11 h. 58 m. 56 s., and so on for six sets, the last set being 11 h. 59 m. 56 s., 57, 58, 59, and 12 h. 0 m. 0 s.

The signals sent from the Eiffel Tower at 10 a.m. are known as the "Onogo" system. Commencing at 9 h. 57 m. 0 s., are a series of warning letters x (— . . —), which continue to 57 m. 50 s., then three o's (— — —), the first commences at 57 m. 55 s., the last ends at 58 m. 0 s. At 58 m. 8 s. begin a series of n's (— .), the

dot falling on the 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 second, followed by the three o's. At 59 m. 6 s. begin a series of g's (—.), the dot again falling as before, finishing up at from 59 m. 55 s. to 10 h. 0 m. 0 s. with the three o's as before.

The dash is one second duration, the dot a quarter second. The time can be derived from any signal. This 10 signal is more or less experimental at present.

POSTAL GUIDE.

Inland Correspondence is that within the United Kingdom, and comprises (a) letters; (b) postcards; (c) halfpenny packets; (d) newspapers; (e) parcels.

Letters. The prepaid rate of postage is: not exceeding 4 oz., 1d.; for every additional 2 oz., $\frac{1}{2}$ d. Letters must not exceed 2 ft. in length, 1 ft. in width, or 1 ft. depth. Letters, postcards, and newspapers posted unpaid are charged double postage on delivery; if posted insufficiently paid, they are charged double the deficiency.

Postcards. Postage, $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; reply postcard, 1d. They must not be thicker or thinner than the thickest or thinnest official postcard, and must not exceed $5\frac{1}{2}$ in. by $3\frac{1}{2}$ in., or be less than 4 in. by $2\frac{3}{4}$ in. The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence; if for abroad, the word "postcard" must be printed or written thereon.

Halfpenny Packets. Limit of weight, 2 oz.; if over, charged at letter rate. Comprises printed or written matter not in the nature of a letter, and printed or written on paper or some substance ordinarily used for printing or writing. By way of exception, the following are admissible: commercial or business papers of a format character, lists and tabular statements, deeds and agreements, printed circulars, Christmas and other cards, M.S., proofs, examination papers with corrections, sketches, photographs, maps, plans, blotting-books, pads and coloured papers attached to price lists and trade circulars. Circulars produced by typewriting or any mechanical process are admissible if handed in at a head or branch post office as such, and at least twenty copies posted at the same time. Size of halfpenny packets must not exceed that allowed for letters. Packets must be posted either without covers, or in unfastened envelopes, or in covers open at ends.

Newspapers. The newspaper post is available for any publication registered at the G.P.O. as a newspaper. Limit of size, as for letters; limit of weight, 5 lb. Newspapers must be done up in a similar manner to halfpenny packets. No writing is permissible other than the name, address, and description of sender, the words "with compliments," a reference to a page, and a request for return if undelivered.

Parcels. Greatest length, 3 ft. 6 in.; greatest length and girth combined, 6 ft. Every parcel should be marked "Parcel post," and handed in at a post office. A certificate of posting for an unregistered parcel may be obtained free. The address should be on the parcel itself, not merely on the label. Parcels for the Channel Islands are liable to Customs examination at the port of arrival, and the sender must make a declaration of contents at the office where the parcel is posted.

Parcel Post rates: not exceeding 1 lb., 3d.;

2 lb., 4d.; 3 lb., 5d.; 7 lb., 7d.; 8 lb., 8d.; 9 lb., 9d.; 10 lb., 10d.; 11 lb., 11d.

Redirection. Letters, halfpenny packets, postcards, and newspapers may be redirected to the same addressee at another address either (1) by an agent of the addressee after delivery, or (2) by an officer of the Post Office. In the case of (1), the correspondence to be retransmitted without additional charge must be reposted not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not counted), and must not have been opened or tampered with. Parcels, when redirected, are subject to additional postage at the prepaid rate, unless the original address and the substituted address are served from the same delivery office, or one within the same town delivery area (the whole of the London Postal District is one town delivery area); parcels must be redirected also not later than the day after delivery. In the case of (2), notices of removal and applications for redirection of correspondence must be signed by each person to whom the letters are to be addressed on printed forms to be obtained from a postmaster or from the postman of the walk. Separate notices are required for parcels and telegrams. Notice of redirection holds good and is free for one year; for the second and third year the fee is 1s. a year, and 5s. a year thereafter. The redirection of correspondence will not be undertaken for a person temporarily leaving home, unless the house be left uninhabited, nor of correspondence addressed to clubs, hotels, boarding-houses, or lodgings.

Express Delivery. Correspondence is received at all post offices where there is a delivery of telegrams for forwarding by express messenger. The express fee is, for every mile, or part of a mile, inclusive of all charges, 3d., with an additional weight fee of 3d. on each packet weighing more than 1 lb. Loose money or jewellery may be conveyed by express at owner's risk. Living animals are accepted for express delivery, and arrangements can be made for the conduct of a person to an address. Every packet to be transmitted by express delivery must be handed in at a post office, and must have the word "Express" written above the address in the left-hand corner of the cover. On Sundays, in London, express correspondence of all kinds (except parcels) will be delivered from the General Post Office, if posted on the Saturday, provided it is marked with a thick, perpendicular line from top to bottom, and is prepaid, and has the words "Express Delivery on Sunday." The messenger may wait 10 minutes free of charge for reply, after that 2d. for every 15 minutes.

Certificates of Posting. Certificates of posting of an unregistered letter, letter-card, postcard, halfpenny packet, or newspaper may be obtained on request when handing in the letter or article at a post office; the fee is $\frac{3}{4}$ d. The certificate of the posting of a parcel is free.

Registration. Correspondence of any kind including parcels can be registered. The fee is 2d. in addition to the postage. Everything intended for registration must be handed to an officer of the Post Office, and a certificate of posting obtained. For an extra fee of 2d. the sender may obtain advice of delivery. Compensation for loss is granted up to £400. Fee: 2d. for £5; 3d. for £20; and at the rate of 1d. for each additional £20 up to £400. If it be desired to obtain compensation for damage to

a packet (other than a parcel), the packet must bear the words "Fragile, with care." Packets which contain coin or jewellery, if posted unregistered, are subject to compulsory registration, and are charged on delivery with a fee of 4d., less any amount prepaid in excess of the postage.

Stamps. Postage stamps of the following values are issued by the Post Office: $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., 4d., 5d., 6d., 7d., 8d., 9d., 10d., 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., £1. Books of eighteen 1d. and twelve $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps, price 2s. Rolls of 1,000 and 500 1d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps are sold. In a rural district postmen are authorised to sell 1d. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamps and registered letter envelopes.

Postcards. Stamped postcards, stout ($4\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each; 7 for 4d.; 11 for 6d.; 110 for 5s. Thin ($5\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{2}$ in.), $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each; 12 for 6d.; 240 for 10s. Cards bearing penny stamp, 1d. each. Reply postcards, stout, $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. each; 6, $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 11, 1s.; 55, 5s. Thin, 1d. each; 12, 1s.; 120, 10s.

Letter-cards. 1d. each; 12, 1s.; 120, 10s.

Embossed Envelopes, bearing $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp, are in two sizes: N (commercial), $5\frac{1}{2}$ \times $3\frac{1}{2}$, each $\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 12, $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.; packet of 22, 1s.; and I ($8\frac{1}{2}$ \times $5\frac{1}{2}$), $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each; 12, 7d.; packet of 21, 1s. Embossed envelopes bearing 1d. stamp, A size ($4\frac{1}{2}$ \times $3\frac{1}{2}$), $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. each; 11, 1s.; 220, £1. Commercial ($5\frac{1}{2}$ \times $3\frac{1}{2}$), $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. each; 12, 1s. $0\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 23, 2s.; 230, £1.

Newspaper Wrappers, bearing $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp, $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each; 7, 4d.; 12, $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 22, 1s.; 440, £1. Bearing 1d. stamp, $1\frac{1}{4}$ d. each; 6, $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.; 23, 2s.; 115, 10s.

Insurance Stamps are of the following denominations: health, 1d., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., 3d., $3\frac{1}{2}$ d., 4d., $4\frac{1}{2}$ d., 5d., $5\frac{1}{2}$ d., 6d., 7d., 1s., 1s. 2d. Also for 13 weekly contributions at values of 7s. 7d., 6s. 6d., 5s. 5d., 4s. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. Unemployment, 2d., 4d., 5d.

Out-out Postage Stamps. Embossed or impressed postage stamps cut out of envelopes, postcards, letter-cards, newspaper wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps, provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way.

Repurchase of Postage Stamps. No smaller amount than £1 worth repurchased from one person at one time. Commission charged at the rate of 5 per cent. on face value of stamps. Application must be made on an official form. Payment is made by means of an order from the Chief Office of Account, London, Dublin, Edinburgh.

Licences. The following can only be obtained from the post office: Dog, gun, male servant, carriage, motor-bicycle or tricycle, Hackney carriage or Hackney motor-car.

Poste Restante is intended solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and for three months only. Correspondence is taken in at all post offices except town sub-offices. The words "to be called for" or "Poste Restante" should appear in the address. Correspondence addressed to initials, fictitious names, or a Christian name without a surname is at once sent to the Returned Letter Office. All persons applying for poste restante correspondence must supply sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the person to whom it properly belongs. Poste restante parcels are kept for three weeks before being returned, letters from abroad two months.

Foreign and Colonial Correspondence.

Foreign and Colonial correspondence is divided into the following classes: (a) letters; (b) postcards; (c) printed papers; (d) commercial papers; (e) samples; (f) parcels.

Letters. Prepaid rate of postage to all foreign countries (except Egypt, United States, and places in China and Morocco where there are British post office agencies) is $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. first oz. and $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. each succeeding oz. or fraction thereof; from the United Kingdom to British possessions generally and to Egypt, United States, and the places in China and Morocco where there are British post office agencies, the letter rate is 1d. per oz.

Exception is made in the case of correspondence of non-commissioned officers and men of His Majesty's army and navy, who can receive and send prepaid letters not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in weight for a postage of 1d. provided the name of the seaman or soldier, with his class or description, appears in the direction, and that the ship or regiment, corps or detachment, to which he belongs is specified, the name of the ship or regiment being stated in full.

Postcards. Rate of postage, 1d.; reply postcards, 2d.

Printed Papers and Commercial Papers. The rate of postage on printed papers for all places abroad (except registered newspapers, magazines, and trade journals for Canada and Newfoundland) is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz., and on commercial papers is $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. for the first 10 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz. thereafter. The limit of size of printed or commercial papers is 2 ft. by 1 ft. for British Colonies or possessions, but for foreign countries in the Postal Union the length is limited to 18 in.

(Magazine post to Canada or Newfoundland: 6 oz., 1d.; up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb., $1\frac{1}{2}$ d.; $\frac{1}{2}$ d. each $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. afterwards up to 5 lb. Limits: 5 lb.; 2 ft. \times 1 ft. \times 1 ft.)

Samples. The rate of postage on sample packets for all places abroad is 1d. for the first 4 oz. and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 2 oz. thereafter. The use of the Sample Post is restricted to (a) bona-fide trade samples or patterns of merchandise without saleable value, and (b) natural history specimens. Limits of size and weight: 2 ft. \times 1 ft. \times 1 ft. for British Colonies or possessions; for foreign countries, 12 in. \times 8 in. \times 4 in.; the weight varies between 4 lb. and 5 lb. (see *Post Office Guide* for countries).

Parcel Post. The sender of a parcel for any place abroad must fill up a Customs declaration. There are two forms in use, one an adhesive form for all British possessions and a few foreign countries, the other a non-adhesive form for all other places abroad. With the latter a despatch note must also be filled up. The triple rate of 3 lb. 1s., 7 lb. 2s., 11 lb. 3s. is in force to Aden, Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Brit. E. Africa and Uganda, Brit. Guiana, Brit. Honduras, Brit. N. Guinea, Brit. Somaliland, Brunei, Canada, Ceylon, China (British Agencies), Cyprus, Falkland Is., Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Leeward Is. (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tortola), Malay States, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco (Brit. P.O. agencies) Newfoundland, New Zealand, Persia (Indian P.O. agencies), St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tobago, Trinidad, Turks and Caicos Is., Uganda, and Zanzibar. To Nigeria

the rate is 3 lb., 1s. 6d.; 7 lb., 2s. 6d.; 11 lb., 3s. 6d.

To other countries the rates are: Abyssinia, 3, 7, or 11 lb., 4s. 6d.; Algeria, 1s. 4d., 1s. 8d., 2s.; Argentina, 2s., 3s., 4s.; Australia, not over 1 lb. 1s. 6d. each additional lb.; Austria-Hungary, 1s. 4d., 1s. 8d., 2s.; Azores, 1s. 4d., 1s. 8d., 2s.; Belgium, 1s., 1s. 4d., 1s. 8d.; Bolivia, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d.; Brazil, 3s. 6d., 4s. (limit of weight 6½ lb.); Bulgaria, 2s. 4d., 2s. 8d., 3s.; Chile, 2s., 3s., 4s.; Colombia, 2s., 3s., 4s.; Crete, 1s. 11d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 7d.; Cuba, 2s. 2d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 3d.; Denmark, 1s., 1s. 4d., 1s. 7d.; Dominican Republic, 3s., 4s., 5s.; Dutch West Indies, 1s. 8d., 2s. 4d., 3s.; Ecuador, 2s., 3s., 4s.; Egypt, 1s., 1s. 9d., 2s. 6d.; France, 1s., 1s. 4d., 1s. 7d.; French West Indies, 2s. 2d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d.; German East and S.W. Africa, 2s. 2d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 3d.; Germany, 1s., 1s. 4d., 1s. 7d.; Greece, 2s. 4d., 2s. 8d., 3s.; Guatemala, 2s., 3s., 4s.; Holland, 10d., 1s. 2d., 1s. 6d.; Honduras, 2s., 3s., 4s.; Iceland, 1s., 1s. 4d., 1s. 7d.; Italy, 1s. 6d., 1s. 10d., 2s. 2d.; Japan, 2s., 3s., 4s.; Madeira, 1s. 4d., 1s. 8d., 2s.; Mexico, 1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d.; Montenegro, 2s. 2d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d.; Nicaragua, 3s., 4s. 6d., 6s.; Norway, 1s., 1s. 4d., 1s. 7d.; Panama, 2s., 3s., 4s.; Paraguay, 2s. 8d., 4s. (limit 7 lb.); Persia (North), 3s. 9d., 4s. 1d., 4s. 5d., (South), 2s., 3s., 4s.; Peru, 2s., 3s., 4s.; Portugal, 1s. 4d., 1s. 8d., 2s.; Port. E. Africa, 1s. 11d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 7d.; Port. W. Af., 2s. 2d., 2s. 6d., 2s. 10d.; Réunion, 2s. 2d., 2s. 11d., 3s. 3d.; Rumania, 1s. 11d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 7d.; Russia, 1s. 11d., 2s. 3d., 2s. 7d.; Servia, 1s. 9d., 2s. 1d., 2s. 5d.; Siam, 2s., 3s. 3d., 4s. 6d.; South Africa, Union of, for each lb. up to 11 lb., 9d. (Rhodesia, 1s. 9d. per lb. up to 11 lb.); Spain, 1s. 6d., 1s. 10d., 2s. 2d.; Sweden, 1s. 2d., 1s. 10d., 2s. 6d.; Switzerland, 1s. 4d., 1s. 8d., 2s.; United States, 1s. 3d., 2s. 3d., 3s. 3d.; Uruguay, 2s., 3s., 4s.; Venezuela, 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 4s.

Cash on Delivery service exists between the U.K. and Bahamas (Nassau), Barbados, Bermuda, Brit. Honduras, Cayman Is., Cyprus, Egypt, Fiji Is., Gambia, Gibraltar, Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Leeward Is., Malta, Nigeria (certain towns), Nyasaland (certain towns), Rhodesia (Southern), St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Seychelles, Somaliland (British), Straits Settlements, Trinidad, Turkey (Beyrout, Constantinople, Salonica, Smyrna). Limit of collection, £20. Delivery fees charged in U.K., £5, 4d.; £10, 6d.; £15, 9d.; £20, 1s.

Money Orders.

Money and Postal Orders, Inland. **Money Orders:** Rate of poundage for sums not exceeding £1, 2d., £3, 3d., £10, 4d., £2, 6d., £30, 8d., £40, 10d. £40 is the limit of amount issued. Money may be transmitted by telegraph money order from any money order office in the U.K. which is also a despatching office for telegrams, and may be made payable at any money order office which is also an office for the delivery of telegrams. Charge, money office poundage at ordinary rate for money orders, plus a supplementary fee of 2d., plus charge for official telegram of advice at ordinary rate of inland telegrams.

Foreign and Colonial Money Orders are issued at a poundage of 3d. for £1, 6d. for £2, 9d. for £4, and 3d. for each additional £2 up to £40. Some countries have £10, £20, and £30 limits. **Telegraph Money Orders Abroad** are issued at

ordinary rate for foreign money orders, plus a supplementary fee of 6d. for each order, plus charge for telegram of advice at ordinary rate for telegrams addressed to the country of payment.

Postal Orders, Inland, are issued for amounts of 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d. at ½d. poundage; for 3s., 3s. 6d., etc., up to 15s. at 1d. poundage; from 15s. 6d. to 21s. at 1½d. poundage. Stamps not exceeding 3 in number may be affixed up to a value of 5d., but odd halfpence will not be paid. If an order is not paid within 3 months from last day of month of issue, a commission equal to original poundage will be charged. Postal orders are issued and paid to most British possessions.

Telegrams. Inland telegrams are charged 6d. for the first 12 words, and ½d. for every additional word. This charge includes delivery within 3 miles of the office nearest the address; beyond that limit the charge is 3d. a mile. The cost of a reply, not exceeding 48 words, may be prepaid. The reply form may be used at any time within 12 months, or its value refunded. An abbreviated address may be registered for a fee of £1 5s. a year. Telegrams, of which the accuracy is doubted, can be repeated for a fee of half the amount paid for transmission. Forms with embossed stamps are sold singly, or in books of 20, interleaved with a sheet of carbonic paper, price 10s. 2d.

Foreign and Colonial telegrams must be written on special forms. Receipts for same can be obtained for 1d., or a certified copy from the secretary, General Post Office, for 5d. Foreign and colonial telegrams may be sent in plain language, code, or cypher, and replies of any length prepaid, with a minimum of 10d. "Deferred" telegrams (plain language only) may be sent at half rates to certain extra-European places, on condition that they may be deferred during transmission for not more than 24 hours in favour of full rate traffic. Night and week-end letter telegrams can be sent to and from places in North America, and also to various other places. The rates for foreign telegrams (minimum 10d.) are per word, **European:** Algeria, 2½d.; Austria-Hungary, 2½d.; Azores, 9d.; Belgium, 2d.; Bosnia-Herzegovina, 3½d.; Bulgaria, 3½d.; Canary Is., 5d.; Crete, 5½d.; Denmark, 2½d.; Faroe Is., 4d.; France, 2d.; Germany, 2d.; Gibraltar, 3d.; Greece, 5½d.; Greek Is., 6d.; Holland, 2d.; Iceland, 5½d.; Italy, 2½d.; Luxemburg, 2½d.; Malta, 4d.; Montenegro, 3½d.; Morocco, 4d.; Norway, 2½d.; Portugal, 3d.; Rumania, 3d.; Russia, 4½d.; Servia, 3½d.; Spain, 3d.; Sweden, 2½d.; Switzerland, 2½d.; Turkey, 6d. **Extra-European:** Abyssinia, 1s. 7d.; Aden, 2s.; Argentine, 2s. 9d.; Ascension, 2s. 6d.; Australia, 3s.; Bahamas, 2s. 5d.; Bermuda, 2s. 6d.; Bolivia, 2s. 9d.; Brazil, 2s. 7d.; Brit. Cent. Af. (Nyasaland), 2s. 11d.; Brit. N. Borneo, 3s. 10d.; Burma, 1s. 8d.; Canada (see below); Cape Verde Is., 2s. 2d.; Ceylon, 1s. 8d.; Chile, 2s. 9d.; China, 3s. 6d.; Cochín-China, 3s.; Colombia, 3s. 5d.; Costa Rica, 3s. 4d.; Cyprus, 1s.; Dutch E. Indies, 3s. 7d.; Brit. E. Af., 2s. 9d.; Ecuador, 2s. 9d.; Egypt (Alexandria), 1s., Souakim, 1s. 4d., other places, 1st region, 1s., 2nd, 1s. 1d., 3rd, 1s. 4d.; Fiji Is., 3s.; French Somali, 2s. 3d.; Guatemala, 3s. 1d.; Guiana (British), 2s. 6d., (Dutch), 6s. 9d., (French), 6s. 3d.; Honduras (Brit.), 2s. 6d., (Repub.), 3s. 4d.; Hong Kong, 3s. 6d.; India,

1s. 8d.; Japan, 3s. 11d.; Madagascar, 2s. 8d.; Madeira, 1s.; Malay Penin., 2s. 10d.; Mauritius, 2s. 6d.; Mexico, 2s. 1d.; Newfoundland, 1s.; New Zealand, 3s.; Nicaragua, 3s. 4d.; Panama, 3s. 2d.; Paraguay, 2s. 9d.; Perim, 2s.; Persia (Bushire, 1s. 9d., other places, 1s. 6d.); Peru, 2s. 9d. (except Iquitos, Masisea, Orellana, Requena, 4s. 9d.); Philippine Is. (Manilla), 3s. 6d.; Port. E. Af., 2s. 8d.; Réunion, 2s. 8d.; St. Helena, 2s. 6d.; Sandwich Is., 3s.; Seychelles Is., 2s. 6d.; Siam, 2s. 10d.; Somaliland, 2s. 6d.; South Africa, British, 2s. 6d. (Rhodesia, N., 2s. 11d., S. 2s. 8d.); United States (New York, 1s.; other States, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 6d.); Uruguay, 2s. 9d.; Venezuela, 5s.; West Africa (Bathurst, 1s. 7d.; Gold Coast, 2s. 2s. 1d.; Nigeria, 2s. 2d., 2s. 3d.; Sierra Leone, 1s. 7d., 1s. 8d.); West Indies (Antigua, Barbadoes, Dominico, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, 2s. 6d.; Cuba, 1s. 8d.-1s. 10d.; Haiti, 4s. 4d.-6s. 5d.; Martinique, 4s. 9d.; St. Thomas, 5s.).

Canada (Alberta, 1s. 6d.; New Brunswick, 1s.; Manitoba, 1s. 5d.; Ontario, 1s.; Quebec, 1s.; Saskatchewan, 1s. 6d.; British Columbia, 1s. 6d.-3s. 2d.).

Wireless telegrams (radio-telegrams) may be despatched from any postal telegraph office *via* Caistor-on-Sea, North Foreland, Niton, Seaford, Crookhaven, Cullercoats, Fishguard, Land's End, or Malin Head, to any vessel equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus. The usual charge to an ocean liner is 10s. 6d. a word, but there are lower rates to vessels making short voyages. Long-distance communication (up to about 1,500 miles) can be established with certain ships by the Marconi station at Poldhu. The charge is 2s. 6d. a word, plus the ship charge, usually 4d. a word. Such radio-telegrams must bear the name of the station "Poldhu" in the address. The Poldhu station only communicates with ships at night. The number of outward radio-telegrams for 1913-14 was 8,348; inward, 48,904.

TELEPHONES.

In accordance with an agreement entered into by the Government in 1905, the State took over from Jan. 1st, 1912, the whole business of the National Telephone Company. Previously to the year 1912 the National Telephone Company, which was an amalgamation (completed in 1889) of various companies formed to develop the telephone industry of the country, conducted the greatest part of the telephone business in the United Kingdom in local areas under licence from the Postmaster-General, but the trunk lines connecting the various areas together were, in accordance with the Telegraph Act of 1892, worked by and were the property of the Postmaster-General.

In 1914 Portsmouth, which was the only municipality working telephones, transferred its undertaking to the Post Office. Hull, on the other hand, determined to work its own system.

Telephonic communication can be obtained between London and the principal provincial towns in England and Scotland, as far north as Aberdeen on the one hand and Paris on the other. London and certain provincial towns in England can also communicate with certain provincial towns in France, as well as with Brussels and certain provincial towns in Belgium. Communication can also be obtained

between Post Office call offices and subscribers' stations in Inner London and Bale, Geneva and Lausanne in Switzerland. Fees: 3-minute calls in United Kingdom and France, 4s., 6s., 8s., 10s., or 12s., according to distance; 3-minute calls United Kingdom and Belgium, 8s.; 3-minute calls London and Switzerland, 7s. 6d. A new four-wire telephone cable, fitted with inductance or loading coils, which are designed to minimise the attenuation and distortion of speech transmitted through the cable, is now in operation. This improvement has considerably extended the area over which submarine telephonic communication is practicable; the longest submarine cable laid is that between Nevin, in Carnarvonshire, and Howth, near Dublin, completed in Dec. 1913. It has a length of 64 nautical miles (nearly 74 miles). It will, however, be surpassed by the new Anglo-Dutch cable between Aldeburgh and Walcheren, which will have a length of 79 nautical miles.

International telephone lines are also in process of institution between England and Holland. Research is being carried on in connection with wireless telephony, Prof. Vanni, of Rome, having transmitted speech for 1,000 km., while Fessenden, in the United States, has telephoned a few hundred miles, and Paulsen in Denmark, Colin and Jeame in France, Goldschmidt in Germany, and Ditcham in England, have covered greater or less distances. Commercially successful results, however, have not yet been attained, although they are claimed to be imminent.

The telephone trunk lines of the Post Office connect the various telephone exchange areas throughout the United Kingdom. The fees for the use of trunk lines are: for 25 miles or under, 3d.; 50 miles, 6d.; 75 miles, 9d.; 100 miles, 1s., and 6d. for every additional 40 miles. Continuous conversation is limited to six minutes.

London Telephone System. (The Controller, London Telephone System, 144A, Queen Victoria St., E.C.). The rates of subscription are: Ordinary message rate service, annual subs., £5; 1d. for each call on a London exchange, 2d. for each call on exchange outside County of London. The minimum yearly amount payable for message fees is 30s. Party-line service in London area, for line used by not more than two subscribers, £3; for line used by not more than ten subscribers, £2. Minimum message fees payable by each party-line subscriber, £3. An unlimited service can be had for an annual subscription of £17; each additional line connecting the premises of a subscriber with an exchange is £14 per annum.

The telephone may be used by subscribers for sending express and ordinary letters. The approximate number of telephones in the London area during 1913-14 was 258,895, with 630,355 miles of working wire.

General Telephone Statistics. The total mileage of Post Office wires on March 31st, 1914, was: Telegraphs, 267,252; telephones, 1,846,565; spare wires, 772,208. Of this total of 2,886,025 1,926,743 was underground, 917,392 aerial, and 11,890 submarine. The number of calls on the trunk service was 38,220,081. The number of telephone calls to France from the U.K. was 81,546; to the U.K., 102,731. The calls to Belgium from the U.K. numbered 31,765; to the U.K., 30,755.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS.

The number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom during the year ended March 31st, 1914, was estimated as follows:—

	Number.	Increase per cent. over 1912-13	Average Number for each Person.
Letters	3,477,800,000	5'4	75'4
Postcards	926,500,000	3'1	20'1
Halfpenny packets	1,172,300,000	8'6	25'4
Newspapers	207,100,000	2'4	4'5
Parcels*	132,700,000	5'2	2'9
Total	5,916,100,000	5'6	128'3

* This figure includes parcels sent from this country abroad.

The numbers of undelivered postal packets were: Letters, 15,628,000, and postcards, 3,533,000; halfpenny packets, 15,205,000; newspapers, 607,000; and parcels, 303,000. The number of packets of all descriptions posted without any address and of articles found loose in the post during the year is estimated at

444,000, as compared with 408,000 in the preceding year.

Inland money orders by post and telegraph numbered 11,372,000, representing an amount of £47,353,000; and foreign and colonial orders numbered 4,705,000, representing a value of £14,121,000. Postal orders numbered 159,242,000, representing a value of £57,206,000. The number of telegrams sent was 87,089,000. There were 24,447 post offices open on March 31st, 1914, with a staff of 249,606, of whom 60,659 were women. The number of parcels sent to and received from places abroad was: Despatched, 4,467,400; received, 2,340,800. The value of the goods exported and imported by Parcel Post was: Exported, £9,232,905; imported, £2,289,654.

In the Post Office Savings Bank during 1913, £51,165,624 was deposited and £50,397,407 withdrawn. The interest-bearing accounts were as follows:—

	Active Accounts.	Amount Deposited.	Average Deposit.
		£	£ s. d.
England and Wales . .	8,255,494	165,619,997	20 1 3
Scotland . .	445,583	8,070,977	18 2 3
Ireland . . .	479,873	14,143,664	27 7 10
U.K.	9,180,950	186,834,638	20 7 0

Foreign Countries, 1912.

	Letters.	Postcards.	Newspapers.	Post Offices.
United States	17,589,000,000 (postal matter mailed)			58,729
United Kingdom	3,298,300,000	899,000,000	1,281,300,000	24,354
Germany	5,274,300,000	—	—	34,705
Austria-Hungary	2,242,937,130	—	—	16,348
France	1,560,000,000	441,000,000	1,780,000,000	14,000
Japan	360,856,000	972,913,000	198,038,000	7,153
Belgium	250,843,479	125,215,102	188,088,611	—
Italy	266,523,000	149,329,000	229,158,000	9,790
Netherlands	172,100,000	112,832,000	300,355,000	—
Switzerland	204,710,000	109,400,000	89,235,000	4,033
Denmark	192,705,000	—	150,153,000	—
Sweden	157,088,000	41,205,000	203,891,000	—
Norway	105,295,000	53,200,000	110,636,000	—

POST OFFICE STAFF.

Administrative charges, 1914-15, £26,151,830.
 Postmaster-General, Rt. Hon. Charles E. H. Hobhouse, M.P.
 Private Secs., Major the Hon. C. H. C. Guest, M.P. (imp.), C. W. Hurcomb (imp.), L. S. Coke (imp.), F. Norris (imp.), E. H. Shears (£150).
 Assist. Postmaster General, Captain C. W. Norton, M.P. (£1,200).
 Private Sec., H. F. Sambrook (£150).
 Secretary to the Post Office, G. E. S. Murray (£1,750).
 Private Sec., T. R. Gardiner (£150).
 Joint Second Secs., H. S. Carey, C.B., and A. M. J. Ogilvie, C.B. (£1,250-£1,400); Assist. Secs., E. W. Farnall, C.B.; W. G. Gates; A. B. Walkley; L. T. Horne; A. G. Ferard; E. Raven (£1,000-£1,200.)

Secretary's Office.

Principal Clerks, B. Hoskyns-Abraham,* R. J. Mackay, I. Richards, E. Hare, A. G. Leonard,

* See Investigation Branch.

F. J. Brown, F. H. Williamson, J. Y. Bell, A. R. Kidner, W. T. Leech, W. Price, C.M.G. (£700-£900).

Clerks (1st Class), G. S. Edwards, P. G. Burrell, V. H. Stephens, P. Z. Round, H. F. McClintock, F. C. Hawker, E. A. Francis, F. G. Milne, J. I. de Wardt, W. E. Parsons, L. Simon, H. D. Wakely, F. H. S. Grant, C. W. Hurcomb, C. L. K. Peel, G. O. Wood, F. H. Nichols, H. G. Hanrott (£550-£650).

Clerks (2nd Class), W. E. Weston, F. W. Phillips, A. C. Belgrave, H. F. Sambrook, G. G. Barnes, F. C. G. Twinn, L. W. A. Atkin-Berry, T. R. Gardiner, W. H. Weightman, L. A. Jones, F. R. Radice, G. E. G. Forbes, W. R. Birchall, A. Stark, D. J. Lidbury, J. Scholes, G. H. G. Smith, W. B. Vince, E. H. Shears, W. D. Waterfall, H. G. G. Welch, E. St. J. Bainford (£300-£500).

Supplementary Establishment.

Staff Officers, W. T. White, H. F. Smart, B. Masters, W. Hainworth, H. W. Charlton, F. E. James (£500-£600).

Deputy Ditto, W. H. Sharland (£450).
 Clerks (1st Class), T. Beer, W. J. F. Apted, J. Duff, C. J. Prout, M. L. Gardiner, F. E. Waters, F.S.I., J. Hall, H. Darby, G. S. Stow, S. Granville, J. D. Mackay, J. B. S. Engall, R. E. Thornley, J. W. W. W. W. W. W. Howard, D. A. Hogg, J. E. Pettiford, C. R. Leak, F. J. Barker, A. Overbury, J. Curran, E. P. Hewkin, De G. Gavey, R. W. Hatswell, A. T. Taylor, S. J. M. Smith, W. H. Houston, W. Henderson, T. P. Sayer, J. A. Simes, E. L. Westell, E. A. Codd, H. E. Gibbings, C. W. S. Braun, H. E. Higginbottom, W. B. Harris, A. E. Marillier (£350-£450 and £310-£400).

Investigation Branch.

Director, B. Hoskyns-Abraham (£700-£900).
 Staff Officers, F. W. Mann, J. Settle (£500-£600).
 Clerks (1st Class), F. O. Wood, W. I. Edwards, T. E. Tutton, J. P. Leckenby, J. H. Shinner, J. A. B. Drummond, C. W. Whitehurst (£400-£500).
 Clerks (2nd Class), W. Murray, P. F. Pyle, F. J. W. A. Wint, A. J. Watts, J. Duncan, C. F. Wavish, F. M. Hill, H. E. Austen, W. H. Smith, W. E. Stratford, E. J. Stratford, E. H. Bourne, F. G. Kelsey, F. B. Booth, M. Brodie, J. B. Fetherston, J. E. Drennan, W. H. Coutts, E. E. Harper, A. J. Lord (£150-£380).

Technical Staff.

Architectural Assist. to the Secretary, F. C. R. Palmer, A.M.I.C.E. (£550-£750).
 2nd ditto, W. H. Ludlow, A.R.I.B.A. (£200-£450).
 Buildings Surveyor, A. Faulkner (£180-£300).
 Nautical Adviser, Commander E. L. Ashley-Foakes, R.N. (£450-£550).
 Provincial Superintendents, R. A. Dalzell, W. A. Valentine, J. Scott (£650-£900).
 Assist. ditto, A. E. Cotterell, T. A. Prout, A. Martin (£500-£700, personal to present holders).
 Traffic Managers (Postal), C. H. Cooke, W. Pugh (£500-£600).
 Traffic Managers (Telegraph and Telephone), J. Lee (£500-£600, personal scale), W. H. U. Napier, J. S. Jones (£450-£550).
 1st Class Assist. ditto, H. G. Trayfoot, P. Orr, W. D. Stewart, H. F. E. Deane, G. Dawkes (£300-£400).
 Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, Capt. F. G. Loring, R.N. (£650-£850).
 Deputy Inspector, Capt. C. G. G. Crawley, R.M.A. (£500-£600).
 Asst. Inspectors, F. Adey, O. F. Brown (£200-£450).
 Superintendent Telegraph Business at Race Meetings, etc., A. Walker (£400-£500).
 Inspectors of Contract Departments, W. Walker, H. J. Maclure (£300-£400).

Registry Branch.

Registrar, F. H. D. Bushnell (£400-£500).
 Deputy ditto, H. W. Hardcastle (£340-£400).
 Accountant-General's Department.
 Comptroller and Accountant-General, Sir Charles A. King, C.B. (£1,000-£1,300, personal to present holder).
 Deputy Accountant-General, A. G. Bowie (£900-£25-£1,000).
 Assist. Accountants-General, F. W. Home, E. I. Harrington (£800-£900).
 Chief Examiner, W. Bradfield (£700-£800).

Principal Book-keeper and Registrar of Bonds, F. J. Pearson (£700-£800).

Cashier, L. Barnes (£650-£750).
 Accountants, E. H. J. Frost, C. T. M. Martin, J. Bunce, B. M. Wylie, T. Barratt, H. D. Lewis, E. Williams, E. W. A. Clouston-Ihue, A. E. Westell, G. Slater, H. H. Batten, A. W. Cross, and (late ex-N.T. Co. officer) J. W. Camplon (£550-£650, allowance of £50 to £5).

Assist. Accountants, H. Duesbury, R. M. Rogers, J. Ennis, F. Rendell, W. F. Mitchell, A. G. Gapes, R. Hill, F. C. Cook, T. E. Horton, G. W. Nye, H. Kemp, A. L. Wilson, T. H. Cochrane, A. L. Tyler, C. D. Upham, J. P. Cackett, C. G. Burn, W. A. Barton, and (late ex-N.T. Co. officers) W. Barnett, F. G. A. Kiff (£440-£540).

Examiners, W. A. Collard, C. R. Wickins, J. Matthews, J. O. Bradfield, F. Cook, J. Potbury, H. Lane, W. A. Mattinson, A. Matthews, G. I. Plowman, W. F. Lawrence, F. R. Hudson, K. Kerby, A. C. Bryant, C. S. Manning, J. Treharne, W. Soothill, J. Best, H. Townshend, D. Renton, W. H. Swindell, W. C. Cox, W. J. Jeffery, D. Freeman, W. A. Anthony, F. N. Smith, C. K. Thompson, G. E. Pitcairn, E. A. May, F. W. Sankey, C. H. Sims, A. J. Waldegrave, J. Reaston-Brown, R. J. Barry, A. E. Umlauf, F. W. S. Gordon, J. E. Bone, W. W. Andrews, J. Brown, H. E. Sentence, J. R. Phillips, J. O'Connor, A. Hartwell, G. Kay, J. F. Hawton, A. Woodman, and (late N.T. Co. officers) H. M. Darville, A. Dearle, F. E. Sims, C. H. Summers, H. Barnett (£360-£430).

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss A. Sadler (£350-£450).
 Deputy Superintendent, Miss K. E. Barrett (£270-£330).
 Asst. Superintendents, Miss J. N. Nind, Miss L. M. W. Webster, and Miss A. B. Boorman (£210-£260).

Central Telegraph Office.

Controller, J. Newlands, C.I.E. (£800-£1,000).
 Deputy ditto, V. M. Dunford (£700-£800).
 Assist. Controllers, J. Bailey, A. W. Edwards, A. Tapley (£520-£600, one to £650).
 Principal Clerk, (£400-£500).
 Clerks (1st Class), L. E. B. Halcrow, M. W. Irvine, F. T. Wadley (£310-£400).
 Superintendents, W. Webb, T. Mackenzie (£460-£520), T. G. Donno, A. C. McEwan, R. Young (£415-£450), T. W. Sowman, H. Gough, T. Crabtree, F. R. Brandon, G. Adams, W. A. Dering, H. T. Phillips, J. B. Murray, A. A. Frew (£350-£415).
 Superintendents (Cable Room Staff), H. F. Van der Meulen, H. J. Broughton (£415-£450).
 Superintendent (Intelligence Duty), J. H. Coudrev (£310-£450).
 Chief Supervisor (Female Staff), G. S. Lynch (£260-£300).

Engineering Department.

Engineer-in-Chief, W. Slingo (£1,000-£1,200).
 Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, A. J. Stubbs, W. Noble (£800-£900).
 Principal Power Engineer, H. C. Gunton (£550-£750).
 Consulting Engineer for Wireless Telegraphy (temp.), W. Duddell (£750).
 Superintending Engineer (London), A. Moir (£700-£800).
 Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) and Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's

POST OFFICE STAFF.

Office), D. M. Stewart, F. Triemain, J. McL. Robb, R. McIlroy, J. F. Lamb, A. L. De Lattre, A. W. Martin, T. F. Purves, A. Watts, J. R. B. Gall, W. M. France, E. J. Eldridge, T. Plummer, F. Tandy, J. Sinnott, S. A. Pollock, J. M. G. Trezise, T. E. P. Stretche, T. B. Johnson, J. R. M. Elliott, W. J. Medlyn, J. D. Taylor, A. C. Booth, E. H. Shaughnessy (£520-£700).

Accountant (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), E. Williams (£550-£650).

Principal Clerks (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), J. G. Dalladay, W. S. Mountain, W. H. Kerr (£420-£500).

Clerks (1st Class), Engineer-in-Chief's Office, H. G. Fisher, H. J. Hoggarth, M. F. G. Boddington, A. H. Shepperd, E. J. Whibley, H. A. Miles, A. S. Renshaw (£310-£400).

Submarine Superintendent (Woolwich), F. Polard (£500-£700); (Dover), J. Bourdeaux (£400-£500); Assist. ditto (Woolwich), G. Lever (£310-£450); (Dover), H. F. Bourdeaux (£310-£400).

Assist. Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) and Assist. Staff Engineers (Engineer-in-Chief's Office), J. E. Taylor, A. Lounden, J. H. Fossett, M. Ramsay, E. Gomersall, W. H. Powell, F. L. Henley, R. Waring, J. Martin, E. Turner, C. Crompton, E. J. Ivison, D. H. Kennedy, W. M. Evans, G. F. Greenham, A. T. Kinsey, H. Wilson, J. M. Shackleton, B. S. Cohen, R. Aitken, E. Lack, W. J. Bailey, W. M. Batchelor, R. A. Weaver, R. G. Masaroon, J. W. Sullivan, J. H. Stanhope, P. Mulligan, H. V. Cornish, J. P. Price, T. Lewis, W. H. Winny, J. R. Matthews, A. B. Hart, J. G. Hill, W. E. Twells, L. B. Turner, O. T. O'K. Webber, F. W. Shorrocks, F. W. Francis, D. Stuart, J. W. Atkinson, H. P. Brown, A. G. Lee, H. Brown, E. H. Walters, J. Hardie, F. S. Parkinson, G. Stannage, G. H. Comport, C. J. Youngs, A. E. Chapman, J. W. Barber, J. S. Terras, A. B. Gilbert, C. S. Wolstenholme, F. G. C. Baldwin (£420-£500).

London Postal Service Department.

Controller, Sir Robert Bruce, C.B. (£1,000-£1,200).

Controller's Office.

Vice-Controller, A. E. Adency (£800-£900).

Assist. Controllers, J. Greer, C. M. G., W. Howson, A. H. Reddrop, and H. F. Foster (£700-£800).

Chief Supts., H. Filmer, A. L. Couratin, J. A. Walker, J. A. Hyde, C. J. Bumby, W. C. Waller, A. R. Broad, D. E. Ayling, and F. L. Nicholson (£500-£650).

Principal Clerks, W. V. Inman, J. Elder, E. F. Bolton, H. L. Jones, D. Scott, J. Thomas, E. A. B. Browne, H. A. Cockshott, W. Winter, and H. G. Carter (£400-£500).

Clerks, 1st Class, J. R. Edsall, F. W. D'Evelyn, H. Mould, T. A. Varley, M. W. Beattie, F. James, F. A. E. Williams, J. H. Greenwood, A. Davey, F. Sykes, W. A. Soyer, J. Smith, J. W. Kimmins, J. D. Biggs, C. Culling, W. A. Adams, W. J. Pounds, and F. G. Gould (£310-£400).

Superintendent (Telegraphs), W. F. West (£350-£415).

Assist. Supt., 1st Class, J. S. Brown (£300-£405).

Returned Letter Section.

Principal Clerk, S. R. Hart (£440-£540). Clerks, 1st Class, W. G. Green, A. K. Chalk, N. L. Hubert, W. P. Baines, and F. C. Fansley (£310-£400).

Circulation Office.

Superintendents, E. Cane, C. Still, J. G. Turner, H. W. Pym, G. Hine, J. G. Elford, C. S. Rogers, R. G. Dickinson, A. T. Jones, and R. Griffin (£450-£550).

Assist. Supts., 1st Class, W. E. Gould,* S. W. Lloyd,* W. T. Kemp,* J. W. Blackwell,* W. D. Smith, W. Kay, S. H. Sweetman, W. Brewer, C. J. Tearnan, H. W. Marchant, C. B. Brooks, P. Warren, W. Powell, T. Mortimer, E. A. Osborne, C. J. Plume, W. J. Renshaw, W. D. P. Atkins, W. H. J. Perry, W. G. Dixon, G. Walden, C. Rose, and W. T. Brain (£300-£405).

Metropolitan District Offices.

West Central, New Oxford Street.

District Postmaster, C. A. Wheeler (£500-£650); Assist. ditto, A. G. Atterbury (£400-£500). Assist. Supts. 1st Class, H. Johnson, C. H. Turner, and A. E. Osler (£300-£405).

Western, Wimpole Street.

District Postmaster, W. T. B. Young (£500-£650); Assist. ditto, A. H. Mann (£400-£500). Assist. Supts., 1st Class, W. S. Barham, J. R. Page, and A. May (£300-£405).

Paddington, 19, London Street.

District Postmaster, W. D. Wheldon (£500-£650); Assist. ditto, C. Exley (£400-£500). Assist. Supts. (1st Class), C. Dashfield (£300-£450); W. Camp and W. T. Reynolds (£300-£405).

Eastern, 206, Whitechapel Road.

District Postmaster, C. A. Comber (£500-£650); Assist. ditto, H. Turrell (£400-£500). 1st Class Clerk, E. A. Rowe (£310-£400). Assist. Supts. (1st Class), I. T. Mitchell and G. J. Saltrick (£300-£405).

South-Western, 9, Howick Place, Victoria Street.

District Postmaster, E. F. Page † (£500-£650); Assist. ditto, F. Hudson (£400-£500). 1st Class Clerk, E. A. Martin (£310-£420); Assist. Supts. (1st Class), J. J. Forster, W. B. D. Poulton, E. J. Morton, G. Finter, and T. E. Woollard (£300-£450).

P. M. House of Commons, J. Lincoln (£300-£405).

Battersea, 202, Lavender Hill, S.W.

Assist. District Postmaster, H. T. Woods (£550). Assist. Supt. (1st Class), J. R. Wilby.

South-Eastern, 239, Borough High Street.

District Postmaster, H. Naylor † (£500-£650); Assist. ditto, C. E. Hamer (£400-£500). Assist. Supts. (1st Class), S. J. Sandy, P. Chamberlain, and T. Kisdley (£300-£405).

Norwood, 35, Westow Street.

Assist. District Postmaster, J. W. Aston (£400-£500); 1st Class Clerk, L. T. Churley (£310-£400).

Northern, 116, Upper Street.

District Postmaster, W. T. Wheeler (£500-£650); Assist. ditto, J. W. F. Relph (£400-£500). 1st Class Clerk, J. Pryer (£310-£400); Assist. Supt. (1st Class), H. A. Tann (£300-£405).

North-Western, 28, Eversholt Street.

District Postmaster, H. Norris (£500-£650); Assist. ditto, P. Hale (£400-£500). 1st Class Clerk, F. A. Gill (£310-£400); Assist. Supt. (1st Class), J. Baully (£300-£405).

* On old scale, £300-£450.

† Allowance of £50 in addition.

London Telephone Service.

Controller, G. F. Preston (£900-£1,100); Deputy ditto, L. Harvey Lowe (£650-£800); Assist. Controllers, A. L. E. Berlyn and J. F. Stirling (£520-£600); Superintendents, W. R. Bold, P. W. Coleman, J. F. Edmonds, and W. F. Taylor (£400-£500).

1st Class Clerks, E. H. Barnes, W. B. Benham, R. Bryson, H. G. Corner, H. Dive, A. Gray, A. W. Kellord, M. Larkins, J. Leslie, P. W. H. Maycock, J. McMillan, C. W. Muirhead, G. E. Nicholls, M. C. Pink, E. A. Pounds, L. A. Prossor, and J. G. S. Rutter (£310-£400).

Supt. (Female Clerical Staff), Miss J. Liddiard (£280-£400).

Assist. Supt. (Clerical Staff), Miss A. I. Taffs (£210-£260).

Female Supt. (Operating Staff), Miss A. A. Heap (£200-£300).

Medical Department.

Chief Medical Officer, J. Sinclair, M.D., M.R.C.P. (£1,000-£1,200).

Second ditto, H. E. Hewitt, M.D. (£450-£650). Assistants to Medical Officers, G. C. Wright, M.D.; H. H. Bashford, M.D.; W. R. Kilgour, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.; B. G. H. Connolly, M.B., B.S. Durham (£200-£400).

Female Medical Officer, Miss M. L. C. Madgson, M.B. (£350-£500); Assist. ditto, Miss E. S. Cooke, M.B. (£180-£300).

Money Order Department.

Controller, F. Wickham (£800-£1,000); Assist. ditto, J. A. Griffin (£600-£700).

Principal Clerks, W. J. Parker and F. R. Frost (£500-£550); Assist. ditto, F. J. White and C. H. Browne (£410-£490).

1st Class Clerks, A. W. Cheffins, E. J. McCormick, E. R. King, A. Bond, and W. H. Codd (£310-£400).

Supt. (Female Staff), Miss R. Loch (£350-£450); Deputy ditto, Miss S. A. M. Hawkins (£270-£330); Assist. Supts. (*Old Money Order Branch Estab.*), Miss M. H. Renwick; (*Old Postal Order Branch Estab.*), Miss A. Lacey; (*Combined Estab.*), Miss B. M. Golden, Miss J. A. Duncan, and Miss C. M. Marwood (£210-£260).

Savings Bank Department.

Controller, Hy. Davies, C.B., I.S.O. (£1,000-£1,200); Assist. ditto, H. E. Charlton, C. C. Sutch, W. G. Trinder (£700-£800, allowance of £100 to one for acting as Deputy Controller).

Principal Clerks, W. Johnson, E. H. J. Walliker, G. L. Brooks, H. T. J. A. Rickard, A. G. Duffield, F. Remington, A. G. Gurr, W. J. Undrell, A. L. Fieldson, H. S. Compton, C. R. Undrell, T. S. Hutchings, A. Hemstock, W. S. Bond, C. J. Donaldson, H. Rand, E. Bennett, H. Joy, L. A. Raimbach, A. W. Stoneham, H. Weeden, C. F. Constant (£450-600, allowance of £50 to eight).

Superintendents, M. Wheeler, F. J. Venables, W. A. Millington, R. H. A. B. Edwards, J. P. Lee, A. H. Bowie, J. P. Sutton, T. Lyon, and W. L. Moran (£440-£490); H. Whittingham, A. Emmett, T. W. Williams, C. H. Drake, W. T. Newman, J. R. Smith, L. L. N. C. Rumsey, J. Johnson, W. J. Orams, B. L. Gardiner, H. K. Bennett, C. E. Bate, A. Horn, C. E. Banks, W. S. Barrett, C. R. Boyle, H. L. Drew, W. Flinn, J. W. Askew, F. Middleton, F. W. Nunneley, F. J. Brett, F. V. Turpin, E. Moore, A. H. Taylor, T. M. Plucknett, J. M. Linsdell, C. W. M. Paterson, H. F. Cornwell, J. Adderley, F. Attwell, R. J.

Entwistle, J. W. Tasker, D. H. McCabe, T. E. Olver, C. James, G. J. Huard, J. Oakesmith, C. H. Foster, G. A. Willis, A. C. Edwards, F. K. Hirst, W. F. Shannon, S. P. Mitchell, A. W. Blessley, G. H. West, J. Booth, J. N. Finch, F. W. Elliott, W. A. Tubbs, J. Reynolds, J. Boggan, C. J. Capponi, F. W. Lacey, and E. Smith (£315-£450).

Female Staff.

Superintendent, Miss J. Buchanan (£350-£500); Deputy Supts., Misses F. Jaques, A. E. Sharrock, M. E. Haynes, and K. Eyre (£270-£330, with allowance to one of £30).

Assist. ditto, Misses A. M. Haynes, H. G. Young, E. E. Wyndham, K. A. Bumpus, L. A. Sweet, F. S. MacRae, M. Phelan, A. R. Paterson, E. A. Crowther, J. B. Lang, E. Mathews, E. E. Bowen, and A. E. Hooke (£210-£260).

Solicitor's Department.

Solicitor, C. Llewelyn Davies (£1,800); Assist. ditto, R. Noyes (£800-£1,000); Additional Assist. Solicitor, V. Alsop (£600-£900).

Professional Assistants, H. Opie Smith, J. Okell, D. A. Stroud, H. E. Gallaher, S. Johnson, J. Forbes Smith, W. N. Raywood, J. P. E. Falconer, E. R. Hanby-Holmes, and C. T. Hallam.

Other Assistants to Sol., W. McIntyre, E. J. Armstrong, E. Edwards, H. Beagley, J. Burch, L. Beagley, H. C. Pratt, H. L. Steele, and G. W. Allan.

Stores Department.

Controller, G. Morgan, I.S.O. (£900-£1,100); Vice-Controller, W. H. Allen (£800-£900); Assist. ditto, H. Sparkes and G. F. Mansbridge (£700-£800).

Staff Officers, C. W. Salmon, J. F. Aldridge, A. Garner, F. W. Fugeman, A. A. Parsons, C. E. Fenton, H. A. Cheel, W. S. Austin, and C. Ward (London, £500-£600; Provincial, £450-£550).

Deputy ditto, C. G. Wright, A. C. Day, T. E. Rowland, C. W. Wheeler, M. Dalton, C. J. Gates, W. M. Cook, F. H. Horner, and L. W. Wright (London, £400-£475; Provincial, £365-£440).

1st Class Clerks, P. Chester, H. Phillips, J. H. G. Taylor, R. J. Fcwings, E. Banwell, A. Dell, C. Wheeler, H. J. Langton, J. H. Reeves, G. M. Hewson, T. Wevelli, F. Smith, R. V. Headland, T. B. Barker, W. G. Potter, H. A. Mann, E. E. Ironside, F. G. Beak, C. H. Crisp, A. G. Tydeman, H. J. S. Bennett, and J. M. Rusk (London, £310-£400; Provincial, £280-£370).

Surveyors' Department (United Kingdom).

Surveyors, W. S. Rushton, I.S.O.; R. O'C.N. Deane, A. Mellersh, G. A. Whiteman, F. E. Adams, J. L. MacDonald, M. J. Gardiner, W. Castell, H. S. Wooster, W. Dickinson, H. W. Austin, W. Brown, T. Kelly, and T. R. Ling (£650-£900, with allowances of £100 to four).

Assist. Surveyors, 1st Class, D. A. Macphree, G. L. Harding, G. E. M. Forrest, W. M. Simpson, A. S. Aytton, F. C. Luke, G. N. Merfield, J. G. Mellersh, G. Wallace, J. G. Maddan, F. Makepeace, R. F. Bradford, E. J. Gayes, D. Dunlop, W. S. Harrison, R. Bell, and W. W. Grierson (£500-£600).

Assist. ditto, 2nd Class, D. J. Moore, C. White, R. M. Longland, H. V. Orr, T. J. Hubbard, H. E. J. Fay, J. G. Laithwaite, G. P. Cooper, H. H. Mears, C. H. C. Baillie, J. S. Meals, A. J. Wallace, W. E. Ord, T. P. Hobbins, N. S. Harvey, J. T. Foxell, F. N. Westbury, A. O.

Spafford, V. C. Hall, H. C. A. White, R. J. R. Measham, C. A. Jackson, T. W. McConnell, D. K. Hopkyns, D. J. Deans, E. F. Nunn, F. H. Kennepe, J. W. Jay, A. H. Barry, S. H. G. Dainton, W. R. Storr, E. T. Crutchley, J. D. E. Richards, L. Hide, R. T. Whitaker, C. J. G. Dugdale, S. E. Sifton, V. R. Kenny, T. B. Braund, H. F. Weiss, J. C. Johnston, A. S. Langlands, A. W. Bain, J. G. Henderson, F. N. Gossling, R. H. A. Newsome, T. Kearney, S. H. Hunt, C. J. Miles, W. Schmid, T. H. Boyd, R. H. James, J. T. Powney, A. B. Bond, G. Muir, A. J. McCarragher, W. R. Roberts, and W. Ferguson (£150-£450).

PATENTS AND THE PATENT OFFICE.

Patents for the United Kingdom are issued by the Comptroller-General of Patents at the Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.

The law relating to patents is embodied in the Patents Acts of 1907 and 1908. The procedure to be observed in applying for a patent is regulated by the Patents Rules. The Acts, Rules, and other official publications are on sale at the Patent Office, and can be obtained through the post. A circular containing a large amount of useful information can also be obtained free on application at the Patent Office. The Library of the Patent Office, which is free to all comers, contains all the official publications, the specifications of all patents granted in the United Kingdom, and in the United States, France, Germany, and other foreign states, and an extensive collection of technological journals and textbooks, both British and foreign.

Patents are usually, though not necessarily, taken out through professional patent agents. A list of Registered Patent Agents may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, or through any bookseller.

The official fees to be paid, before a patent is sealed (which must be as soon as possible, and not after 15 months from the date of application), amount to £5, of which £1 is paid on application and £3 on the filing of a complete specification (or £4 on filing complete specification with first application), and £1 on sealing. A patent is granted for a term of fourteen years from the date of application, subject to the payment of the prescribed fees. Further fees of £50, on certificate of renewal before end of 4 years from date of patent, and £100 before end of 8 years, are payable; or, in lieu of these further fees, annual payments of £10 may be made from the fourth to the seventh year, £15 eighth and ninth years, and £20 tenth to thirteenth years. Under exceptional circumstances the patent may be prolonged for a further period not exceeding fourteen years.

The total number of specifications received during 1913 was 38,982, as compared with 38,678 in 1912—an increase of 304. The number of patents granted in 1913 was 16,599, as compared with 15,814 in 1912. The applications received from women inventors numbered 497, as compared with 636 in 1912. The following table gives the figures for the chief countries from which applications for patents were received:

	1911.	1912.	1913.
United Kingdom	10,579	20,174	20,426
British Dominions and Possessions	841	868	745
United States	2,670	2,986	2,646
Germany	3,304	3,169	3,167
France	1,143	1,097	1,143

The receipts from patent fees in 1913 amounted

to £307,054, as compared with £293,529 in 1912—an increase of £13,525. Renewal fees amounted to £188,033, and sealing fees to £16,668. Inventions were mainly concerned with motor-vehicles (especially as regards life-saving attachments or guards, governors for regulating the speed of vehicles, devices for preventing starting whilst the gears are in mesh, the construction of small dynamos for lighting purposes and for starting the engine, means for protecting exposed seats and passengers in wet weather, arrangements for connecting the head-lamps to the steering gear, and splash guards); there was a considerable increase in the number of aeronautical inventions; much attention was given to the problem of railway signalling, due no doubt to the number of fatal accidents that occurred during the year; as regards the oil industry a lively interest was shown in methods of converting heavy hydrocarbon oils into motor spirits, and the distillation of carbonaceous substances at low temperatures for the production of similar light oils; the projection of pictures in natural colours was also the subject of much ingenuity.

For Staff of Patent Office, see under BOARD OF TRADE, p. 24.

BOYS' BRIGADES.

The Boys' Brigade. Founded 1883. Companies are formed in connection with the Church or other Christian organisation, and the boys are trained largely by means of military drill and discipline. The total number of boys enrolled in the United Kingdom is 70,000, and their ages vary from 12 to 17. The officers number 6,500, and 2,500 staff-sergeants. The strength of the Brigade throughout the world is 120,000. London, Sec., Roger S. Peacock, 34, Paternoster Row, E.C.

The Boys' Life Brigade. Founded 1898. Connected with the Sunday School Union. Sec., H. E. Norton, 56, Old Bailey, E.C.

Church of England Incorporated Society for providing Homes for Waifs and Strays, otherwise known as "Waifs and Strays" (Patrons, T.M. the King and Queen). Incorporated in 1893. This Society was founded in the year 1881 by the Rev. Prebendary Rudolf, with the express sanction of the then Archbishop of Canterbury, for the reclamation and care of outcast, orphan, neglected, crippled, and cruelly treated children. There are now over 4,500 children for whose maintenance the Committee is responsible, either in the Society's 117 Homes (which are distributed throughout England and Wales, two being in Canada) or boarded out in the country under responsible supervision. Over 17,000 children have been provided for since the commencement of operations. Printing, farming, shoemaking, carpentry, tailoring, dressmaking, needlework, knitting, gardening, basketmaking, laundrywork, and other industries are taught in the Homes. The girls are chiefly trained for domestic service. There are five special Homes for Cripples which are largely supported by an organisation of many thousand children called the Children's Union (Patron, H.M. Queen Alexandra). Any one may recommend children for admission to the Homes; there is no voting—the most destitute and friendless case being considered the most deserving. Head Offices: Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, London, S.E. Secretary: The Rev. Prebendary Rudolf. (See advt.)

PRINCIPAL CLUBS AND CLUB HOUSES.

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab- lished.	No. of Mem- bers.	Subscription.		Secretary.
				Entrance.	Annual	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Aero Club, Royal .	166, Piccadilly, W. . . .	1901	1,500	2 2 0	2 2 0	H. E. Perrin
Albemarle	37, Dover Street	1874	1,100	6 6 0	6 6 0	Miss Sangster
Almack's	20, Berkeley Street, W. .	1908	300	8 8 0	6 6 0	Sir H. H. Stewart, Bt.
Alpine	23, Savile Row	1857	No limit	4 4 0	2 2 0	C. H. R. Wollaston
Army and Navy .	36, Pall Mall	1831	2,600	40 0 0	10 gs.	H. M. Miller
Arthur's	69, St. James's Street . .	1765	600	31 10 0	11 & 12 gs.	Col. C. Rawnsley, D.S.O.
Arts	40, Dover Street, W. . .	1862	600	£10 share £6 fee	7 7 0	Maj. Raymond
Athenæum	107, Pall Mall	1824	1,200	31 10 0	8 8 0	H. R. Tedder
Authors'	2, Whitehall Court . . .	1891	1,600	2 12 6 (T.) 1 11 6 (S.)	5 5 (T.) 3 3 (Sb.)	
Bachelors'	11 & 12, Hamilton Place, W.	1881	1,080	31 10 0	10 10 0	E. A. Smith
Badminton	100, Piccadilly, W. . . .	1876	1,000	21 0 0	8 8 0	P. M. Buchanan
Bath (Gentlemen).	34, Dover Street, W. . .	1894	2,000	31 10 0	10 10 0	J. Wilson Taylor
Beefsteak	9, Green Street, W.C. . .	1876	300	15 15 0	6 6 0	J. Attfield
Boodle's	28, St. James's Street . .	1762	650	31 10 0	11 11 0	C. Wyles
British Empire . .	12, St. James's Sq., S.W.	1910	900	None	8 8 0	C. Freeman
Brooks's	St. James's Street	1764	650	31 10 0	11 11 0	Murray Maj. J. F. Wegg- Prosser
Burlington Fine Arts	17, Savile Row	1866	500	5 5 0	5 5 0	F. Beavan.
Caledonian	St. James's Square, S.W.	1897	1,500	10 10 0	5, 6 & 8 gs.	J. P. Willcox
Camera	17, John St., Adelphi, W.C.	1910	No limit	1 0 0	1, 2 & 3 gs.	H. Philp
Carlton	94, Pall Mall	1832	2,000	40 0 0	10 & 11 gs.	W. H. Matthews
Cavalry	127, Piccadilly, W. . . .	1890	1,800	31 10 0	10 10 0	Maj. H. R. Darley, [D.S.O.]
City Athenæum . .	Angel Court, E.C.	1895	500	5 5 0	5 5 0	
City Carlton . . .	24-27, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.	1868	800 (T.) 200 (C.)	10 gs. (T.) 10 gs. (C.)	10 gs. (T.) 5 gs. (C.)	G. T. Lawrence
City Liberal . . .	Walbrook, E.C.	1874	900	None	6 gs. & 4 gs. (C.)	A. Bass
City of London . .	19, Old Broad Street, E.C.	1832	800	40 gs.	10 10 0	E. Luscombe- Browne
Cocoa Tree	64, St. James's Street . .	1746	700	10 10 0	5 & 4 gs.	W. Keen
Conservative . . .	74, St. James's Street . .	1840	1,600	31 10 0	10 10 0	Capt. R. P. H. Bernard
Constitutional . .	Northumberland Avenue.	1881	6,500	15 & 10 gs.	7 & 4 gs.	F. M. Remnant
Devonshire	50, St. James's Street . .	1875	1,200	15 15 0	10 10 0	E. W. Brodie
Dutch	31, Sackville Street, W. .	1873	558	None	1 & 3 gs.	P. H. D. Sweys
East India United Service	16, St. James's Square . .	1845	2,500	21 0 0	10 gs. & 30s.	
Eccentric	21, Shaftesbury Avenue .	1890	999	10 10 0	3 3 0	J. A. Harrison
Eldon	3, Cursitor Street, W.C. .	1877	200	None	4 4 (T.) 2 2 (C.)	W. E. Goodman
Farmers'	2, Whitehall Court . . .	1842	1,080	1 1 0	1 1 (C.) 3 3 (T.)	H. Trustram Eve
Garrick	15, Garrick Street, W.C. .	1831	650	21 0 0	10 10 0	C. J. Fitch
German Athenæum	19, Stratford Place, W. .	1869	600	5 5 0 and £5 share	7 & 5 gs.	
Golfers'	2A, Whitehall Court . . .	1893	1,000	—	5, 3 & 1 gs.	L. B. Gullick
Green Room	46, Leicester Square . . .	1877	500	6 6 0	5 5 0	G. T. Swann
Gresham	1, Gresham Place, E.C. . .	1843	475	5 5 0	10 10 0	H. S. Cole
Guards'	70, Pall Mall	1813	600	31 10 0	11 & 10 gs.	F. C. Evans
Gun Club	Pavilion, Wood Lane, W.	1860	No limit	15 0 0	10 0 0	J. S. Willett
Hurlingham	Fulham, S.W.	1868	1,700	21 0 0 Service	8 8 0 memb'rs	Maj. F. Egerton Green
Isthmian	105, Piccadilly	1882	1,500	—	5 5 0 10 & 7 gs.	Herbert Lyndon

PRINCIPAL CLUBS AND CLUB HOUSES.

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab-lished	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscription.		Secretary.
				Entrance.	Annual.	
				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Junior Army and Navy	Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.	1902	4,300	—	5,4 & 1 gs.	C. V. L. Norcock
Junior Athenæum	116, Piccadilly	1864	1,200	None	10 10 0	Hy. de Carteret
Junior Carlton	30-35, Pall Mall	1864	2,100	38 17 0	10 10 0	C. Martin
Junior Conservative	4, Grafton Street, Piccadilly	1889	2,500	Suspd.	5 gs. (T.) 3 gs. (C.)	Maj. D. Mercer
Junior Constitu-tional	101-4, Piccadilly, W.	1887	5,000	5 & 3 gs	5 & 3 gs.	W. Wakefield
Junior Naval and Military	96, Piccadilly	1899	2,800	—	10,5 & 1 gs.	Capt. W. H. Annesley
Junior United Ser-vice	Charles Street, St. James's	1827	2,000	40 0 0	8 8 0	H. A. White
Kennel	84, Piccadilly, W.	1872	300	—	5 5 0	E. W. Jaquet
Knights of the Round Table	180, Strand, W.C.	1806	101	2 2 0	1 1 0	Ernest Nicks (Hon.)
London University Managers'	19, 21, Gower Street	1914	1,000	1 gn.	2 & 1 gns	Montgomery Mar-tin
	5, Wardour Street, W.	1906	300	1 1 0	2 gs.	
Marlborough	52, Pall Mall, S.W.	1869	600	31 10 0	10 10 0	C. H. Stone, R.N.
Marlyebone C.C.	Lord's, St. John's Wood, N.W.	1787	5,000	5 0 0	3 0 0	F. E. Lacey
Motor	Coventry Street, W.	1907	3,000	—	6 & 3 gs.	Stuart C. Grant
National	1, Whitehall Gardens	1845	600	Suspd.	4 10 7 gs	Lt.-Col. C. Russell
National Liberal	Whitehall Place, S.W.	1882	5,200	Sus-pended.	6 & 3 gs. Junior 2 & 1 gs.	John Henderson
National Sporting	43, King Street, W.C.	1891	1,100	6 gs. (T.) 4 gs. (C.)	6 gs. (T.) 4 gs. (C.)	L. W. Penn
Naval and Military New Club	94, Piccadilly	1862	2,000	42 0 0	10 10 0	E. S. Bailey
	4, Grafton St., Piccadilly	1893	850	£21 or With-out	7 gs. (T.) 4 gs. (C.) 10 gs. (T.) 6 gs. (C.)	K. G. Wright
New Oxford and Cambridge	68, Pall Mall	1884	1,100	—	10, 6, 4 & 2 gs.	C. E. Kennedy
New University	57 & 58, St. James's Street	1864	1,200	30 gs.	9 9 0	R. P. P. Rowe
Northern Counties, Ltd.	4, Whitehall Court	1891	No limit	None	5 gs. (C.) 3 gs. (Fn.)	Capt. D. Adam
O.P. Club	Adelphi Hotel, W.C.	1900	800	1 0 0	1 11 6	Col. S. G. Bird, D.S.O.
Oriental	18, Hanover Square, W.	1824	800	31 0 0	9 9 0	Col. Grimshawe
Orleans	29, King St., St. James's	1877	500	21 0 0	10 gs.	
Oxford and Cam-bridge	71 to 76, Pall Mall	1830	1,200	42 0 0	9 9 0	W. Woodstock
Phyllis Court	Henley-on-Thames	1905	1,200	10 gs.	5 gs.	R. G. Finlay (Hon.)
Playgoers'	Cranbourn Street, W.C.	1884	1,200	2 12 0	3 3 0	J. Sharpe
Polyglot	4, Southampton Row, W.C.	1905	300	2 2 0	4 & 2 gs.	G. Young
	9, St. James's Sq., S.W.	1816	300	10 10 0	10 10 0	Maj. J. H. Montagu
Portland						
Pratt's	14, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.	1841	700	—	5 5 0	Hon. W. Walsh
Press	St. Bride's House, Salis-bury Square, E.C.	1882	520	1 1 0	3 3 0	A. L. Haydon
Primrose	4 & 5, Park Place, St. James's	1886	3,500	Suspd.	2 & 1 gs	E. G. Hall
Prince's	197, Knightsbridge	1853	800	—	7 gs.	H. R. Hackney
Public Schools	10, Berkeley Street, W.	1909	2,400	2 gs.	4,2 & 1 gs	W. R. Williams
Queen's	West Kensington	1880	1,200	—	3 to 7 gs.	E. B. Noel
Raleigh	16, Regent Street, S.W.	1858	800	10 10 0	10 10 0	Vacant
Ranelagh	Barn Elms, Barnes, S.W.	1894	2,400	30 gs.	10 10 0	J. J. Neat
Reform	104, Pall Mall, S.W.	1836	1,450	40 0 0	10 10 0	Capt. B. Levett
Roehampton	Roehampton Lane, S.W.	1902	1,550	10 & 7 gs.	10 & 7 gs.	H. G. Arnold
Royal Automobile	Pall Mall, S.W.	1897	7,800	26 5 0	10 10 (1.) 5 5 (C.)	J. W. Orde
Royal Societies'	St. James's Street	1894	3,000	1 1 0	8,6 & 2 gs	D. Lewis-Poole
Royal Watercolour Society Art	5A, Pall Mall East, S.W.	1884	250	1 1 0	1 1 0	H. Philp

LADIES' CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab-lished	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscription.		Secretary.
				Entrance.	Annual.	
St. James'	106, Piccadilly	1857	900	£ s. d. 26 5 0	£ s. d. 11 11 0	Capt. C. Percy Smith
St. Stephen's . . .	1, Bridge St., Westminster	1870	1,150	10 10 0	10 10 0	Maj. H. V. Bailey
Savage	6 & 7, Adelphi Terrace . .	1857	600	5 5 0	5 gs. (T.) 3 gs. (C.)	R. Geard
Savile	107, Piccadilly, W. . . .	1861	675	10 10 0	7 7 0	Capt. W. E. C. Hood
Sesame	29, Dover Street, W. . . .	1895	1,170	6 gs.	6 gs.	Mrs. Plowden
Smithfield Club (Incorp.)	12, Hanover Square	1798	1,100	None.	1 1 0	E. J. Powell
Sports	8, St. James's Sq., S.W. . .	1893	3,800	10 0 0	6, 4, 3, 2, & 1 gs.	Maj. F. A. B. Talbot
Thatched House Travellers'	86, St. James's Street . . .	1865	1,000	10 10 0	10 10 0	F. W. Hume
	106, Pall Mall	1819	800	31 10 0	10 & 11 gs.	Marquis of Sarzano
Turf	85, Piccadilly	1868	550	31 10 0	12 12 0	Col. A. G. Balfour
Union	Trafalgar Square	1822	1,250	22 1 0	10 10 0	A. Leslie
United Empire . . .	117, Piccadilly, W.	1904	1,650	2 & 1 gs.	6, 4 & 1 gs.	Guy G. Croft
United Service . . .	116-119, Pall Mall	1815	2,000	30 0 0	10 5 0	F. R. Bennett
United Sports . . .	4, Whitehall Court, S.W. . .	1903	800	—	1 to 4 gs.	C. W. Bourne
United University Wellington (Social Ladies as Visitors)	1, Suffolk Street	1822	1,000	42 0 0	9 9 0	E. O. Pope
Westminster	1, Grosvenor Place	1885	1,400	21 0 0	10 10 0	Lt.-Col. G. F. Paske
	3, Whitehall Court, S.W. . .	1904	No limit	None	5 gs. (T.) 3 gs. (C.) 1 g. (F.)	C. E. Kennedy
Whitehall	Princes Street, West- minster	1864	600	Suspd.	10 gs. (T.) 5 gs. (C.) 1 g. (F.)	J. Hodgkin
White's	37, St. James's Street	1697	800	31 10 0	11 11 0	R. H. G. Wright
Windham	13, St. James's Square	1821	700	32 11 0	10 0 0 & 10 gs.	Lt.-Col. C. Hope Willis
Yorick	29 & 30, Bedford St., Strand	1886	300	2 2 0	2 & 3 gs.	A. C. R. Carter

LADIES' CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Club House.	Estab-lished.	No. of Mem-bers.	Subscription.		Secretary.
				Entrance.	Annual.	
Albemarle	37, Dover Street, W. . . .	1874	1,100	6 gs.	6 gs.	Miss Sangster
Alexandra	12, Grosvenor Street, W. . .	1884	800	5 gs.	5 & 4 gs.	Miss A. M. Commins
Bath	16, Berkeley Street, W. . . .	1894	500	15 gs.	7 gs.	J. Wilson Taylor
Ladies' A. & N. . .	Burlington Gardens, W. . . .	1902	3,000	3 gs.	5 & 3 gs.	Mrs. G. A. Dundas and Capt. Norman Tronson
„ Athenæum . . .	31 & 32, Dover Street, W. . .	1904	910	5 gs.	5 gs.	Mrs. Fitz Clarence
„ Empire	69, Grosvenor Street, W. . . .	1902	1,150	3 & 5 gs.	3 & 8 gs.	Miss Beatrice Bowman
„ Imperial	17, Dover Street, W.	1906	2,300	5 gs.	5 gs.	Mrs. Elderton
„ Park	32, Knightsbridge, S.W. . . .	1905	2,000	—	4 & 3 gs.	Lady Wolsley
Lyceum	128, Piccadilly, W.	1904	2,500	2 gs.	4 & 3 gs.	Miss K. E. Kirk- bride
New Century . . .	Hav Hill, Berkeley Sq., W. . .	1899	3,000	2 gs.	1 g.	Mrs. Rice
„ Empress	35, Dover Street, W.	1897	1,600	1 g.	7 & 5 gs.	H. Gordon Shel- ton
„ Era	11, Curzon Street, W.	1901	400	2 gs.	2 & 3 gs.	Miss More
„ Victorian	30A, Sackville Street, W. . . .	1896	800	2 gs.	2 & 3 gs.	Miss Taylor
Pioneer	9, Park Place, St. James's, S.W.	1892	700	3 & 2 gs.	3 & 2 gs.	Miss Catherine E. Spink
Three Arts	19A, Marylebone Road	1911	1,050	1 g.	1 g.	Miss H. F. Pocock
University	4, George Street, Hanover Square, W.	1887	No limit	1 g.	£1 10s	Miss Brimmiell
Victoria	145, Victoria Street	1894	450	2 gs.	4 & 5 gs.	Miss E. Botting
Writers'	10, Norfolk Street, Strand	1891	No limit	1 g.	2 & 1 gs.	Miss L. R. Mit- chell

YACHT CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Station.	Club House.	Date of estab- lishment.	Date of Admiralty warrant.	Subscription.		Secretary.
					Entr.	Ann.	
Royal Yacht Sqdn.	Cowes. . .	Cowes. . .	1815	1839	£105	£16	F. H. S. Pasley, M. V. O.
— Albert . . .	Southsea .	Clifton Road, Southsea . .	1864	1865	5 gs.	5 gs.	Capt. F. Gilbert Jones, R.N.
— Alfred . . .	Kingstown.	(None) . . .	1864	1870	2 gs.	1 g.	H. M. Wright (Hon.)
— Anglesey . .	Menai Strts.	Beaumaris . .	1802	1885	2 gs.	1 g.	Capt. F. G. Langdon, R.N.
— Canoe Club. .	Hamptn. Wk.	Trowlock Island	1866	—	2 gs.	1 g.	Maitland Chater
— Channel Islands	Jersey . .	St. Helier's Jersey	1863	1863	20s.	20s.	C. H. Robin
— Cinque Ports .	Dover. . .	Marine Parade, Dover . . .	1872	1872	None	3 gs.	Capt. W. P. Marley
— Clyde . . .	Hunter's Qy.	Hunter's Quay .	1856	1857	4 gs.	2 gs.	Sec., 120, Hope Street, Glasgow
— Corinthian . .	Port Victoria	Port Victoria and Burnham.	1872	1884	3 gs.	2 gs.	F. G. F. Winsor, 72, Mark Lane, E.C.
— Cork	Queenstown	Queenstown . .	1720	1831	£7	70s.	H. Becher Bruce
— Cornwall . . .	Falmouth .	Green Bank Ter., Falmouth	1871	1872	1 g.	2 & 1 g.	Robert G. Borne
— Cruising. . .	London . .	1, Bolton Street, Piccadilly . .	1880	1902	2 gs.	2 gs.	Donald C. L. Cree (Hon.)
— Dart	Dartmouth.	Kingswear . .	1866	1870	1 g.	2 gs.	A. L. Hine-Haycock
— Dee	Holyhead .	6, Rumford Pl., Liverpool . .	1845	1847	—	1 g.	C. A. Robinson
— Dorset . . .	Weymouth.	Weymouth . .	1875	1875	4 gs.	4 gs.	Ernest B. Beck
— Eastern . . .	Fh. of Forth	37, Queen Street, Edinburgh . .	1836	1836	2 gs.	None	A. N. G. Aitken (Hon.)
— Engineer . . .	Chatham . .	Chatham . . .	1846	1872	20s.	50s.	Vacant
— Fowey . . .	Fowey . . .	Fowey	1894	1905	1 g.	3 & 1 g.	N. P. Jaffrey (Hon.)
— Harwich. . .	Harwich. .	G.E. Hotel, Harwich . . .	1843	1845	1 g.	1 g.	John Paterson
— Highland . . .	Oban . . .	Esplanade, Oban	1831	1881	5 gs.	3 gs.	Alex. MacLennan
— Irish	Kingstown.	Kingstown, Co. Dublin . . .	1846	1846	£10	5 gs.	F. J. Duncan
— London Yacht.	Cowes . . .	Cowes, I. of W.	1838	1838	None	3 gs.	
— Mersey	Liverpool .	8, Bedford Road, Rock Ferry . .	1844	1844	3 gs.	1 g.	W. P. Davidson (Hon.)
— Motor	Netley . . .	"Enchantress" .	1905	1905	3 gs.	5 gs.	F. J. Richardson
— Norfolk and Suffolk. . . .	Lowestoft .	Lowestoft . . .	1859	1893	2 & 3 gs.	2 & 3 gs.	A. Townley Clarkson
— Northern . . .	Rothsay . .	Rothsay	1824	1831	60s.	60s.	A. Herbert Aspin
— Portsmouth Corin. . . .	Portsmouth	Western Parade, Southsea . . .	1880	1880	None	3 gs.	Maj. J. A. Miall, V.D. (Hon.)
— St. George . .	Kingstown.	Kingstown . . .	1838	1845	£15	£4	D. Henry Bailey, J.P.
— Southampton .	Southampton	Southampton .	1875	1877	3 gs.	3 & 2 gs.	Lt.-Col. Sir G. A. E. Hussey
— Southern . . .	Southampton	By Pier Gates, Southampton.	1837	1840	4 gs.	4 gs.	Capt. G. H. Gason
— South Western	Plymouth .	West Hoe, Ply- mouth	1890	1891	2 gs.	1 & 2 gs.	Capt. W. Norris (Hon.)
— Temple . . .	Rainsgate .	Hotel Cecil and Rainsgate . .	1857	1893	2 gs.	2 & 3 gs.	R. Wilks; F. Dam- mers (Hon.)
— Thames . . .	London . .	80, Piccadilly, W.	1775	1842	10 gs.	8 gs.	Capt. J. E. H. Orr
— Torbay . . .	Torquay . .	Torquay	1875	1875	5 gs.	4 gs.	R. P. Kitson (Hon.)
— Ulster	Bangor . . .	Bangor, co. Down	1866	1870	5 gs.	2 & 1 gs.	E. F. Patterson (Hon.)
— Victoria . . .	Ryde . . .	Ryde	1844	1845	5 gs.	6 gs.	Capt. B. Liebert
— Welsh	Carnarvon .	Carnarvon . . .	1847	1847	3 gs.	2 & 1 gs.	W. S. Jones (Hon.)
— Wstn. of Eng..	Plymouth .	The Hoe, Ply- mouth	1827	1834	7 gs.	£5	C. J. Pratt-Barlow
— Western of Scotland . . .	Clyde. . .	156, St. Vincent St., Glasgow	1875	1886	1 g.	1 g.	Francis A. Downes, C.A.
— Windermere .	Windermere	Bowness-on- Windermere .	1860	1887	2 gs.	1 to 3 gs.	F. Croft
— Yorkshire . .	Hull . . .	62, Whitefriar Gate, Hull. . .	1847	1847	2 gs.	1 g.	Arthur Mills
Alexandra . . .	Southend .	Southend . . .	1873	1881	1 & 2 gs.	1 & 2 gs.	Arthur F. Allen (Hon.)

YACHT CLUBS.

Name of Club.	Station.	Club House.	Date of estab- lishment.	Date of Admiralty Warrant.	Subscription.		Secretary.
					Entr.	Ann.	
Bristol Channel		Mumbles	1875	—	2 gs.	3 gs.	D. H. Morgan
British Motor Boat Club	London	Coventry Street, W.	1904	1905	—	3½ & 6 gs.	T. Desnos (Hon.)
Hythe	Southampton Water	Hythe Pier	1893	—	—	2 gs.	Maj. E. T. Dixon
Lytham	Lytham	Central Beach, Lytham	1890	—	2 gs.	2 gs.	G. W. Wood (Hon.)
Mimima	Southampton	Royal Pier	1903	—	½ g.	½ g.	A. E. A. Cole
Mudhook	Clyde	—	1873	—	5 gs.	1 g.	James S. Craig
Nore	Southend	Southend	1903	—	1 g.	1 g.	Digby Easton
Solent	Yarmouth I. of W.	Yarmouth, I. of W.	1878	1902	—	2 & 3 gs.	S. B. Standen (Hon.)

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE.

The Board of Customs and Excise, London, E.C., controls the collection of the duties at the offices of the kingdom.

Chairman, Sir Laurence N. Guillemard, K.C.B. (£2,000).

Private Secretary, O. A. Sherrard.

Deputy Chairman, F. Sydney Parry, C.B. (£1,500).

Commissioners, Sir Richard F. Crawford, K.C.M.G.; Sir Arthur J. Tedder; Noel E. Behrens (£1,200).

Private Secretary to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, W. Amery.

Secretaries, J. P. Byrne, C.B., I.S.O.; E. C. Cunningham (£1,200).

Private Sec. to Secretaries, A. E. H. Tucker.

Assist. do., Jeffrey Browning, I.S.O.; Arthur J. Dyke; William H. Pascoe; William Young (£850-£1,000).

Committee Clerks, C. J. T. B. Grylls; E. H. Hodgson; J. Johnson; E. T. A. Kennedy; A. S. Lupton; J. L. Mackie; H. W. Trotter (£700-£800).

Assist. do., E. S. Birt; W. Christian; J. Cook; E. M. Craven; A. E. Greene; R. A. Johnson; J. E. Newell; H. H. Ryder; A. Saker; J. W. Train; A. Turk; T. W. H. Wilson (£550-£650).

Staff Clerks, Edward J. E. Craven; Philip M. Duddy (£420-£500).

Medical Officer, T. Hugh Dickson, M.A., M.B. (£700-£800).

Solicitor, W. M. Graham-Harrison (£1,800).

Assist. Solicitors, George H. Denniss (£800-£1,000); Benjamin Hawkins (£700-£900).

Chief Inspector, William Gallagher, I.S.O. (£1,000-£1,200).

Deputy do., J. Orchard; J. T. Samuel (£850-£1,000).

Superintending Inspectors, W. K. Andrews; D. W. Kelly; P. O'Brien; T. Pearce; E. A. Harris; H. Pochin; J. N. Stickland (£800-£850).

Inspectors, First Class, E. E. Brennan; J. J. Foley; T. Good; E. Horan; D. Lehan; T.

Loughlin; D. McSweeney; P. Miller; J. Murphy; T. B. Caswell; J. M. Cumberland; J. Kyle; J. O'Donoghue; H. M. Tosh; J. Phelan; T. R. Phillips; J. Stephenson; R. S. Tulloch; W. M. Wilson (£700-£800).

Do., Second Class, J. J. Boag; W. W. Boucher; F. W. Bune; J. Chalmers; A. W. Cope; H. Dobson; J. G. Anscombe; H. S. Campbell; M. T. Counahan; E. C. Eldred; J. A. Farquharson; J. Forbes; H. Genochis; J. Gore; T. Helsby; P. Hoad; J. Kay; A. C. Saunders; J. J. Lynch; W. Lyons; F. H. Macklin; E. T. Marriott; A. J. McEldowney; J. O'Callaghan; C. E. Tankard; J. B. O'Sullivan; L. Lewis; P. Meehan; J. McM. Riordan; A. W. Stubbs; J. H. Underdown; A. S. Williams (£500-£650).

Inspector-General of Waterguard, Capt. John I. Graham, R.N. (£850-£1,000).

Inspector, Nathan Thompson (£600-£650 and £50).

Assist. do., Charles Smith (£450-£550).

Accountant and Comptroller-General, Frederick W. A. Clarke (£1,000).

Assist. do., George H. E. Wright (£725-£800).

Accountants, James A. Hewson (Chief Accountant with allowance of £40); Edgar Adams; William H. Clark (£550-£700).

Assistant do., J. H. Avison; E. C. Bray; J. W. Dobie; R. Elrick; P. McIntyre; H. R. Poole; A. R. Potts; C. E. Sleight; T. Pound (£420-£500).

Principal of Statistical Office, Herbert V. Reade, C.B. (£800-£1,000).

Deputy Principal, Samuel Bozman (£650-£800).

Senior Clerks, J. B. Boyle, A. Hamilton (with allowances of £50 each); A. Barker (£550); J. E. Hagger; C. L. Jones; P. Lynch; T. P. Saunders; E. G. Dampier (£420-£500).

Collector and Chief Registrar of Shipping, London, Lewis S. Blomfield (£1,100).

Assist.-Collector (London Long Room), A. H. Le Chêne (£700-£800).

Collector London Port, F. Wood.

Supt. of Waterguard (London), J. A. Hawkins (£600-£650).

ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE CIVIL SERVICE.

In 1912 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the Civil Service. Its Report [Cd. 7338, 1s. 4d.] was issued in 1914.

The Commission was composed of Lord MacDonnell as Chairman, the Duke of Devonshire, the Bishop of Southwark, Sir Kenneth Muir Mackenzie, Sir Henry Primrose, Sir Donald MacAlister, Sir Guy Granet, Mr. H. T. Baker, M.P. (whose place was subsequently taken by Mr. Beck, M.P.), Mr. A. A. Booth, Mr. Arthur Boutwood, Mr. Clynes, M.P., Mr. Hoare, M.P., Mr. Holt, M.P., Mr. P. E. Matheson, Mr. A. E. Shipley, Mr. Snowden, M.P., Mr. Graham Wallas, Miss Haldane, and Mrs. Deane Streatfeild. The terms of reference were:

"To inquire into and report on the methods of making appointments to and promotions in the Civil Service, including the Diplomatic and Consular Services and the Legal Departments; to investigate the working and efficiency of the system of competitive examination for such appointments, and to make recommendations for any alterations or improvements in that system which may appear to be advisable; and to consider whether the existing scheme of organisation meets the requirements of the Public Service, and to suggest any modifications which may be needed thereunder."

The main recommendations contained in the Majority Report to remedy existing defects were:—

1. Greater facilities should be provided, especially in England and Ireland, for the progress from the Primary to the Secondary Schools, and thence to the Universities, of pupils capable of benefiting by Secondary and University training respectively.

2. There should be closer co-ordination between the educational systems of the country and the Civil Service Examinations, and to this end the Treasury and the Civil Service Commissioners should consult more freely and systematically than hitherto with the Departments of Education before framing examination schemes.

3. The principle of open competition should be adhered to, and whenever it is applicable, extended.

4. The competitive examinations for recruiting each class of officer, administrative and clerical, should be adjusted in respect of the age of competitors and the subjects of competition to the stages of the educational system actually existing in the country.

5. The examinations should be directed to testing the natural ability of candidates, and the results of their education both with respect to acquirement of knowledge and the formation of mind and character. It should not be directed to testing proficiency in particular subjects which lie outside the normal scope of education.

6. The rules as to hours of attendance in all Government offices should remain as at present, but they should be so arranged as to allow a weekly half-holiday to the clerical classes in each office.

The New Junior Clerical Class.

7. Recruitment for the existing temporary grade of Boy Clerks, and for the existing grade of Assistant Clerks, should be discontinued, and a new class for permanent service, to be

called the "Junior Clerical Class," should be established in their stead. This Junior Clerical Class should be recruited by open competition among boys of about 16 years of age who have completed the intermediate stage of Secondary Education referred to in the Report.

10. The following should be the scale of salary for the Junior Clerical Class: £50—£5—£85; £85—£7 10s.—£130; £130—£10—£200; with an "efficiency bar" at £130. Members of the Class selected for superior duties should be appointed to a higher grade (or to staff posts attached to the Class) with salary fixed at varying rates up to £250 per annum and in a few cases up to £300 per annum.

12. With the object of improving their position, existing Assistant Clerks should be granted—(a) One increment on the existing scale forthwith; (b) the higher increments on the new scale as they accrue; (c) the new maximum of £200 in the case of those who are fully competent. The senior Assistant Clerks now in service should be allowed the higher scale of leave.

The New Senior Clerical Class.

13. The age of candidates in the competitive examination for the Senior Clerical Class should be about 18 years.

14. The subjects and the standard of examination should be adapted to test proficiency in a complete Secondary Education Curriculum.

16. The following should be the scale of salary for the Senior Clerical Class: £85—£7 10s.—£130; £130—£10—£290; £290—£15—£350. At £290 there should be an "efficiency bar." Beyond the scale there should be staff posts carrying special pay of varying amounts, but ordinarily not exceeding £450 per annum, or in a few exceptional cases reaching £500 per annum.

18. For the Senior Clerical Class the following scale of annual leave should be allowed: During first four years, 18 week days; during next six years, 24 week days; thereafter, 30 week days.

19. The scale of salary of the existing Second Division should not be increased, but there should be no hindrance to the promotion of Clerks of that Division to the Senior Clerical Class on the ground of merit. The ordinary annual leave of the existing Second Division should be increased from 24 to 28 days after ten years of service.

The Administrative Class.

21. The officers hitherto recruited and to be in future recruited by the Class I. Examination, and officers promoted to posts ordinarily filled through that examination, should be designated the "Administrative Class."

22. A Committee composed of specially qualified persons should be invited by the Treasury to examine the suitability of the syllabus and methods of the Class I. Examination.

23. The salaries of the Administrative Class should be standardised for all Departments, as was proposed by the Ridley Commission.

Miscellaneous.

24. The Celtic Languages and Literatures of the United Kingdom should be included in

the syllabus of Class I. Examination as an optional subject provided that certain conditions are fulfilled.

25. A concession of one year in respect of the age limits fixed for examination should be allowed to those candidates who have taken the full course of training with the Officers' Training Corps; and the special subjects of study followed by that Corps should, in regard to the higher examinations, be treated on the same principle as that recommended in the case of the Celtic Languages.

Appointments Held Directly from the Crown.

26. A list of these appointments should be published as a schedule to the Order in Council.

27. The existing list should be revised and those appointments which are of a "professional" character should be excluded from it, and brought under the prescribed procedure for making professional appointments.

29. When by an act of patronage a person is appointed to a high administrative position in the Civil Service who has not served a prescribed number of years in the public service, the appointing Minister should lay before Parliament a statement of the name, qualifications, and previous career of the person appointed or to be appointed.

The Departmental Civil Service.

30. The Civil Service Commissioners should consider the possibility of amalgamating the examinations for groups of similar situations.

31. Such limitation of candidature as depends on personal selection by a Minister or an official should be abolished.

Professional Appointments.

33. All situations, in each Department of State, of a professional or technical nature should be scheduled.

34. Such professional situations as can be suitably filled by qualified persons not over 27 years of age (taken as the limit of the "examinable" age) should ordinarily be recruited for by an appropriate competitive examination.

35. All other professional or technical appointments should be filled by a procedure including the following steps: (a) The issue beforehand of a public notification of the vacancy. (b) The submission of all applications from candidates to a Departmental Committee on which the Civil Service Commissioners shall be represented. (c) The selection by such Committee of two or three most eligible candidates, and the submission of their names in order of merit, with a statement of the reasons for the selection, to the Minister in charge of the Department. (d) The scrutiny of the persons so selected by the Civil Service Commissioners with respect to age, health, character, knowledge, and ability.

TEMPORARY EMPLOYMENT.

General Considerations.

38. Temporary employees should be engaged, as a rule, for definite periods; they should be re-engaged only on sufficient cause shown, and then also for definite periods.

39. As far as possible temporary and permanent officers should not be employed side by side for any considerable time on similar duties.

The Unestablished Staffs of the Solicitors to Public Departments.

40. The professional staffs of the Solicitors to Government Departments should, in future, be appointed by the method indicated for the selection of professional officers generally, and, after a period of satisfactory probation, should be certificated by the Civil Service Commissioners and brought on the Establishment. The non-professional staffs should be, in future, drawn from the ordinary clerical classes whenever the duties are purely clerical. When the duties are semi-professional, the method of recruiting professional officers may be applied at the discretion of the Treasury. The *personnel* of the existing staffs, professional and non-professional, should, so far as the Treasury think possible, be brought on the Establishment.

The Office of the Public Trustee.

41. The professional and technical situations in the Public Trustee's Office should be distinguished from other situations; and to the recruitment for them the professional method of selection should be, in future, applied. For the remainder of this office recourse should be had to the ordinary clerical classes.

Pensioner Messengers.

44. Pensioner Messengers should be employed, wherever possible, in place of Established Messengers. Their scale of pay should be £1 4s., with a higher grade with scale of pay £1 7s. 6d. per week; but they should not be brought on the Establishment.

Promotion.

43. The rule that promotion should be determined by merit, which now is formally prescribed only for a particular group of officers, should be made universal.

46. "Efficiency bars" should be strictly enforced and made effective.

47. Promotion from the Junior to the Senior Clerical Class should not involve re-examination.

48. Promotion to the higher grades of the Administrative Class should be determined by the selection of the most competent officers, to whatever class or department they may belong, subject to the approval of the Treasury in each case.

49. The minimum qualifying period of service for promotion from the existing Second Division to the Administrative Class should be six years, and a similar rule should govern promotion from the Senior Clerical Class to the Administrative Class.

50. All officers of the Administrative and Clerical Classes should be liable to transfer, and the scales of salary and official designations of officers of the Administrative Class should be standardised.

DEPARTMENTAL ORGANISATION.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries.

51. Indoor staff: Administrative officers should be recruited by the Class I. Examination, the special examinations for "Assistants to Heads of Branches" being abandoned. Outdoor staff: Inspectors should be appointed by the method for professional recruitment.

Board of Education.

55. Indoor staff: The patronage method of appointing examiners should be discontinued. Situations requiring special experience should be filled by the method for recruiting professional officers or by transfer from the Inspectorate. The rest of the Administrative Staff should be recruited for by the Class I. Examination. Outdoor staff: The Inspector should be appointed by the method for recruiting professional officers.

Local Government Board.

56. Inquiry should be made into the possibility of decreasing the Administrative Class and transferring some of these officers to other Departments. Inspectorate: The system recommended for the appointment of professional officers should apply. The remuneration of the class of Medical Inspectors should be reconsidered.

Prisons Departments.

61. The recruitment of the class of "Clerks in Prisons" (England) by special examination should be abandoned and the normal method of recruiting clerical labour introduced in its place.

62. Prison Governors should be regarded as "professional" officers and recruited accordingly.

63. Inquiry should be made to determine whether the age for retirement of Prison Warders should be assimilated to that of the Police.

The Board of Trade.

67. The staff of the Patent Office should be recruited substantially by special examination or by tests of a professional character.

68. The methods adopted for recruiting the Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance Offices should be regarded as emergency measures, and more systematic measures should be taken in similar cases in future.

Road Board.

60. The Department should be brought under Ministerial and Parliamentary control, and the staff should be brought under Civil Service rules.

Development Commission.

70. The Staff should be brought under Civil Service rules.

Scottish Departments.

71. The system of Administrative Boards should be reconsidered with a view to the introduction of the Administrative Class into the Edinburgh Departments.

GENERAL CONTROL.

Civil Service Commission.

73. A third Commissioner should be appointed; scholastic experience should be represented on the Commission. There should be an inquiry as to the staff most suitable for the Commission, and there should be on the staff one or more women of experience to advise the Commissioners.

Control by the Treasury over the Civil Service.

74. General discipline within the Department should remain under the control of the Departmental Head.

76. A special Section should be created *within* the Treasury for the general supervision and control of the Civil Service.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN.

77. The principle governing the employment of women should be to secure the advantage of the services of women whenever those services will best promote the public interest.

78. The existing rule requiring the termination of Established Service on marriage should remain intact.

79. In so far as the character and conditions of the work performed by women approximate to those of the work performed by men, the pay of women should approximate to that of men, and in so far as the efficiency of men is higher the salaries of men should remain higher.

81. Specially qualified women should be eligible for appointment to particular administrative situations in certain Departments and should be selected by the method used for recruitment of professional officers. They should not be admitted to the Class I. Examination.

82. An inquiry should be held by the Treasury to ascertain the clerical, inspectorial, and administrative positions which should be filled by women and the salaries they should receive.

83. Female clerks should, where employed, be accommodated separately from male clerks and work under female supervision.

84. The educational tests used for selecting female clerks should be restricted to women only, and co-ordinated with the actual conditions of female education, and "cramming" should be discouraged.

86. The age limits for Female Typists should be 18 to 28; the examination should comprise tests both of education and of manipulative skill, a high standard in the latter being a condition of success. The examination should be competitive.

88. The scales of salary should be, for—Typists, £1 a week rising by 2s. a week to £1 12s. a week. Shorthand-writer typists, £1 6s. by 2s. a week to £2 2s. a week.

89. The employment of female typists should be extended.

The Civil Service in Relation to the Duties of Citizenship.

93. Members of the General Departmental and Professional Civil Service should be placed under an obligation to observe a proper reserve and reticence both in speech and writing in respect to political questions.

94. Civil Servants should not, save in exceptional cases, run the risk of being mixed up in local politics, which run on parallel or converging lines with political controversies.

96. Restrictions on the freedom of action of individual members of the Subordinate Civil Service need not be so strict as in the cases of the superior grades, but they should be prohibited from using their official positions in any way to influence elections, whether for Parliament or Local Bodies.

97. A special inquiry into the whole subject should be held by persons of experience in conciliation and arbitration in the industrial world.

HISTORY OF THE SERVICE.

In order to ascertain the principles which guided Civil Service reformers in former days, to preserve continuity of policy and to avoid drastic reforms for which there was not sufficient reason, the Commission made careful inquiry into the past history of the Civil Service. The result of these inquiries forms the first of the eleven chapters of their report and constitutes a concise history of the growth and development of the Civil Service such as is unobtainable from any other source.

The Civil Service of the United Kingdom is the work of three inquiries—the Northcote-Trevelyan Committee of 1853, the Playfair Commission of 1874, and the Ridley Commission of 1886. Its history is the history of the gradual evolution of open competition. During the first half of the nineteenth century Government departments were regarded, in the words of Sir Charles Trevelyan, "as a means of securing a maintenance for young men who have no chance of success in the open competition of the legal, medical, and mercantile professions."

The idea of open competition first took shape in 1833, in connection with the East India Company's College, but twenty years elapsed before any serious attempt was made to apply open competition to the Home Service. The first step that was taken was the appointment, at the instigation of Mr. Gladstone, of Sir Stafford Northcote and Sir Charles Trevelyan to inquire into the organisation of the "permanent Civil Service," and to report upon the best method of recruiting it. The Commissioners reported that "admission into the Civil Service was indeed greatly sought after, but it was for the incompetent and the indolent and incapable that it was chiefly desired." They recommended open competition, and under an Order in Council of 1855 was constituted the Civil Service Commission to conduct "the examination of the young men proposed to be appointed to any of the junior situations in the Civil establishments."

The introduction of open competition was restricted by many limitations. For the next twenty years the principle was slowly extended, but there was still much discontent with the methods of recruitment and the organisation of the Service. The result was the appointment of the Playfair Commission in 1874. Upon its report, issued in 1876, is founded the present division of the Service into certain regular classes. The classification was further developed by the Ridley Commission, which sat from 1886 to 1890. Their recommendations have been partially carried out by Orders in Council, ending with the amending and consolidating Order of 1910, which may be regarded, so far as it goes, as a Civil Service code and regulations.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

Sir Henry Primrose, Mr. Charles Booth, and Sir Guy Granet signed the Minority Report. The greater part of it agrees with the Majority Report. They, like their colleagues, recommend that the examinations should be brought into direct relation to the Educational system. In so far as they differ from the Majority in regard to the reorganisation of the lower grades, the difference is in method rather than in principle.

Their conclusion is that—

"The present arrangement of classes into which the clerical (or non-professional) ranks are divided is (subject to minor changes) satisfactory in respect of the higher ranks, but calls for substantial modification in the lower."

They therefore recommend that the existing five classes—viz., First Division Clerks, Intermediate Clerks, Second Division Clerks, Assistant Clerks, and Boy Clerks, should be replaced by three bodies, recruited by three separate standards of examination, consisting of:

"(i.) Junior Secretarial Officers—a class to correspond, except in name, with the present First Division; (ii.) First Grade Clerks—a class to correspond almost exactly with the present Intermediate Class; (iii.) Second Grade Clerks—a class to be divided into two sections, of which the lower should be recruited at about the age of 16½, with an initial salary of £50, increasing automatically to £150, while the upper section would be recruited from the lower by selection as vacancies occurred, and would be on a scale of salary proceeding from £160 automatically to £300."

Both schemes, the Minority point out, contemplate reducing to two the four existing classes of Boy Clerks, Assistant Clerks, Second Division Clerks, and Intermediate Clerks. But, they proceed—

"Whereas the Majority propose to effect this by superseding the two lower classes by a new 'Junior Clerical Class' recruited at the age of 16 (about), and the two higher classes by a new 'Senior Clerical Class' recruited at the age of 18 (about), we advocate the plan of superseding the three lower classes by a new body of 'Second Grade Clerks,' leaving our intermediate order of 'First Grade Clerks' to stand by itself on ground similar to that now occupied by the existing Intermediate Class. This seems to us the better plan, because it assigns to the new grade, which is to proceed to a maximum of £300 per annum, the whole of the ground now covered by the Classes on scales of salary not rising beyond that maximum, and therefore provides for it a better avenue of promotion, besides getting rid of the difficulty of maintaining a clear line of demarcation between clerks of different grades doing very similar work and at very similar rates of pay."

On the subject of promotion the Minority express the following opinion:

"For all but a few of the higher situations promotion must run in the department, and not on a Service basis. We are, therefore, against any attempt to provide for promotion from one class to another, or for transfers from one department to another, on a systematic basis, or as an ordinary incident or condition of service."

Regarding the civil rights of Civil Servants the Minority recommend that—

"The part to be taken publicly by Civil Servants in politics, whether national or local, should be limited to the exercise of the franchise; that Civil Servants should not be permitted to stand as candidates for Parliament or for Local Government bodies; and that Associations of Civil Servants for promotion of Service interests should not be permitted to affiliate themselves with bodies outside the Service."

STAMPS, TAXES, DEATH DUTIES, ETC.

STAMPS, TAXES, DEATH DUTIES, ETC., 1914-15.

Admission of any person—	£	s.	d.
In England :			
To the degree of Barrister-at-Law :			
If previously admitted as such in			
Ireland	10	0	0
In any other case	50	0	0
In Scotland :			
As an Advocate :			
If previously admitted as a Bar-			
rister-at-Law in Ireland	10	0	0
In any other case	50	0	0
In Ireland :			
To the degree of Barrister-at-Law :			
If previously admitted as such in			
England, or as an Advocate in			
Scotland	10	0	0
In any other case	50	0	0
To be a member of either of the four			
Inns of Court in England, or a			
student of the Society of King's			
Inns in Dublin	25	0	0
In England or Ireland :			
As a solicitor of the Supreme Court			
in England, or of the Court of			
Judicature in Ireland	45	0	0
In Scotland :			
(1) As a law agent to practise be-			
fore the Court of Session, or			
as Writer to the Signet :			
If he has previously paid the			
sum of £60 for duty upon his			
articles of clerkship	25	0	0
If he has been previously duly			
admitted as a law agent to			
practise before a Sheriff Court			
In any other case	30	0	0
(2) As a law agent to practise be-			
fore a Sheriff Court :			
If he has previously paid the			
sum of 2s. 6d. for duty upon			
his articles of clerkship	54	17	6
In any other case	55	0	0
As a Fellow of the College of Physi-			
cians in England, Scotland, or			
Ireland	25	0	0
As a Burgess, or into any corpora-			
tion or company, in any city,			
borough, or town corporate, in			
England or Ireland.			
In respect of birth, apprentice-			
ship, or marriage, or, in Ire-			
land, in respect of being en-			
gaged in any trade, mystery,			
or handicraft	1	0	0
Upon any other ground	3	0	0
As a Burgess, or into any corpora-			
tion or company in any burgh in Scot-			
land	0	5	0
Affidavit, and Statutory Declaration	0	2	6
Agreement, or Memorandum of Agree-			
ment underhand only, and not other-			
wise specifically charged	0	0	6
Agreement for a lease or tack, or for			
any letting. See Lease or Tack.			
Agreement (under hand) on deposit of			
Deeds. See Mortgage (Equitable).			
Allotment. See Letter of Allotment.			
Appointment of a new trustee, and Ap-			
pointment in execution of a power of			
any property, etc., by any instrument			
not being a will	0	10	0

Appraisement or Valuation.	£	s.	d.
Where the amount of the appraise-			
ment does not exceed £5	0	0	3
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0	0	6
" £10 " " " £20	0	1	0
" £20 " " " £30	0	1	6
" £30 " " " £40	0	2	0
" £40 " " " £50	0	2	6
" £50 " " " £100	0	5	0
" £100 " " " £200	0	10	0
" £200 " " " £500	0	15	0
" £500	1	0	0
Apprenticeship, instrument of	0	2	6
Articles of Association of a Company			
under The Companies (Consolidation)			
Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7, C. 69), Sec. 12, to			
be stamped as a deed	0	10	0
Articles of Clerkship whereby any per-			
son first becomes bound to serve as			
a clerk in order to his admission.			
As a solicitor of the Supreme Court			
in England or of the Court of			
Judicature in Ireland	80	0	0
As a law agent to practise before			
the Court of Session, or as Writer			
to the Signet in Scotland	60	0	0
As a law agent to practise before a			
Sheriff Court in Scotland	0	2	6
Whereby any person having been			
before bound by duly stamped			
articles, and not having com-			
pleted his service, becomes			
bound afresh for the same pur-			
pose :			
Where the duty upon the pre-			
vious articles was 2s. 6d.	0	2	6
In any other case	0	10	0
Award in England or Ireland, and			
Award or Decree Arbitral in Scot-			
land, uniform duty as from Oct. 1st,			
1906	0	10	0
Bank Note—			
For money not exceeding £1	0	0	5
Exceeding £1 and not exceeding £2	0	0	10
" £2 " " " £5	0	1	3
" £5 " " " £10	0	1	9
" £10 " " " £20	0	2	0
" £20 " " " £30	0	3	0
" £30 " " " £50	0	5	0
" £50 " " " £100	0	8	6
Bankers' Notes—Composition for,			
Bank of England on each £1,000,000			
of bills in circulation	3,500	0	0
Other bankers, for every £100 or			
fractional part of £100 of the aver-			
age amount or value of notes and			
bills in circulation during every			
half-year—			
England and Ireland	0	3	6
Scotland { Notes	0	4	2
{ Bills	0	3	6
Bill of Exchange (Inland or Foreign),			
payable on demand or at sight or			
on presentation within 3 days after			
date or sight	0	0	1
Bill of Exchange (Inland) of any other			
kind whatsoever (except a Bank			
Note) and Promissory Note of any			
kind whatsoever (except a Bank			
Note) drawn, or expressed to be			
payable, in the United Kingdom :			

STAMPS, TAXES, DEATH DUTIES, ETC.

Where the amount or value of the money for which the bill or note is drawn or made does not exceed £5	£	s.	d.	Capital Duty (Loan).	£	s.	d.
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	£	0	0	Local Authorities, Corporations, Companies, etc. Issue of Loan Capital not secured by an Instrument bearing the Mortgage or Marketable Security Duty—			
" £10 " " " £25	£	0	0	For every £100 or fractional part of £100 of the amount secured by the issue	0	2	6
" £25 " " " £50	£	0	0	Certificate to be taken out yearly by every solicitor in England and Ireland; law agent, or writer to the signet in Scotland, or as a notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, or draughtsman in equity:—			
" £50 " " " £75	£	0	0	If such person practises in London within ten miles of the General Post Office; within the city or shire of Edinburgh; or in the city of Dublin, or within three miles therefrom	9	0	0
" £75 " " " £100	£	0	1	If such person practises beyond the above-mentioned limits	6	0	0
Exceeds £100—				If he has not been in practice three years, half the foregoing rates.			
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount or value	0	1	0	Certificate of registration of an alkali work	5	0	0
Bill of Exchange (Foreign) drawn and expressed to be payable out of the United Kingdom, and actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated, in the United Kingdom:				Charter Party	0	0	6
Where the amount does not exceed £5	0	0	1	Cheques. See Bill of Exchange.			
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0	0	2	Commission of Lunacy	0	5	0
" £10 " " " £25	0	0	3	Companies' Capital. See Capital Duty.			
" £25 " " " £100	0	0	6	Contract Note for or relating to the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security.			
Exceeds £100—				Where the value of the stock or marketable security is £5 and does not exceed £100	0	0	6
For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100	0	0	6	Exceeds £100, does not exceed £500	0	1	0
Bill of Lading of, or for, any goods or merchandise, or effects to be exported or carried coastwise	0	0	6	" £500 " " " £1,000	0	2	0
Bill of Sale—				" £1,000 " " " £1,500	0	3	0
Absolute. See Conveyance on Sale.				" £1,500 " " " £2,500	0	4	0
By way of Security. See Mortgage, etc.				" £2,500 " " " £5,000	0	6	0
Bond, Covenant, or Instrument of any kind whatsoever.				" £5,000 " " " £7,500	0	8	0
(1) For securing an annuity:				" £7,500 " " " £10,000	0	10	0
For a definite and certain period, so that the total amount to be ultimately payable can be ascertained. See Mortgage, etc.				" £10,000 " " " £12,500	0	12	0
For the term of life or any other indefinite period—				" £12,500 " " " £15,000	0	14	0
For every £5, and also for any fractional part of £5, of the annuity or sum periodically payable	0	2	6	" £15,000 " " " £17,500	0	16	0
(2) Being a collateral security	0	2	6	" £17,500 " " " £20,000	0	18	0
In any other case:				" £20,000 " " "	1	0	0
For every £5, and also for every fractional part of £5, of the annuity or sum periodically payable	0	0	6	Conveyance or Transfer, whether on sale or otherwise—			
Bond for duties of Excise or Customs, same as Mortgage Bond, but not to exceed	0	5	0	(1) Of any stock of the Bank of England	0	7	9
Bond on obtaining letters of administration	0	5	0	(2) Of any stock of the Government of Canada inscribed in books kept in the U.K., or of any Colonial stock to which the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, applies—			
Bond of any kind whatsoever not specifically charged with any duty, same as Mortgage Bond, but not to exceed	0	10	0	For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the nominal amount of stock transferred	0	2	6
Capital Duty (Limited Partnerships).				Conveyance or Transfer on sale, Of any property (except a conveyance or transfer of any stock or marketable security as defined by section 122 of the Stamp Act, 1891), Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed £5	0	1	0
Statement of the amount contributed by a limited partner, and statement of any increase in that amount.							
For every £100 or fractional part of £100 of original or additional capital so contributed	0	5	0				
Capital Duty (Share).							
Companies and Corporations.							
For every £100 or fractional part of £100 of the nominal Share Capital or of any increase thereof	0	5	0				

STAMPS, TAXES, DEATH DUTIES, ETC.

Exceeds £5, does not exceed £10	£ s. d.
" £10 " " £15	0 2 0
" £15 " " £20	0 3 0
" £20 " " £25	0 4 0
For every additional £25 up to £300	0 5 0
Exceeds £300—	
For every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of such amount or value	0 10 0

NOTE.—Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed £500 and the instrument contains a statement certifying that the transaction thereby effected does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the amount or value, or the aggregate amount or value, of the consideration exceeds £500, duty is chargeable at one-half of the above-mentioned rates.

Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any stock or marketable security as defined by section 122 of the Stamp Act, 1891 (except (1) stock of the Bank of England or (2) stock of the Government of Canada inscribed in books kept in the United Kingdom or Colonial stock to which the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, applies).

Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed £5	0 0 6
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0 1 0
" £10 " " £15	0 1 6
" £15 " " £20	0 2 0
" £20 " " £25	0 2 6
For every additional £25 up to £300	0 2 6
Exceeds £300—	
For every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of such amount or value	0 5 0

Conveyance or Transfer operating as a voluntary disposition *inter vivos*.

The like duty as if it were a conveyance or transfer on sale with the substitution in each case of the value of the property conveyed or transferred for the amount or value of the consideration for the sale.

Conveyance or Transfer of any kind not hereinbefore described 0 10 0

Copy or Extract (attested or in any manner authenticated).

The same duty as original, but not to exceed 0 1 0

Copy or Extract (certified) of or from any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, burials, or cremations 0 0 1

Copyhold and Customary Estates—Instruments relating thereto.

Upon a sale thereof. See **Conveyance on Sale**.

Upon a mortgage thereof. See **Mortgage, etc.**

Upon a demise thereof. See **Lease or Tack**.

Upon any other occasion :

Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof,

and copy of court roll of any surrender or grant made in court 0 10 0

Counterpart. See **Duplicate**.

Covenant for securing the payment or repayment of money, or the transfer or retransfer of stock. See Mortgage, etc.

Covenant in relation to any annuity upon the original creation and sale thereof. See Conveyance on Sale.

Covenant in relation to any annuity (except upon the original creation and sale thereof) or to other periodical payments. See Bond, Covenant, etc.

Covenant. Any separate deed of covenant (not being an instrument chargeable with *ad valorem* duty as a conveyance on sale or mortgage) made on the sale or mortgage of any property, and relating solely to the conveyance or enjoyment of, or the title to, the property sold or mortgaged, or to the production of the muniments of title relating thereto, or to all or any of the matters aforesaid.

Where the *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration or mortgage money does not exceed 10s. (A duty equal to the amount of such *ad valorem* duty.)

In any other case 0 10 0
Declaration of any use or trust of or concerning any property by any writing, not being a will, or settlement 0 10 0

Deed of any kind whatsoever, not otherwise described 0 10 0

Deputation or Appointment of a gamekeeper 0 10 0

Dock Warrant. See Warrant for Goods.

Draft for money. See Bill of Exchange.

Duplicate or Counterpart of any instrument chargeable with any duty—

The same duty as the original instrument, but not to exceed 0 5 0

Equitable Mortgage. See Mortgage.

Estate Duty (in the case of persons dying after August 15th, 1914) :—

Value of the Estate.		Rate per cent. of Estate Duty.
£	£	
101 to	500	1
501 "	1,000	2
1,001 "	5,000	3
5,001 "	10,000	4
10,001 "	20,000	5
20,001 "	40,000	6
40,001 "	60,000	7
60,001 "	80,000	8
80,001 "	100,000	9
100,001 "	150,000	10
150,001 "	200,000	11
200,001 "	250,000	12
250,001 "	300,000	13
300,001 "	350,000	14
350,001 "	400,000	15
400,001 "	500,000	16
500,001 "	600,000	17
600,001 "	800,000	18
800,001 "	1,000,000	19
Above	1,000,000	20

Upon the principal value ascertained as provided by law of all property, real or personal, settled or not settled, passing by deaths occurring after April 24th, 1909, Estate Duty is leviable at the under-mentioned rates :

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Where the Net Principal Value of the Estate		Rate of duty per cent.
Exceeds	And does not exceed	
£	£	
100	500	1
500	1,000	2
1,000	5,000	3
5,000	10,000	4
10,000	20,000	5
20,000	25,000	6
25,000	40,000	6
40,000	50,000	7
50,000	70,000	7
70,000	75,000	8
75,000	100,000	8
100,000	150,000	9
150,000	200,000	10
200,000	250,000	11
250,000	400,000	11
400,000	500,000	12
500,000	600,000	12
600,000	750,000	13
750,000	800,000	13
800,000	1,000,000	14
1,000,000	1,500,000	15
1,500,000	2,000,000	15
2,000,000	2,500,000	15
2,500,000	3,000,000	15
3,000,000	—	15

Settled property is subject to a further Estate Duty called Settlement Estate Duty at the undermentioned rates:

Where the death occurred after August 1st, 1894, and before April 30th, 1909 1 per cent.

Where the death occurred after April 29th, 1909 2 per cent.

Small estates—where the gross value does not exceed £300—a fixed Duty of 30s. } Inclusive of all

Small estates—where the gross value exceeds £300 and does not exceed £500—a fixed Duty of 50s. } Death Duties.

Estates not exceeding £100 net are exempt.

"Where the net value of the property, real and personal, in respect of which Estate Duty is payable on the death of the deceased, exclusive of property settled otherwise than by the will of the deceased, does not exceed one thousand pounds, such property, for the purpose of Estate Duty, shall not be aggregated with any other property, but shall form an estate by itself; and where the fixed duty or Estate Duty has been paid upon the principal value of that estate, the Settlement Estate Duty and the Legacy and Succession Duties shall not be payable under the will or intestacy of the deceased in respect of that estate." Finance Act, 1894. Section 16 (3).

Faculty, Licence, Commission, or Dispensation for admitting or authorising any person to act as a notary public—

In England £ s. d.

In Scotland or Ireland 30 0 0

In Scotland or Ireland 25 0 0

Faculty or Dispensation of any other kind—

In England 30 0 0

In Ireland 20 0 0

Grant or Letters Patent.

Of the honour or dignity of a Duke 350 0 0

" " of a Marquis 300 0 0

" " of an Earl 250 0 0

Of the honour or dignity of a Viscount	£ s. d.
" " of a Baron	200 0 0
" " of a Baronet	150 0 0
Grant or Warrant of Precedence to take rank among nobility, under the sign manual of His Majesty	100 0 0
Grant or Licence under the sign manual of His Majesty to take and use a surname and arms, or a surname only—In compliance with the injunctions of any will or settlement	50 0 0
Upon any voluntary application	10 0 0
Grant of arms or armorial ensigns only	10 0 0
Grant of the custody of the person or estate of any lunatic	2 0 0
Income Tax: See Special Article p. 581.	
Inhabited House Duty—Great Britain. (The duty does not extend to Ireland.)	

Class of Premises.	Duty charged for each £1 of the Annual Value where the Annual Value of the House			
	Amounts to £20, but does not exceed £10.	Exceeds £40, but does not exceed £60.	Exceeds £60.	
Dwelling House of £20 annual value or more:				
(a) Private Dwelling House	3d.	6d.	9d.	
(b) Residential Shop				
(c) Hotel, Public House, or Coffee House	2d.	4d.	6d.	
(d) Farmhouse				
(e) Lodging House				

Instrument to Bearer (not being a share warrant or stock certificate to bearer) £ s. d.

For every £25, and also for every fractional part of £25, of the nominal value of the share or stock 0 0 3

Land Values Duties—

Increment Value Duty.—£1 for every £5 of the increment value of any land accruing after April 30th, 1909. (So far as it has not been previously paid, the duty is payable on the occasion of the fee simple of the land or any interest in the land being transferred on sale, being leased for more than fourteen years or passing on death. In lieu of the occasion, passing on death, in the case of land held by bodies corporate or unincorporate the duty is payable in 1914, and in every subsequent 15th year.

Reversion Duty.—£1 for every £10 of the value of the benefit accruing to the lessor through the determination of any lease of land. (Duty to be paid on the determination of the lease.)

Undeveloped Land Duty.—A yearly duty of ½d. for every £1 of the site value.

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Mineral Rights Duty.—A yearly duty of 1s. for every £1 of the rental value of rights to work minerals and of mineral way-leaves.

£ s. d.

(4) Of any other kind whatsoever £ s. d.
not before described 1 0 0

NOTE.—In accordance with Section 10 of the Revenue Act, 1911, where the consideration, or any part of the consideration, for any lease or tack consists of any money, stock, or security (other than rent) the amount or value of which does not exceed five hundred pounds, and the instrument contains a statement certifying that the transaction thereby effected does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the amount or value or the aggregate amount or value of the consideration other than rent exceeds five hundred pounds, the rate of duty chargeable in respect of the consideration, or part thereof, which consists of any money, stock, or security other than rent, is only one-half of the rates set out under the heading "**Conveyance or Transfer on sale of any property, etc.**" This section does not, however, apply in any case where part of the consideration for the lease or tack consists of rent, and that rent exceeds the sum of twenty pounds a year.

Rate of duty
per cent.

Legacy Duty—

To the husband or wife of the £ s. d.
deceased 1* 0 0

To a child, or a descendant of a child,
of the deceased, or father or
mother, or any lineal ancestor of
the deceased 1* 0 0

To a brother or sister of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister	5 0 0
--	-------

To an uncle or aunt of the deceased,
or any descendant of an uncle or
aunt 10 0 0

To a great uncle or aunt of the deceased, or any descendant of a great uncle or aunt 10 0 0

To any other person 10 0 0

Letter of Allotment and Letter of Renunciation—

Where the nominal amount which is allotted or to which the letter of renunciation relates is less than

Do., do., not less than £5 0 0 6

And Scrip Certificate, Scrip, or other document 0 0 1

Letter or Power of Attorney.

(1) For a proxy to vote at a meeting o o 1

(2) For receiving prize money or wages 0 1 0

(3) For the receipt of the dividends or interest of any stock :

For the receipt of one payment
only 0 1 0

In any other case	0 5 0
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(4) For the receipt of any sum of money, or any bill or note, not

exceeding £20, or any periodical payments not exceeding the

annual sum of £10 (not being
hereinbefore charged). 0 5 0

* Provided that the duty shall not be levied :

(a) Where the principal value of the property in respect of which Estate Duty is payable does not exceed fifteen thousand pounds, whatever may be the value of the legacy or succession; or

(b) Where the amount or value of the legacy or succession, together with any other legacies or successions derived by the same person from the testator, does not exceed one thousand pounds, whatever may be the principal value of such property; or

(c) Where the person taking the legacy or succession is the widow or a child under the age of twenty-one years of the testator, and the value of the legacy or succession together with any other legacies or successions does not exceed two thousand pounds, whatever may be the principal value of such property.

	—	If the term exceeds 35 years, but does not exceed 100 years.	L s. d. 0 12 0	I 4 0 I 16 0 2 8 0 3 0 0 6 0 0 9 0 0 12 0 0	6 0 0
		If the term exceeds 35 years, but does not exceed indefinite.	L s. d. 0 I 0	0 2 0 0 3 0 0 4 0 0 5 0 0 10 0 0 15 0 I 0 0	3 0 0 0 10 0
		Not exceeding £5 per annum			
		Exceeding —			
		£5 and not exceeding £10			
		" "			
		" "			
		" "			
		" "			
		" "			
		" "			
		" "			
		" "			
		" "			
		For every full sum of £50 and also for any fractional part of £50 thereof			

STAMPS, TAXES, DEATH DUTIES, ETC.

<p>(5) For the sale, transfer, or acceptance of any of the Government funds not exceeding £100 . . . 0 2 6 In any other case . . . 0 10 0</p> <p>Licence. (1) To hold the office of lecturer, reader, chaplain, church clerk, chapel clerk, parish clerk, or sexton . . . 0 10 0 (2) For licensing a building for the performance of Divine service . . . 0 10 0 (3) For licensing any chapel for the solemnisation of marriages therein . . . 0 10 0 (4) For any other purpose . . . 2 0 0</p> <p>Licences. Bankers' . . . 30 0 0 Marriage, if special (in England or Ireland) . . . 5 0 0 Marriage, not special (in England) . . . 0 10 0 Attorneys', Solicitors', Notaries', etc. See Certificate and Faculty.</p> <p>Limited Partnerships. See Capital Duty.</p> <p>Marketable Security transferable by delivery: For every £10 and fractional part— In the case of Colonial Municipal Securities . . . 0 1 0 In other cases . . . 0 2 0</p> <p>Memorandum of Association . . . 0 10 0</p> <p>Mortgage, Bond, Debenture, Covenant, and Warranty to confess and enter up judgment. (1) Being the only or principal or primary security (other than an equitable mortgage). Not exceeding £10 . . . 0 0 3 Excdg. £10 and not excdg. £25 . . . 0 0 8 " £25 " " £50 . . . 0 1 3 " £50 " " £100 . . . 0 2 0 " £100 " " £150 . . . 0 3 9 " £150 " " £200 . . . 0 5 0 " £200 " " £250 . . . 0 6 3 " £250 " " £300 . . . 0 7 6 Exceeds £300. For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount secured . . . 0 2 6 (2) Being a collateral security (other than an equitable mortgage). For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount secured . . . 0 0 6 (But the whole amount of duty shall not exceed 10s.) (3) Being an equitable mortgage: For every £100, and any fractional part of £100, of the amount secured . . . 0 1 0 (4) Transfer, Assignment, Disposition, or Assignment: For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount transferred, assigned, or disposed, exclusive of interest which is not in arrear . . . 0 0 6 And also where any further money is added to the money already secured. (The same duty as a principal security for such further money.)</p>	<p>(5) Reconveyance, Release, etc. £ s. d. For every £100 or fractional part . . . 0 0 6</p> <p>Mortgage of Stock or Marketable Security— Under hand only. See Agreement. By deed. See Mortgage.</p> <p>Notarial Act of any kind except protests . . . 0 1 0</p> <p>Passport . . . 0 0 6</p> <p>Policy of Indemnity. Where the Annual Premium— Does not exceed £2 . . . 0 0 1 Exceeds £2 (Instrument under hand) . . . 0 0 6 Exceeds £2 (Instrument under seal) . . . 0 10 0</p> <p>Policy of Insurance against Accident and Policy of Insurance or any payment agreed to be made during the sickness of any person, or his incapacity from personal injury, or by way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property . . . 0 0 1</p> <p>Policy of Life Insurance— Where the sum insured does not exceed £10 . . . 0 0 1 Exceeds £10 but not £25 . . . 0 0 3 " £25 " £500: For every full sum of £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of the amount insured . . . 0 0 6 Exceeds £500, but not £1,000: For every £100 or any part . . . 0 1 0 Exceeds £1,000: For every £1,000 or any part . . . 0 10 0</p> <p>Policy of Sea Insurance— (1) Where the premium does not exceed 2s. 6d. per cent. . . 0 0 1 (2) In any other case— (a) For or upon any voyage— In respect of every £100 or part of £100 . . . 0 0 1 (b) For time— In respect of every £100 or any part of £100: For any time not exceeding six months . . . 0 0 3 Not exceeding twelve months . . . 0 0 6 Containing a continuation clause, fixed duty of 6d., in addition to the duty which is otherwise chargeable.</p> <p>Power of Attorney. See Letter of Attorney.</p> <p>Procuration, deed, or other instrument of . . . 0 10 0</p> <p>Promissory Note. See Bank Note, Bill of Exchange.</p> <p>Protest, of any bill of exchange or promissory note: Where the duty on the bill or note does not exceed 1s. (The same duty as the bill or note.) In any other case . . . 0 1 0</p> <p>Proxy. See Letter or Power of Attorney.</p> <p>Receipt, £2 or upwards . . . 0 0 1</p> <p>Release or Renunciation— Upon a sale. See Conveyance on Sale. By way of security. See Mortgage, etc. In any other case . . . 0 10 0</p> <p>Revocation of any trust of property not being a will . . . 0 10 0</p>
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CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

Scrip Certificate or Scrip. See Letter of £ s. d.
Allotment.

Settlement:

For every £100 or any part of
£100 0 5 0

Share Certificates (Foreign)—

See Instrument to Bearer.

Share Warrant or Stock Certificate to
Bearer,

(1) Of a company formed or estab-
lished in the U.K. (A duty of
an amount equal to three times
the amount of the *ad valorem*
stamp duty which would be
chargeable on a deed trans-
ferring the share or shares or
stock specified in the warrant
or certificate if the considera-
tion for the transfer were the
nominal value of such share or
shares or stock).

(2) Of a company formed or estab-
lished out of the U.K.

For every £10, or any part of £10 0 2 0

Succession Duty.

On a Succession where the whole
Succession or Successions amount
to £100 or upwards:—

Rates of Duty
per cent.

By the husband or wife of the pre-
decessor *1 0 0

By a child, or a descendant of a child,
of the predecessor, or father or
mother, or any lineal ancestor of
the predecessor *1 0 0

By a brother or sister of the pre-
decessor, or any descendant of a
brother or sister 5 0 0

By an uncle or aunt of the pre-
decessor, or any descendant of an
uncle or aunt 10 0 0

By a great uncle or aunt of the pre-
decessor, or any descendant of a
great uncle or aunt 10 0 0

By any other person 10 0 0

Surrender—

Of Copyholds. See Copyhold.

Of any other kind whatsoever not
chargeable with duty as a convey-
ance on sale or a mortgage 0 10 0

Transfer. See Conveyance or Transfer.

Voting Paper 0 0 1

Warrant of Attorney. See Mortgage, etc.

Warrant of Attorney of any other kind 0 10 0

Warrant for Goods 0 0 3

* The duty not levied—

(a) Where the principal value of the property does
not exceed £15,000; or,

(b) Where the amount or value of the legacy or
succession does not exceed £100; or,

(c) Where the person taking the legacy or succession
is the widow or a child under the age of twenty-one
years of the testator, and the amount or value of the
legacy or succession does not exceed £200.

WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.

As will be seen from the article *MERCANTILE
MARINE* (p. 290), the British yards lead the
way in the shipbuilding industry, but during
1913 the foreign-built tonnage increased nearly
everywhere except in the United States, where
there was a falling-off from 321,592 tons in 1912
to 265,580. It is to be noted that the German
yards of Messrs. Blohm & Voss and the
Vulkan Company occupy the third and fifth
places in the world's list of outputs.

BRITISH SHIPBUILDING IN 1913.

As in former years the Clyde maintains its
position as the greatest shipbuilding centre in
the world. The following table gives the
figures for the years 1912 and 1913:

	1912.		1913.	
	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	I.H.P.
Clyde	640,529	370	756,976	1,111,440
Forth	19,054	23	19,519	7,365
Tay	17,388	10	18,157	6,225
Other yards	11,217	102	15,059	23,205
	688,188	505	809,711	1,148,235

In purely English yards the Tyne leads the
way, as will be seen from the following figures:

	1912.		1913.	
	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Tons.	I.H.P.
Tyne	388,376	106	428,592	522,482
Wear	309,934	79	303,108	198,225
Tees and Hartlepoons	264,888	95	307,496	187,225
West Coast	139,601	168	112,740	215,175
Humber	48,495	106	52,073	60,957
Thames	14,319	214	18,874	23,095
English Channel	11,931	128	12,503	191,362
Bristol Channel	—	38	6,320	721
Dockyards	54,846	11	80,600	—
	1,232,390	945	1,322,306	1,399,242

The Irish yards have well maintained their
position:

	1912.		1913.	
	Tons.	Tons.	I.H.P.	
Workman, Clark, & Co.	85,391	84,217	60,200	
Harland & Wolff	77,591	40,644	53,390	
Dublin Dockyard Co.	1,641	3,453	—	
North of Ireland Co.	—	3,306	—	

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS, 1913-1914.

Arthur Henry Bullen (*Elizabethan litera-
ture*), £150.

Alex. James Montgomerie Bell (*geology and
palaeontology*), £60.

Phoebe Anna Traquair (widow of Dr. R. H.
Traquair, F.R.S.), £50.

Edith Hipkins, John Hipkins (daughter and
son of the late A. J. Hipkins, F.S.A.), £50.

Jessie Gray (widow of the late John Gray,
anthropologist), £50.

Annie Wallace (widow of the late Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, O.M., F.R.S.), £120.

Henrietta Corfield (mother of the late R. C. Corfield, Commandant of the Somaliland Camel Corps), £60.

Lilian Alcock (widow of the late Prof. N. H. Alcock, M.D., physiologist), £50.

Haldane MacFall (author), £50.

Selina Mary Ward (widow of the late Prof. Marshall Ward, F.R.S., botanist), £40.

Walter Shaw Sparrow (art and architecture), £120.

Oliver Heavyside, F.R.S. (telegraphy and telephony), £100.

Mary E. Bacon (widow of the late J. H. F. Bacon, A.R.A., artist), £80.

Kate Babb Hearder (daughter of the late Dr. Jonathan Nash Hearder, electrical science and telegraphy), £70.

Henry Arthur Nesbitt (teaching of English and arithmetic), £50.

Katherine W. Grant (author in Gaelic), £40.

Ethel Mary Willoughby (daughter of late Dr. Edward Francis Willoughby, public health), £30.

Constance Anthony (daughter of the late Mark Anthony, painter), £30.

THE INCREASE OF INSANITY.

The figures given below are taken from the last published reports of His Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy.

The number of lunatics, and the proportion per 10,000 of the population in the three kingdoms, were as shown in the following table on Jan. 1st in each of the years named :

Year.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1859	36,762 18'67	6,015 19'8	—
1869	53,177 23'93	*6,975 *21'5	—
1879	69,885 27'54	†8,878 †24'8	†12,982 †25'0
1889	84,340 29'65	11,664 29'5	16,026 33'7
1899	105,086 32'96	14,979 34'5	20,863 46'3
1909	128,787 36'35	18,197 37'8	23,931 54'7
1912	135,661 37'12	19,024 38'6	24,655 56'3
1913	138,377 37'48	19,188 40'4	24,839 56'7
1914	140,237 39'59	19,346 40'8	25,009 57'1

* Average 1866-70. † Average 1876-80. ‡ 1880.

As to sex, the figures for 1914 are as follows :

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Males ..	65,237	9,643	13,030
Females	75,000	9,703	11,979
	140,237	19,346	25,009

There are three classes into which the insane may be divided—private, pauper, and criminal. The numbers of these classes in the three countries are :

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
Private	11,245	2,624	886
Pauper	127,827	16,660	23,957
Criminal	1,165	62	166
	140,237	19,346	25,009

The feeble-minded are now cared for by the Central Board of Control, established under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1914. This Act defines defectives as idiots, imbeciles (with mental defectiveness not amounting to idiocy), feeble-minded persons, and moral imbeciles, *i.e.* persons who from an early age display some permanent mental defect, coupled with strong vicious or criminal propensities on which punishment has had little or no deterrent effect. A person who is a defective may be dealt with under the Act by being sent to or placed in an institution for defectives or placed under guardianship at the instance of a parent or guardian, or under an order made by a judicial authority in a petition presented under the Act, under an order of a court, or under an order of the Home Secretary. Such orders remain in force for a year, and thereafter for successive periods of five years, if it is considered that the continuance of the order is required in the interests of the defective. County councils and county boroughs are constituted the local authorities for the purposes of the Act, and their general duties are to ascertain the defectives within their area, and to provide supervision, accommodation, and guardianship for them. The Act also provides for the establishment and maintenance of state institutions, and for the certification of other institutions and gives local authorities power to establish or contribute to institutions. It details offences with respect to defectives and the punishment prescribed for such offences, and transfers to the Board of Control the power and duties of the Lunacy Commissioners. It contains a provision against the disfranchisement of any person who is responsible for the maintenance of a defective, if that defective is in an institution or under guardianship.

According to a Return (397) of 1913 the total number of mentally defective paupers (apart from lunatics) in England and Wales was 31,824, made up of 29,484 adults and 2,340 children. Of the adults 10,051 or more than one-third were persons of sixty years of age or upwards. Of the 17,095 who were women, 10,215 or 59'8 per cent. were single women without children, and 1,291 or 7'5 per cent. were single women with children, the 5,589 married women being almost equally divided between those with children (2,843 or 16'6 per cent.), and those without (2,746 or 16'1 per cent.). The 31,824 persons were further classified as follows: Idiots, 1,766 or 5'5 per cent.; Imbeciles, 4,887 or 15'4 per cent.; Feeble-minded, 14,172 or 44'5 per cent.; Moral Imbeciles, 727 or 2'3 per cent.; and Mentally Infirm, 10,272 or 32'3 per cent.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The duty of registering the birth of all children who are born alive is by law imposed upon the parents, one of whom must, within 42 days after the birth, give information to the Registrar, and sign the register in his presence. Failing the parents, the law requires the occupier of the house where the birth took place, or some person present at the birth, or the person having charge of the child, to register the birth. The registration is free of charge, unless the registrar is requested to attend at the house where the birth took place, when the fee is 1s. A small fee is

charged for a certified copy of the entry in the register. There are provisions by which, in case of failure of registration within 42 days, the registrar may require any of the above-named persons to register; but after twelve months the birth cannot be registered except with the written authority of the Registrar-General. Still-born children are not registered. The name of the father of an illegitimate child can be entered on the register only at the joint request of himself and of the mother.

In districts where the **Notification of Births Act 1907** is adopted, within 36 hours after the birth notice must be given by post, or otherwise, at the office or residence of the Medical Officer of Health.

The duty of registering a death similarly rests upon the nearest relatives present at the death or during the last illness, or living in the same district; failing them, upon those present at the death, or the occupier of the house, or the person ordering the burial. Registration should be made within five days of the death, either personally or in writing; but in the latter case the written notice must be accompanied by a medical certificate of the cause of death, and the register must still be signed within fourteen days. The registration is free of charge, unless the registrar attend at the house where the death took place, when the fee is 1s. After fourteen days and within twelve months the registrar may, failing the receipt of the information as to the death, require any person who should have effected the registration to attend and give the information required. But after twelve months no death can be registered except with the written authority of the Registrar-General. A certificate of death in the ordinary course is given without fee, and this certificate must be delivered to the person who buries or performs any funeral service for the burial of the deceased.

MARRIAGE REGULATIONS.

In Great Britain marriage can be had in four ways—by special licence, by common licence, by publication of banns, and before a registrar or some other "authorised person." In the case of a licence, one of the parties must have resided at least fifteen days in the parish or district where the ceremony is to be performed.

(1) The common licence can be obtained at the registry office of the bishop of the diocese, or from any surrogate of such bishop, or at the Faculty Office, or the Vicar-General's Office, Doctors' Commons, London, E.C. One of the parties must personally apply for the licence, and make affidavit that there is no legal impediment to the marriage. The fees amount to from £2 2s. 6d. to £3 3s. The common licence fixes the time and place of the ceremony.

(2) The special licence can only be obtained by one of the parties attending at the Faculty Office, Doctors' Commons. The granting of special licences rests solely with the Archbishop of Canterbury, who considers each application on its merits. On an average about 40 per annum are issued. The fees amount to about £30, and the licence empowers the parties to be married at any time, in any place, and without previous residence in that place.

(3) In the case of banns, they must be published in the church of the parish in which both parties or each of them reside for three

separate Sundays, and the ceremony must be performed within three months of the final publication in one of the two churches, a certificate of the publication in the other church being given to the minister performing the ceremony. After three months the banns become useless. Marriages can also be solemnised in church within three months of the issue of a registrar's certificate, as explained below.

(4) If the marriage is to be before a registrar, or some other authorised person, one of the parties must give notice to the registrar of the district, in which he must have dwelt for seven days. If the parties are in two districts, notice must be given to the registrar of each district. Notice will then be placed on the notice board of the office for twenty-one days, after which the certificate issues and the marriage may be celebrated (a) at the superintendent registrar's office without a religious ceremony, or (b) in any building registered for marriage in presence of the district registrar. The fees for the marriage are 2s. to the superintendent registrar, and 5s. to the registrar before whom the marriage is solemnised, and 2s. 7d. is charged for each certificate of marriage. If desired, the presence of the registrar may be dispensed with in registered buildings, other than Church of England churches, certified to the Registrar-General as places of religious worship, and for him may be substituted any "authorised person." In such a case a fee of 4s. is to be paid to the superintendent registrar on the issue of a certificate for a marriage, or if the marriage is by licence an additional fee of 6s. 6d. The registrar may also issue a licence which dispenses with some of the above formalities. The fees are, for the licence, £2 4s. 6d. to the superintendent registrar, and 10s. to the registrar. All marriages, except those by special licence, must be performed between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m.

In Scotland the regulations for a Regular Marriage are very much the same as in England. Banns are proclaimed in the parish church (Established) or the Episcopal church, and the certificate of such proclamation being produced is sufficient authority to a minister to celebrate the marriage. Application to a registrar can also be made, and a certificate of publication of notice of marriage is equivalent to a certificate of banns. The verbal or written expression, in the presence of two witnesses, of mutual consent to take each other for husband and wife also constitutes marriage, if one of the parties has been resident in Scotland for 21 days immediately preceding.

A marriage between British subjects may legally be solemnised on an English man-of-war at a foreign station by a clergyman of the Established Church, though no banns be published, or any licence or certificate obtained. The Foreign Marriage Act, 1892, provides that all marriages abroad, where a British Embassy, Legation, or Consulate exists, between parties one of whom is a British subject, solemnised in the way prescribed by the Act, shall be valid. The Marriage with Foreigners Act, 1906, provides (1) as regards marriages of British subjects with foreigners abroad, that a British subject may obtain a certificate that the legal requirements of the foreign country have been complied with, on application, if resident in the United Kingdom, to the registrar, or, if

resident abroad, to the marriage officer; (2) as regards marriages of foreigners with British subjects in the United Kingdom—except Jewish marriages—that where arrangements have been made with any foreign country for the issue of such certificates by its proper officers, Orders in Council may be made (a) requiring a foreigner about to marry a British subject to give due notice to the person by or in the presence of whom the marriage is to be solemnised; and (b) forbidding such person to allow the solemnisation until the necessary certificate has been obtained. Knowingly not to comply with these last two regulations is a criminal offence.

The Church Lads' Brigade. Founded 1891, in order to promote a spirit of discipline and respect among the elder lads of a parish. It combines strict discipline with systematic religious education. **Sec.,** W. M. Gee, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, Aldwych, W.C.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Avoirdupois Weight.

- 16 drams (437½ grains) = 1 ounce.
- 16 ounces (7,000 grains) = 1 pound.
- 14 pounds = 1 stone.
- 8 stone (112 pounds) = 1 hundredweight.
- 20 hundredweight (2,240 pounds) = 1 ton.

Measures of Capacity.

- 4 gills = 1 pint.
- 2 pints = 1 quart.
- 4 quarts = 1 gallon.
- 2 gallons = 1 peck.
- 4 pecks = 1 bushel.
- 8 bushels = 1 quarter.
- 36 bushels = 1 chaldron.
- Millilitre ($\frac{1}{1000}$ litre) = 0·27 fluid dram.
- Centilitre ($\frac{1}{100}$ litre) = 0·338 fluid ounce.
- Decilitre ($\frac{1}{10}$ litre) = 0·845 gill.
- Litre = 0·8799 quart.
- Decalitre (10 litres) = 2·1997 gallons.
- Hectolitre (100 litres) = 21·997 gallons.
- Kilolitre (1,000 litres) = 219·97 gallons.

Apothecaries' Weight.

- 20 grains = 1 scruple.
- 3 scruples (60 grains) = 1 drachm.
- 8 drachms (480 grains) = 1 (Apothecaries') ounce.

The Apothecaries' ounce and pound are obsolete. The scruple and drachm are almost exclusively limited to medical prescriptions, and are falling into disuse, modern practitioners preferring a simple statement of ounces and grains.

Apothecaries' Liquid Measure.

- 60 minims = 1 drachm (or "teaspoonful").
- 2 drachms = 1 dessert-spoonful.
- 4 drachms = 1 table-spoonful.
- 8 drachms = 1 ounce.
- 20 ounces = 1 pint.

Troy Weight.

The ounce, like the Apothecaries' ounce, weighs 480 grains. It is used only for weighing gold and silver and precious stones.

Measures of Length.

- 1 fathom = 6 feet.
- 1 surveyor's chain = 22 yards.
- 1 cable = 200 yards (100 fathoms).
- 1 statute mile = 1,760 yards.
- 1 nautical * or geographical mile = 6,080 feet.
- 38 statute miles = 33 nautical miles.
- 1 league = 3 miles.
- 1 millimetre ($\frac{1}{1000}$ metre) = 0·0394 inch.
- 1 centimetre ($\frac{1}{100}$ metre) = 0·3937 inch.
- 1 decimetre ($\frac{1}{10}$ metre) = 3·937 inches.
- 1 metre = 39·37 inches.
- 1 dekametre (10 metres) = 393·7 inches.
- 1 hectometre (100 metres) = 328 feet 1 inch.
- 1 kilometre (1,000 metres) = 0·62137 mile (3,280 feet 10 inches).
- 1 myriametre (10,000 metres) = 6·2137 miles.

Surface Measure.

- 144 square inches = 1 square foot.
- 9 square feet = 1 square yard.
- 30½ square yards = 1 rod, pole, or perch.
- 1 square chain = 16 rods.
- 40 rods = 1 rood.
- 4 roods = 10 chains = 4,840 yards = 1 acre.
- 640 acres = 1 square mile.
- 1 centare (1 square metre) = 1,550 square inches.
- 1 are (100 square metres) = 119·6 square yards.
- 1 hectare (10,000 square metres) = 2·471 acres.

Metric System.

Length.

- 1 metre = 3,2809 feet.
- 1 metre = 1,0936 yards.
- 1 foot English = 0·3048 metre.
- 1 yard = 0·9144 metre.

Square.

- 1 square foot English = 0·0929 square metre.
- 1 square metre = 10·7643 square feet.

Cubic.

- 1 cubic foot = 0·0283 cubic metre.
- 40 cubic feet = 1,1326 cubic metre.
- 100 cubic feet = 2,8316 cubic metre = 1 registerton.
- 1 cubic metre = 35,3166 cubic feet.

Liquids.

- 1 litre = 0·2201 gallon.
- 1 gallon = 4,5435 litres.

Weights.

- 1 pound = 0·4536 kilo.
- 2240 pounds = 1016·048 kilos.
- 1 kilo = 2,205 pounds.

The Metric System.

- 1000 kilos = 1 ton weight.
- 1000 litres = 1 cb. m. = 1 ton measurement.
- 1 litre fresh water at a temperature of 39°F. (+ 4° celsius) = 1 kilo.

Miscellaneous Weights and Measures.

- 3 new pennies
 - 5 new halfpennies
 - 10 new farthings
- } weigh 1 ounce.

* This name, when abbreviated to "naut," is sometimes erroneously written "knot" even by seamen. A knot is properly a measure of distance and time, and is the unit of "nauts" travelled in one hour.

METRIC SYSTEM—INCOME TAX.

There are 48 pennies, 80 halfpennies, or 160 farthings to the pound avoirdupois.

Five shillings' worth of Imperial silver coinage, as it comes from the mint, weighs $1\frac{1}{2}$ grains less than an ounce. A sovereign's worth of silver, of any or every denomination, constitutes therefore a safe balance for the penny post.

The halfpenny is one inch in diameter.

1 pint of water weighs 20 ounces.

1 gallon of water weighs 10 pounds.

An inch of rain = 101 tons to the acre.

The Metric System. The compulsory adoption throughout the British Empire of the Metric Weights and Measures is advocated by the **Decimal Association**. At present the use of the metric system is legalised for all purposes. A Weights and Measures (Metric System) Bill was passed by the House of Lords May 17th, 1904, and a similar Bill was rejected by the House of Commons in March 1907 by the narrow majority of 32 votes. **Secretary of the Decimal Association, G. E. M. Johnson.** Offices, Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavement, E.C.—The **British Weights and Measures Association** was established in 1904 for the purpose of opposing the introduction of the metre or any of its derivatives into the British Empire, and for so adjusting and simplifying British Imperial Weights and Measures as to obtain all the advantages the metric system gives and some others not given by it. **Secretary, Geo. Moores, F.S.S.** Offices: (International) 98, Cannon Street, London, E.C.; (for United Kingdom) 14, Cross Street, Manchester.

INCOME TAX.

Previous to the Budget of 1914 the rate of **Income Tax** was as follows:

Schedule A. In respect of the profits arising from the ownership of lands, tenements, etc., 1s. 2d. in the £. (Deductions of one-eighth in respect of lands and one-sixth in respect of houses allowed for repairs. *Vide Finance Act, 1894.*) Further relief for maintenance, repairs, insurance, and management not exceeding one-eighth in the case of land and one-twelfth in the case of houses not exceeding £8 annual value. *Vide Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910.*

Schedule B. In respect of the profits derived from the occupation of lands, etc., 1s. 2d.* in the £.

* The profits are deemed to be one-third of the annual value of the lands, but the profits of nurseries and market gardens are estimated according to the rules of Schedule D. Abatements allowed:

	£	£
100 on incomes exceeding 100 and not exceeding 400		4 0
100 " " " 400 " " " 500	4 0	5 0
100 " " " 500 " " " 600	5 0	6 0
70 " " " 600 " " " 700	6 0	7 0

Any individual whose total income did not exceed £4,000 was entitled to such relief as would reduce the rate on his earned income to 9d. in the £, and any individual whose total income exceeded £2,000, but did not exceed £3,000, to such relief as would reduce the rate on his earned income to 1s. in the £.

Any individual whose total income exceeded £160 but did not exceed £500 was entitled to relief from the tax on £1 for each of his children living and under sixteen years of age.

Allowance authorised for premiums not exceeding one-sixth of the net personal income paid by the taxpayer on insurance policies on his life or on his wife's life.

Schedule C. In respect of the profits derived from interest, annuities, and dividends payable out of any public revenue, etc., 1s. 2d. in the £.

Schedule D. In respect of the profits derived from professions, trades, employments, etc., 1s. 2d. in the £.

Schedule E. In respect of salaries, etc., of public officials and officers of corporate bodies, 1s. 2d. in the £.

Super-tax. On the income of any individual whose total income exceeds £5,000 an additional income tax of 6d. for every £1 by which the total income exceeds £3,000.

The Budget of 1914 made the following changes:—General rate increased from 1s. 2d. to 1s. 3d. in the £. Rate on earned income where total earned and unearned income: Exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £1,500, increased from 9d. to 10½d. in the £; exceeds £1,500 and does not exceed £2,000, increased from 9d. to 1s. in the £; exceeds £2,000 and does not exceed £2,500, increased from 1s. to 1s. 2d. in the £; exceeds £2,500 and does not exceed £3,000, increased from 1s. to 1s. 3d. in the £. Rate on unearned income where total earned and unearned income: Exceeds £160 and does not exceed £300, reduced from 1s. 2d. to 1s. in the £; exceeds £300 and does not exceed £500, rate to remain at 1s. 2d. in the £. Subject to certain exceptions, deductions, and allowances, tax in respect of income from securities, stocks, shares or rents from abroad is to be paid on the full amount of the income, whether received in the United Kingdom or not. The relief to individuals whose income does not exceed £500 in respect of every child under 16 years of age is raised from the tax on £10 to the tax on £20. The limitation to the relief in respect of the expenditure on maintenance, repairs, insurance, and management of land or small houses has been abolished, and the annual value of the houses in respect of which it can be claimed has been raised from £8 to £12.

Super-tax.—On the income of any individual the total of which from all sources exceeds £3,000, super tax at the following rates:—

In respect of first £2,500 of income . . . Nil	
In respect of the excess over £2,500 : . . s. d.	
For every pound of first £500 of excess . . . 5	
" " " next £1,000 " . . . 7	
" " " " £1,000 " . . . 9	
" " " " £1,000 " . . . 11	
" " " " £1,000 " . . . 11	
" " " " £1,000 " . . . 13	
" " " remainder " . . . 14	

To cover the vast expenditure rendered necessary by the war, the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced fresh proposals on Nov. 17th. Briefly, the income tax was doubled, although the new amount was to be collected in 1914 only in respect of one-third of the income—that is, in 1914 the income tax would be levied at the rate of 1s. 8d., viz., 1s. in respect of earned income on the ninepenny class, and 1s. 8d. for the rest; in 1915 at the rate of 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d., and the same applies to the super-tax. From the following tables it will be possible to ascertain the effect of the new taxes on various incomes:—

Tables showing the amount of Tax payable on certain Incomes, and the virtual Rate charged in the £ under the Finance Act, 1914, and under the proposals made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on Nov. 17th, 1914.

A.—INCOME TAX.

Income.	(i) Tax at rates charged for 1914-15 under Finance Act, 1914.						(ii) Tax proposed for 1914-15, at rates charged under Finance Act, 1914, with addition of 33½ per cent.						(iii) Tax proposed for 1915-16, at double the rates charged under Finance Act, 1914.					
	Where Income Wholly Earned.			Where Income Wholly Unearned.			Where Income Wholly Earned.			Where Income Wholly Unearned.			Where Income Wholly Earned.			Where Income Wholly Unearned.		
	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	d.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	d.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	d.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	d.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	d.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	d.
£	£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.			£ s. d.		
161	0 0 9	0-1	0-1	0 1 0	0-1	0-1	0 1 0	0-1	0-1	0 1 4	0-1	0-1	0 1 6	0-1	0-1	0 2 0	0	0
189	0 15 0	1-0	1-3	1 0 0	1-3	1-3	1 0 0	1-3	1-3	1 1 4	1-3	1-3	1 10 0	0	2-7	2 0 0	0	2-7
290	1 10 0	1-8	2 0 0	2 0 0	2-4	2-4	2 0 0	2-4	2-4	2 13 4	3-2	3-2	2 13 4	0	4-8	4 0 0	0	4-8
250	3 7 6	3-2	4 19 0	4 3 0	4-3	4-3	4 19 0	4-3	4-3	6 0 0	5-8	5-8	6 13 0	0	8-6	9 0 0	0	8-6
300	5 5 0	4-2	7 0 0	5-6	7 0 0	5-6	7 0 0	5-6	5-6	14 15 6	10-1	10-1	14 15 6	0	11-2	14 0 0	0	11-2
350	7 2 6	4-9	11 1 8	7-6	10 15 5	7-4	9 10 0	6-5	6-5	18 13 4	11-2	11-2	18 13 4	0	13-0	18 0 0	0	13-0
400	9 0 0	5-4	14 0 0	8-4	13 3 4	7-9	12 11 0	7-5	7-5	23 6 8	12-4	12-4	23 6 8	0	15-3	23 0 0	0	15-3
450	11 5 0	6-0	17 10 0	9-3	15 18 9	8-5	15 0 0	8-0	8-0	27 4 5	13-1	13-1	27 4 5	0	17-3	27 0 0	0	17-3
500	13 2 6	6-3	20 8 4	9-8	18 6 8	8-8	17 10 0	8-4	8-4	31 15 0	13-5	13-5	31 15 0	0	19-6	31 0 0	0	19-6
550	14 5 9	6-8	23 16 3	11-4	20 10 9	9-8	21 10 0	9-4	9-4	35 16 8	15-6	15-6	35 16 8	0	21-8	35 0 0	0	21-8
600	16 2 6	7-2	26 10 0	10-2	22 10 0	10-2	24 0 0	9-6	9-6	40 0 0	16-0	16-0	40 0 0	0	24-0	40 0 0	0	24-0
650	18 0 0	8-0	28 3 9	13-8	25 7 8	10-9	26 11 0	10-5	10-5	44 5 0	17-7	17-7	44 5 0	0	26-8	44 0 0	0	26-8
700	21 15 0	8-9	33 3 9	13-4	29 17 6	11-0	29 0 0	10-7	10-7	48 6 8	17-8	17-8	48 6 8	0	29-0	48 0 0	0	29-0
750	23 12 6	8-1	33 7 6	13-5	32 7 6	11-1	31 10 0	10-8	10-8	52 10 0	18-0	18-0	52 10 0	0	31-2	52 0 0	0	31-2
800	26 5 9	9-0	34 16 3	15-0	35 0 0	12-0	35 1 0	12-0	12-0	56 8 4	20-0	20-0	56 8 4	0	33-0	56 0 0	0	33-0
850	30 0 0	9-0	36 0 0	15-0	40 0 0	12-0	40 0 0	12-0	12-0	60 13 4	20-0	20-0	60 13 4	0	35-0	60 0 0	0	35-0
900	33 15 0	9-0	38 10 0	15-0	45 0 0	12-0	45 0 0	12-0	12-0	64 13 4	20-0	20-0	64 13 4	0	37-0	64 0 0	0	37-0
950	37 10 0	9-0	42 10 0	15-0	50 0 0	12-0	50 0 0	12-0	12-0	68 13 4	20-0	20-0	68 13 4	0	39-0	68 0 0	0	39-0
1,000	43 15 16	10-5	43 15 16	15-0	53 3 4	12-7	58 7 10	14-0	14-0	73 10 10	17-0	17-0	73 10 10	0	41-0	73 0 0	0	41-0
1,050	45 12 0	10-5	45 12 0	15-0	55 3 4	12-7	60 7 10	14-0	14-0	75 0 0	18-0	18-0	75 0 0	0	43-0	75 0 0	0	43-0
1,100	48 15 0	11-0	48 15 0	15-0	58 3 4	13-5	63 8 4	15-0	15-0	83 8 4	20-0	20-0	83 8 4	0	45-0	83 0 0	0	45-0
1,150	52 12 0	12-0	52 12 0	15-0	61 8 4	13-5	66 13 4	16-0	16-0	86 13 4	20-0	20-0	86 13 4	0	47-0	86 0 0	0	47-0
1,200	56 12 0	12-0	56 12 0	15-0	64 8 4	13-5	69 13 4	16-0	16-0	89 13 4	20-0	20-0	89 13 4	0	49-0	89 0 0	0	49-0
1,250	60 12 0	12-0	60 12 0	15-0	67 8 4	13-5	72 13 4	16-0	16-0	92 13 4	20-0	20-0	92 13 4	0	51-0	92 0 0	0	51-0
1,300	64 12 0	12-0	64 12 0	15-0	70 8 4	13-5	75 13 4	16-0	16-0	95 13 4	20-0	20-0	95 13 4	0	53-0	95 0 0	0	53-0
1,350	68 12 0	12-0	68 12 0	15-0	73 8 4	13-5	78 13 4	16-0	16-0	98 13 4	20-0	20-0	98 13 4	0	55-0	98 0 0	0	55-0
1,400	72 12 0	12-0	72 12 0	15-0	76 8 4	13-5	81 13 4	16-0	16-0	101 13 4	20-0	20-0	101 13 4	0	57-0	101 0 0	0	57-0
1,450	76 12 0	12-0	76 12 0	15-0	79 8 4	13-5	84 13 4	16-0	16-0	104 13 4	20-0	20-0	104 13 4	0	59-0	104 0 0	0	59-0
1,500	80 12 0	12-0	80 12 0	15-0	82 8 4	13-5	87 13 4	16-0	16-0	107 13 4	20-0	20-0	107 13 4	0	61-0	107 0 0	0	61-0
1,550	84 12 0	12-0	84 12 0	15-0	85 8 4	13-5	90 13 4	16-0	16-0	110 13 4	20-0	20-0	110 13 4	0	63-0	110 0 0	0	63-0
1,600	88 12 0	12-0	88 12 0	15-0	88 8 4	13-5	93 13 4	16-0	16-0	113 13 4	20-0	20-0	113 13 4	0	65-0	113 0 0	0	65-0
1,650	92 12 0	12-0	92 12 0	15-0	91 8 4	13-5	96 13 4	16-0	16-0	116 13 4	20-0	20-0	116 13 4	0	67-0	116 0 0	0	67-0
1,700	96 12 0	12-0	96 12 0	15-0	94 8 4	13-5	99 13 4	16-0	16-0	119 13 4	20-0	20-0	119 13 4	0	69-0	119 0 0	0	69-0
1,750	100 12 0	12-0	100 12 0	15-0	97 8 4	13-5	102 13 4	16-0	16-0	122 13 4	20-0	20-0	122 13 4	0	71-0	122 0 0	0	71-0
1,800	104 12 0	12-0	104 12 0	15-0	100 8 4	13-5	105 13 4	16-0	16-0	125 13 4	20-0	20-0	125 13 4	0	73-0	125 0 0	0	73-0
1,850	108 12 0	12-0	108 12 0	15-0	103 8 4	13-5	108 13 4	16-0	16-0	128 13 4	20-0	20-0	128 13 4	0	75-0	128 0 0	0	75-0
1,900	112 12 0	12-0	112 12 0	15-0	106 8 4	13-5	111 13 4	16-0	16-0	131 13 4	20-0	20-0	131 13 4	0	77-0	131 0 0	0	77-0
1,950	116 12 0	12-0	116 12 0	15-0	109 8 4	13-5	114 13 4	16-0	16-0	134 13 4	20-0	20-0	134 13 4	0	79-0	134 0 0	0	79-0
2,000	120 12 0	12-0	120 12 0	15-0	112 8 4	13-5	117 13 4	16-0	16-0	137 13 4	20-0	20-0	137 13 4	0	81-0	137 0 0	0	81-0
2,050	124 12 0	12-0	124 12 0	15-0	115 8 4	13-5	120 13 4	16-0	16-0	140 13 4	20-0	20-0	140 13 4	0	83-0	140 0 0	0	83-0
2,100	128 12 0	12-0	128 12 0	15-0	118 8 4	13-5	123 13 4	16-0	16-0	143 13 4	20-0	20-0	143 13 4	0	85-0	143 0 0	0	85-0
2,150	132 12 0	12-0	132 12 0	15-0	121 8 4	13-5	126 13 4	16-0	16-0	146 13 4	20-0	20-0	146 13 4	0	87-0	146 0 0	0	87-0
2,200	136 12 0	12-0	136 12 0	15-0	124 8 4	13-5	129 13 4	16-0	16-0	149 13 4	20-0	20-0	149 13 4	0	89-0	149 0 0	0	89-0
2,250	140 12 0	12-0	140 12 0	15-0	127 8 4	13-5	132 13 4	16-0	16-0	152 13 4	20-0	20-0	152 13 4	0	91-0	152 0 0	0	91-0
2,300	144 12 0	12-0	144 12 0	15-0	130 8 4	13-5	135 13 4	16-0	16-0	155 13 4	20-0	20-0	155 13 4	0	93-0	155 0 0	0	93-0
2,350	148 12 0	12-0	148 12 0	15-0	133 8 4	13-5	138 13 4	16-0	16-0	158 13 4	20-0	20-0	158 13 4	0	95-0	158 0 0	0	95-0
2,400	152 12 0	12-0	152 12 0	15-0	136 8 4	13-5	141 13 4	16-0	16-0	161 13 4	20-0	20-0	161 13 4	0	97-0	161 0 0	0	97-0
2,450	156 12 0	12-0	156 12 0	15-0	139 8 4	13-5	144 13 4	16-0	16-0	164 13 4	20-0	20-0	164 13 4	0	99-0	164 0 0	0	99-0
2,500	160 12 0	12-0	160 12 0	15-0	142 8 4	13-5	147 13 4	16-0	16-0	167 13 4	20-0	20-0	167 13 4	0	101-0	167 0 0	0	101-0
2,550	164 12 0	12-0	164 12 0	15-0	145 8 4	13-5	150 13 4	16-0	16-0	170 13 4	20-0	20-0	170 13 4	0	103-0	170 0 0	0	103-0
2,600	168 12 0	12-0	168 12 0	15-0	148 8 4	13-5	153 13 4	16-0	16-0	173 13 4	20-0	20-0	173 13 4	0	105-0	173 0 0	0	105-0
2,650	172 12 0	12-0	172 12 0	15-0	151 8 4	13-5	156 13 4	16-0	16-0	176 13 4	20-0	20-0	176 13 4	0	107-0	176 0 0	0	107-0
2,700	176 12 0	12-0	176 12 0	15-0	154 8 4	13-5	159 13 4	16-0	16-0	179 13 4	20-0	20-0	179 13 4	0	109-0	179 0 0	0	109-0
2,750	180 12 0	12-0	180 12 0	15-0	157 8 4	13-5	162 13 4	16-0	16-0	182 13 4	20-0	20-0	182 13 4	0	111-0	182 0 0	0	111-0
2,800	184 12 0	12-0	184 12 0	15-0	160 8 4	13-5	165 13 4	16-0	16-0	185 13 4	20-0	20-0	185 13 4	0	113-0	185 0 0	0	113-0
2,850	188 12 0	12-0	188 12 0	15-0	163 8 4	13-5	168 13 4	16-0	16-0	188 13 4	20-0	20-0	188 13 4	0	115-0	188 0 0	0	115-0
2,900	192 12 0	12-0	192 12 0	15-0	166 8 4	13-5	171 13 4	16-0	16-0	191 13 4	20-0	20-0	191 13 4	0	117-0	191 0 0	0	117-0
2,950	196 12 0	12-0	196 12 0	15-0	169 8 4	13-5	174 13 4	16-0	16-0	194 13 4	20-0	20-0	194 13 4	0	119-0	194 0 0	0	119-0
3,000	200 12 0	12-0	200 12 0	15-0	172 8 4	13-5	177 13 4	16-0	16-0	197 13 4	20-0	20-0	197 13 4	0	121-0	197 0 0	0	121-0

A YEAR'S COINAGE—THE ROYAL MINT.

B.—INCOME TAX AND SUPER-TAX.

(i) Tax at rates charged for 1914-15 under Finance Act, 1914.

Income.	Income Tax.	Super-Tax.	Income Tax and Super-Tax.	Virtual Rate.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.
3,001	187 11 3	10 8 11	198 0 2	15.8
4,000	250 0 0	39 11 8	289 11 8	17.4
5,000	312 10 0	77 1 8	389 11 8	18.7
6,000	375 0 0	122 18 4	497 18 4	19.9
7,000	437 10 0	177 1 8	614 11 8	21.1
8,000	500 0 0	230 11 8	730 11 8	22.2
9,000	562 10 0	306 5 0	868 15 0	23.2
10,000	625 0 0	372 18 4	997 18 4	23.9
20,000	1,250 0 0	1,039 11 8	2,289 11 8	27.5
30,000	1,875 0 0	1,706 5 0	3,581 5 0	28.7
40,000	2,500 0 0	2,372 18 4	4,872 18 4	29.2
50,000	3,125 0 0	3,059 11 8	6,184 11 8	29.6
75,000	4,687 10 0	4,706 5 0	9,393 15 0	30.1
100,000	6,250 0 0	6,372 18 4	12,622 18 4	30.3

(ii) Tax proposed for 1914-15 at rates charged under Finance Act, 1914, with addition of 3½ per cent.

Income.	Income Tax.	Super-Tax.	Income Tax and Super-Tax.	Virtual Rate.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.
3,001	250 1 8	13 18 6	264 0 2	21.1
4,000	333 6 8	52 15 6	386 2 2	23.2
5,000	416 13 4	102 15 6	519 8 10	24.9
6,000	500 0 0	163 17 9	663 17 9	26.6
7,000	583 6 8	236 2 2	819 8 10	28.1
8,000	666 13 4	319 8 10	986 2 2	29.6
9,000	750 0 0	408 6 8	1,158 6 8	30.9
10,000	833 6 8	497 4 5	1,330 11 1	31.9
20,000	1,666 13 4	1,386 2 2	3,052 15 6	36.6
30,000	2,500 0 0	2,275 0 0	4,775 0 0	38.2
40,000	3,333 6 8	3,163 17 9	6,497 4 5	39.0
50,000	4,166 13 4	4,052 15 6	8,219 8 10	39.5
75,000	6,250 0 0	6,275 0 0	12,525 0 0	40.1
100,000	8,333 6 8	8,497 4 5	16,830 11 1	40.4

(iii) Tax at rates proposed for 1915-16—Income Tax at 2s. 6d. and Super-Tax at double rates charged under Finance Act, 1914.

Income.	Income Tax.	Super-Tax.	Income Tax and Super-Tax.	Virtual Rate.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.
3,001	375 2 6	20 17 10	396 0 4	31.7
4,000	500 0 0	70 3 4	570 3 4	34.7
5,000	625 0 0	154 3 4	779 3 4	37.4
6,000	750 0 0	245 16 8	995 16 8	39.8
7,000	875 0 0	354 3 4	1,229 3 4	42.1
8,000	1,000 0 0	479 3 4	1,479 3 4	44.4
9,000	1,125 0 0	612 10 0	1,737 10 0	46.3
10,000	1,250 0 0	745 16 8	1,995 16 8	47.9
20,000	2,500 0 0	2,079 3 4	4,579 3 4	54.9
30,000	3,750 0 0	3,412 10 0	7,162 10 0	67.3
40,000	5,000 0 0	4,745 16 8	9,745 16 8	58.5
50,000	6,250 0 0	6,079 3 4	12,329 3 4	59.2
75,000	9,375 0 0	9,412 10 0	18,787 10 0	60.1
100,000	12,500 0 0	12,745 16 8	25,245 16 8	60.6

NOTE.—The figures in the foregoing statements (A. and B.) take no account of the allowances in respect of Life Insurance premiums and children (doubled) which, in many cases, would substantially reduce the tax payable and the virtual rate.

A YEAR'S COINAGE.

The following table gives the number of Imperial coins bearing date 1913, and their value as struck at the Royal Mint:

	Number.	Value.
		£ s. d.
Sovereigns	24,539,672	24,539,672 0 0
Half-sovereigns	6,004,299	3,002,149 5 0
Half-crowns	4,090,169	511,271 2 6
Florins	4,545,278	454,527 16 0
Shillings	9,011,509	450,575 9 0
Sixpences	7,499,833	187,495 16 6
Fourpences (Maundy)	1,798	29 19 4
Threepences	7,144,470	89,305 17 6
Twopences (Maundy)	1,880	15 13 4
Pence (Maundy)	1,590	6 12 6
Pence	65,497,872	273,907 16 0
Halfpence	17,476,480	36,400 6 8
Farthings	4,184,320	4,358 13 4
Total	150,089,161	20,593,721 2 8

Life and Wear of Silver Coins.—The ages at which silver coins reach the stage of illegibility are shown in the following table:

Half-crowns	64.66 years.
Florins	45.41 „
Shillings	41.61 „
Sixpences	28.22 „
Threepences	32.76 „

THE ROYAL MINT, Tower Hill, E.

Reorganised in 1870, when the office of Master of the Mint was combined with that of Chancellor of the Exchequer, without salary, and the Deputy Master and Comptroller made the administrative officer. The buildings on Tower Hill date from 1810. Of the Colonial branches that at Sydney was opened in 1855, Melbourne in 1872, Perth in 1899, and Ottawa in 1908: up to 1909 the Australian mints coined only sovereigns and half-sovereigns, but in 1910 arrangements were made for a Commonwealth silver coinage.*

Master and Worker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Deputy Master and Comptroller, Sir Thomas Henry Elliott, K.C.B. (£1,750).

Chief Clerk, F. L. D. Matthews (£500-£700).

Sen. Clerk and Reg., D. J. Scourfield (£300-£400).

Staff Clerk, S. A. Cole (£300-£400).

Superintendent Operative Depart., Edward Rigg, C.B., I.S.O., M.A. (£700-£900).

Assist. ditto., T. R. Sacheverell; W. J. Hocking (£360-£500); H. W. L. Evans (£350-£450).

Chemist and Assayer, Sir T. K. Rose, D.Sc. (£700-£900).

Assist. Assayers, S. W. Smith, B.Sc. (£350-£600); J. Phelps, M.A. (£350-£550); W. A. C. Newman, B.Sc. (£300-£550).

Sydney, New South Wales Mint.

Deputy Master, E. H. S. von Arnheim, I.S.O. (£1,100).

Superintendent, D. J. K. Colley (£550-£750).

Melbourne, Victoria Mint.

Deputy Master, E. S. Wardell (£1,100).

Superintendent, M. L. Bagge (£800-£900).

Perth, Western Australia Mint.

Deputy Master, J. F. Campbell (£1,100).

Superintendent, A. Ventris (£700-£800).

Ottawa, Canada Mint.

Deputy Master, J. Bonar, LL.D. (£900-£1,100).

Superintendent, A. H. W. Cleave (£650-£900).

* All the Commonwealth silver coinage has up to the present time been coined in England.

PRINCIPAL CUSTOMS DUTIES—LICENCE DUTIES.

THE PRINCIPAL CUSTOMS DUTIES.

Beer, 17s. 3d. to 40s. 10d. per barrel.	
Cards, 3s. 9d. per doz. packs.	
Chicory, raw, 13s. 3d. per cwt.	
" roasted, 2d. per lb.	
Cocoa, 1d. per lb.	
Preparations of Cocoa, per cwt. (charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901).	
Coffee, 14s. per cwt.	
" roasted or ground, 2d. per lb.	
Currants, 2s. per cwt.	
Figs, French Plums, Prunes, Raisins, 7s. per cwt.	
Motor Spirit, 3d. per gallon (half charge if cars are used for commercial purposes).	
Spirits—Brandy, Rum, Gin, etc., 15s. 1d. and 15s. 2d. per proof gal., 1s. extra if in bottle.	
Soap, Transparent, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used, 3d. per lb.	
Sugar, 10d. to 1s. 10d. per cwt.	
Tea, 8d. per lb.	
Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff, manufactured, 4s. 1d. to 7s. per lb.	
Tobacco, unmanufactured, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 1½d. per lb.	
Wine in cask, 1s. 3d. to 3s. per gallon, and 3d. for every degree above 42 degrees proof spirit.	
Wine in bottle (still) 1s. and (sparkling) 2s. 6d. a gallon additional.	
The chief excise duties are:—	
On beer 17s. 3d. per barrel of 1,055 deg. sp. gr.	
On spirits 14s. 9d. per proof gallon.	
Chicory grown in U.K., 12s. 1d. per cwt.	
Coffee mixtures, ½d. per ¼ lb.	
On solid glucose 1s. 2d. per cwt.; liquid glucose 10d. per cwt.;	
Railway passengers—5 per cent. on all fares exceeding 1d. a mile, except urban traffic, which is only liable to 2 per cent.	
On saccharin 7d. the oz.	
Tobacco, grown in U.K., viz. Cavendish or negrohead, manuf. in bond, 4s. 8d. per lb.	
Ditto, unmanufactured, 3s. 6d. and 3s. 11d. per lb. according to percentage of moisture.	

LICENCE DUTIES.

The chief licence duties are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Armorial bearings (annual)	1	1	0
" if used on carriage	2	2	0
Auctioneer's (annual)	10	0	0
Banker's	30	0	0
Carriage (annual), four wheels for two or more horses	2	2	0
" four wheels for one horse	1	1	0
" less than four wheels	0	15	0
" hackney carriages (horse)	0	15	0
" *motor - cars, according to horse-power, from £2 2s. to 42 0 0	42	0	0
" motor cycles	1	0	0
" motor hackneys (or exceeding 5 tons)	0	15	0
" " " from 1 to 2 tons	2	17	0
" " " " 2 to 5 tons	3	18	0
Motor car, Registration of	1	0	0
" cycle	0	5	0
" driver licence	0	5	0
Dogs (Great Britain)	0	7	6
" (Ireland)	0	2	6
Ecclesiastical lecturer	0	10	0
" building for solemnisation of marriages	0	10	0

* Half the duty is remitted to medical practitioners on account of cars kept for professional purposes.

Game. If taken out after July 31st and before Nov. 1st (to expire July 31st following)	£	s.	d.
" After July 31st, to expire Oct. 31st following	3	0	0
" After Oct. 31st, to expire July 31st	2	0	0
" For fourteen days continuous	1	0	0
Gamekeeper's, to expire July 31st	2	0	0
Game dealer's, to expire July 1st	2	0	0
Gun, to expire July 31st	0	10	0
Hawker's (annual)	3	0	0
House agents letting houses at rent above £25 a year	2	0	0
Male servants (annual)	0	15	0
Marriage—special	75	0	0
" not special	0	10	0
Medicines (patent) (makers or vendors)	0	5	0
Pawnbroker's (annual)	7	10	0
" trading in plate, irrespective of weight, and additional	5	15	0
Pedlar's	0	5	0
Plate, dealers in gold and silver (annual). Over 2 dwts. and under 2 oz. gold, or over 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. silver in one article	2	6	0
" 2 oz. gold, or 30 oz. silver and upwards	5	15	0
Refiners of gold and silver (annual)	5	15	0
Tobacco, growers of (annual)	0	5	0
" and snuff, dealers in (annual)	0	5	3
" " " manufacturers of, from £5 ss. (not exceeding 20,000 lbs.), and <i>pro rata</i> upto	31	10	0

The Chief Liquor Licences are:—

Dealers' Manufactures.	Brewer's (for sale)—£1 for first 100 barrels and 12s. for every further 50 barrels; beginners, £1; not for sale, 9s. or 4s.
	Distiller's—£10 for 50,000 gallons and £20 up to 100,000 gallons, and £10 for every 25,000 gallons more.
	Rectifier, or compounder—£15 15s.
	Sweets (liquor) maker—£5 5s.
	Spirit dealer—£15 15s.
	Beer dealer—£10 10s.
	Wine dealer—£10 10s.
	Sweets (liquor) dealer—£5 5s.
	Spirit retailer (publican's licence)—Duty equal to half annual value of premises, subject to a minimum of from £5 to £35 in Great Britain, according to population.
	Spirit retailer (publican's licence)—£5 or £7 10s. in Ireland, according to population.
	Spirit retailer (off-licence)—From £10 to £50, according to annual value of premises.
	Beer retailer (on-licence)—One-third of annual value of premises, but subject to a minimum duty in Great Britain of from £3 10s. to £23 10s., and in Ireland of £3 10s. or £4, according to population.
	Beer retailer (off-licence, including cider)—£1 10s. to £10, according to value of premises.
	Cider retailer (off-licence)—£2; (on-licence) £2 5s. to £6.
	Wine retailer (on-licence)—£4 10s. to £12, according to value of premises.
	Wine retailer (off-licence)—£2 10s. to £10, according to value of premises.

† The stamp duties, etc., bring this sum up to about £30.

DIARY OF THE YEAR.

TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE GREAT WAR.

December 1913.

3. A railway strike in South Wales, which broke out in sympathy with two engine-drivers discharged for refusing to handle "tainted" goods, assumed considerable proportions. Goods and passenger services were dislocated and collieries stopped.

— King of Spain arrived on a visit to England.

4. Serious fire at Jesus College, Oxford.

5. Welsh railway strike settled, but the two engine-drivers not re-instated.

6. Conference between Dublin employers and English trade union delegates for settlement of Dublin labour dispute broke down.

9. Wick Burghs bye-election result announced (see p. 66).

— Special Labour Congress in London to consider Dublin dispute. Motion instructing joint Board to continue efforts to end dispute carried.

10. Bebb v. Law Society dismissed by Court of Appeal. Plaintiff claimed declaration to be a "person" within the meaning of the Solicitors' Act, and so entitled to be admitted to the "preliminary exam."

— Anatole France, the distinguished author, entertained at dinner in London by committee of men and women of letters and affairs.

12. "Monna Lisa" or "La Gioconda" of Leonardo stolen from the Paris Louvre, Aug. 1911, discovered in Florence.

13. Result of bye-election in S. Lanark announced (see p. 61).

16. Purchase by Mr. H. Mallaby-Deeley, M.P., of Duke of Bedford's Covent Garden estate for £2,750,000.

20. Serious fire at Portsmouth Dockyard; semaphore towers and quantity of stores burned. Two lives lost.

— Failure of second conference in Dublin to end labour dispute.

22. Serious fire in block of flats in Knightsbridge. One life lost.

23. Suspension of brokers on Stock Exchange in connection with Casey-Sutton Cobalt Proprietary, Ltd.; J. O. L. Johnston and G. Levy, 5 years; H. C. Parker, 2 years; B. E. Mendelssohn, 4 years; F. Adlers, 1 year.

24. False alarm of fire at cinematograph entertainment at Calumet, Michigan; 72 lives lost.

— Railway accident at Groningen, Netherlands. Eight lives lost, including the son of the Prime Minister.

30. Harry Fragson, well-known music hall singer, shot dead by his father in Paris.

31. Disastrous fire in New York tenement house. Eight lives lost.

January 1914.

5. Viceregal Commission on Dublin riots opened its sittings.

— Hull Corporation decided to purchase its telephone system from the Government at a cost of £193,000.

6. Marriage between Hon. John Mitford and Fraulein von Friedländer-Fuld at Berlin.

7. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's retirement from Parliament at next General Election announced.

8. Body of a strangled boy found in a North London train. Subsequently identified as the son of a newspaper-seller named Starchfield.

10. Zabern court-martial resulted in acquit-

tal of Col. von Reuter and Lieut. Schad. In the Forstner case, prisoner was sentenced to six days' confinement to his rooms.

13. Leeds municipal strike settled.

14. Verdict on men killed in Senghenydd Colliery disaster returned as "accidental death." The jury found there was no neglect, and that colliery was properly ventilated and inspected.

15. Sir Hildred Carlile, M.P., presented 100,000 guineas to the Bedford College for Women Endowment Fund as a memorial to his mother.

16. Submarine A7 foundered in Whitsand Bay, near Plymouth. Crew of 11 officers and men lost.

17. South African strike collapsed (see p. 124).

19. General Picquart, former French Minister of War and supporter of Dreyfus, died.

20. Convention of International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea signed (see p. 293).

21. Strike of nearly 8,000 men employed in London coal trade.

26. Explosion on the *Maurelania* resulting in four deaths.

— Lord Denman resigned Governor-Generalship of Australia.

29. Starchfield murder case. Father arrested, (see Jan. 8th).

31. North-West Durham bye-election result announced (see p. 58).

— Wreck of German ship *Hera* off Falmouth; 19 of the crew lost.

February.

4. Seventy people injured by a collapse of a wall during a Cup-tie match at Sheffield.

— Military *coup d'état* in Peru.

5. Liverpool sack-murder trial ended in George Ball being found guilty and sentenced to death, and Samuel Eltoft guilty as an accessory after the fact; the latter was sentenced to four years' penal servitude.

9. Fleet-Paymaster J. M. Lowry sentenced to three years' penal servitude for desertion and embezzlement.

10. His Majesty opened Parliament.

— Mr. Thomas Hardy, the novelist, married to Miss Florence Dugdale.

11. Cabinet changes announced:—Rt. Hon. John Burns, President of the Board of Trade in succession to Rt. Hon. S. R. Buxton, appointed Governor-General of the Union of South Africa; Rt. Hon. H. Samuel, President of the Local Government Board in succession to Mr. Burns; Rt. Hon. C. Hobhouse, Postmaster-General in succession to Mr. Samuel; and Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in succession to Mr. Hobhouse.

13. Mr. E. S. Montagu appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury in succession to Mr. Masterman.

14. H.M. the King and the Prime Minister present at the International Rugby Football match at Twickenham, England v. Ireland.

16. Nine thousand miners in Yorkshire and 3,000 in South Wales on strike for minimum wage.

17. Blackburn municipal strike ended after seven weeks' duration.

— King of the Belgians thrown from his horse and his left arm broken.

19. South-West Bethnal Green bye-election result declared (see p. 55).

20. Poplar bye-election result declared (see p. 66).

— Fatal explosion at Nobel's explosives factory at Ardeer; 7 lives lost.

21. H.M. the King and Queen paid a visit to the East India and London Docks.

— Count Mielzynski acquitted of the murder of his wife and nephew.

24. The *Umgeni*, with the South African deported Labour leaders, arrived in the Thames.

— South African House of Assembly passed the Indemnity Bill by 95 votes to 11.

26. His Majesty and the American Ambassador present at a baseball match between American teams.

— Bye-election result in Leith Burghs announced (see p. 61).

March.

5. President Wilson read a message to Congress on the Panama Tolls (see p. 268).

— South African Indemnity Bill passed through Committee stage by 67 votes to 12.

9. In the House of Commons Mr. Asquith announced the Government proposals with respect to Ulster (see special article).

— South African Indemnity Bill passed third reading by 70 votes to 12.

10. Rokeby "Venus" in the National Gallery mutilated by a suffragist.

11. John Starchfield committed for trial on the charge of murdering his son.

13. Serious disturbance in Dublin between the police and the unemployed.

16. *The Times* reduced in price to one penny.

— M. Calmette, editor of the *Paris Figaro*, shot by Mme. Caillaux.

19. The Prince of Wales arrived in Christiana on a visit to the King and Queen of Norway.

— Vote of censure on the Government in respect of their Irish policy rejected by majority of 93.

20. Resignations of Army officers at the Curragh, Ireland, in the belief that they were to be sent on active service into Ulster.

23. Government announcement that the Army officers who had tendered their resignations "through a misunderstanding" had rejoined their units (see p. 352).

25. Their Majesties commenced a tour in Cheshire and Lancashire.

— Crisis in the Ministry over Irish question, Col. Seely, Secretary for War, resigning and withdrawing his resignation (see special article on Home Rule).

26. Sale of spirits at Russian railway stations suspended.

30. Col. Seely, Secretary for War, Sir John French, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, and Sir J. S. Ewart, Adjutant-General, resigned under circumstances detailed in the special article on Home Rule (see p. 352).

April.

1. Verdict of not *Not Guilty* returned in the trial of John Starchfield for the murder of his son.

— Final vote in the U.S. House of Representatives on the Panama Canal Toll Bill showed a majority of 85 for the Bill.

— Great blizzard in Newfoundland, in which 58 seal-hunters perished.

4. Great demonstration in Hyde Park against the Home Rule Bill.

6. Explosion on the torpedo-boat destroyer *Albacore* at Chatham. Three stokers lost their lives.

7. Extensive fire at cotton warehouses at Sandhills, Liverpool. £100,000 damage.

8. Mr. Asquith, consequent on accepting the Secretaryship of State for War, re-elected unopposed for East Fife.

13. Execution in New York of the four "gunmen" convicted of the murder of Hermann Rosenthal in 1912.

14. Accident near the Forth Bridge to the "Flying Scotchman." The driver and fireman killed and ten passengers injured.

15. Yorkshire coal strike ended.

17. Britannia Pier pavilion at Yarmouth destroyed by fire.

— Mr. Mitchel, Mayor of New York, fired at and wounded.

21. T.M. the King and Queen left England for Paris on a visit to the President of the French Republic.

24. Their Majesties arrived in England on the conclusion of their visit to Paris.

— Great gun-running incident in Ulster, quantities of rifles and ammunition being successfully landed.

30. Select Committee of House of Lords investigating the charges against Lord Murray of Elibank acquitted him of any dishonourable conduct.

May.

1. Coastguard boat capsized off Aldeburgh, five of the crew of seven coastguards being drowned.

4. Mr. Sargeant's portrait of Henry James seriously damaged at the Royal Academy by a suffragist.

5. C. E. Fenner committed for trial for fraudulent conversion in connection with Stock Exchange transactions.

6. Women's Enfranchisement Bill rejected in the House of Lords (see special article, p. 358).

7. The King opened the new King Edward the Seventh's Gallery at the British Museum.

8. Severe earthquake in Sicily to the south-east of Mount Etna. Some hundreds of people killed and injured.

9. The King and Queen of Denmark arrived in London on a State visit.

12. Herkomer's portrait of the Duke of Wellington mutilated at the Royal Academy by a suffragist.

— Grimsby bye-election result declared (see p. 59).

13. The King and Queen of Denmark concluded their State visit.

— Strike of over 3,000 employees of the Cunard Company in Liverpool on the question of hours settled.

— Off Lowestoft, a coal-laden steamer, the *Turret Hill*, of Newcastle, turned turtle, and 17 lives were lost. In the Bristol Channel a pilot cutter and a steamer came into collision, 5 of the crew of the former being drowned.

16. The King began a visit to the troops at Aldershot.

20. Result of North-East Derbyshire bye-election announced (see p. 57).

21. The King returned to London after his visit to the troops at Aldershot.

— A scene of considerable disorder in the House of Commons culminated in the adjournment of the House by the Speaker.

— Many suffragists arrested outside Buckingham Palace in a conflict with the police, the

object of the demonstration being to present a petition to the King.

22. As a sequel to the riots outside Buckingham Palace, further outrages on pictures were perpetrated by suffragists, one picture at the Royal Academy and five at the National Gallery being attacked.

23. Gustav Hamel, the airman, disappeared on a cross-Channel flight.

— Ipswich bye-election result announced (see p. 60).

25. Third reading of the Irish Home Rule Bill carried by a majority of 77 (see special article, p. 353).

26. At the Central Criminal Court, C. E. Fenner, 56, stockbroker, was sentenced to four years' penal servitude for conversion.

27. Trial of Army officers and employees of Lipton (Ltd.), charged with offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act in relation to certain regimental canteen contracts, concluded. Col. C. H. T. Whitaker, formerly in command of the Yorks L.I., was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the second division. Archibald Minto, head of the naval and military department of Lipton's, was ordered to pay a fine of £500, as was also Causfield, a director and general manager of Lipton's. Fines of smaller amounts were imposed on several of the other civilian defendants, while the military defendants were bound over.

29. Wreck of the Canadian Pacific liner, *Empress of Ireland* (see p. 137).

June.

1. Parish Church at Wargrave, near Henley, completely destroyed by fire, attributed to suffragists.

— Four boy scouts with their instructor, and a solicitor who was a scoutmaster, drowned in a boating accident near Lowestoft.

5. All Saints' Church, Breadsall, near Derby, destroyed by fire. Attributed to suffragists.

6. Air "Derby" round London (see Aviation article).

8. Many lives lost in a disaster to a fishing fleet of 40 boats off the New Brunswick coast.

10. Eight persons killed in a tenement fire in New York.

11. Bomb outrage, attributed to suffragists, occurred in Edward the Confessor's Chapel, Westminster Abbey.

16. Collision at Reading between an excursion train and an Ascot race train. The driver killed and 3 persons injured.

— Collapse of Paris streets owing to violent storm.

18. Great dock fire at Glasgow. Four vessels in dock burned, and damage done estimated at £250,000.

19. Mining disaster in the Hillcrest Mine in the Crow's Nest Pass Coalfields, Canada. Nearly 200 lives lost.

20. London to Manchester air race (see Aviation article).

23. Arrival of the First Battle-cruiser Squadron at St. Petersburg, and of the First Battleship Squadron at Kiel.

— Home Rull Amending Bill introduced in the House of Lords (see special article).

24. The King and Queen opened a tour in the Midlands.

26. The King opened a new dock at Hull.
— Salem, Massachusetts, swept by fire. Five lives lost and damage estimated at £2,000,000.

28. Assassination of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his Consort, the Duchess of Hohenburg, at Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia.

— Wreck of the Anchor liner *California* on the rocks at Tory Island, Donegal, during thick fog. All passengers safely got on shore.

July.

2. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the great statesman and the staunch advocate of Tariff Reform, died at his London residence, aged 77.

3. Sir Denis Anson and a musician, William Mitchell, were drowned in the Thames off Battersea while returning from a midnight excursion up the river on a launch. Mitchell had jumped off in an endeavour to rescue Sir Denis Anson, who had fallen overboard and was in difficulties owing to the strong current.

4. Four anarchists killed in New York as the result of a dynamite explosion.

6. The King and Queen left London on a visit to Scotland.

— Mr. T. W. H. Crosland, the author, acquitted at the Central Criminal Court on the charge of conspiring to prevent the course of justice by attempting to bring a false criminal charge against Mr. Robert Ross.

— Work at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, entirely suspended owing to a strike. An engineer named Entwistle refused to erect machinery on a concrete bedding prepared by a non-unionist, and was dismissed. The other workers struck in sympathy with him.

7. End of Woolwich Arsenal Strike, Entwistle and all men returning to their former positions, and a Court of Inquiry appointed.

8. At the Central Criminal Court militant suffragists, Grace Roe and Nellie Hall, were convicted of conspiracy to commit damage to property, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

9. Dufferin Terrace in Quebec destroyed by fire.

11. London-Paris air race (see Aviation article).

13. The King and Queen brought their Scottish tour to a close, and returned to London.

— The majority of the employees of the Mersey Dock Board went on strike to obtain recognition of their union and the establishment of a joint board.

— Mobilization of the Fleet commenced.

18. The King visited the Fleet at Spithead, his visit being shortened owing to the Home Rule crisis.

— Earl Beauchamp installed as Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports.

20. Announcement of a Conference at Buckingham Palace on the Home Rule crisis.

21. First meeting of the Home Rule Conference at Buckingham Palace.

— Coronation of the Shah of Persia at Teheran.

24. Failure of the Buckingham Palace Home Rule Conference.

— Presentation of the Austria-Hungary ultimatum to Serbia.

— Attempt on the life of the Khedive at Constantinople.

26. Conflict between soldiers and civilians in Dublin after a successful gun-running attempt. Four persons killed and a large number injured.

28. War declared by Austria against Serbia.

(For the further march of events see History of the War, p. 518.)

OBITUARY, 1914.

(Excluding War Casualties.)

- Pius X., His Holiness Pope (Aug. 20), 79
 Austria, H.R.H. the Archduke Francis Ferdinand of (assassinated June 28), 51
 Battenburg, Prince Maurice of (died of wounds, Oct. 28), 23
 Japan, Haruko, Dowager Empress of (Apr. 9), 63
 Mecklenburg-Strelitz, H.R.H. Adolphus F., Grand Duke of (June 11), 65
 Rumania, Charles, King of (Oct. 10), 74
 Saxe-Meiningen, H.H. the Duke of (June 25), 88
 Sweden, Sophie, Dowager Queen of (Dec. 30), 77
 Jaisalmer, Maharawal of (May), 27
 Lahej, Sir Ahmad Fadhl, Sultan of (March), 60
 Manda, Ram Partab Singh, Raja of (May), 54
 Sikkin, H.H. the Maharaja of, K.C.I.E. (Feb. 10), 53
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- Abbott, Rev. Thos. Kingsmill, Senior Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin (Dec. 18, '13), 84
 Anson, Sir Denis G. W., 4th Bt. (July 3), 26
 Anson, Sir Wm. Reynell, 3rd Bt., M.P. (U.) Oxford University (June 4), 70
 Anwyl, Sir Edw., Prof. of Welsh, Aberystwyth (Aug. 8), 48
 Aoki, Viscount Shuzo, formerly Japanese Minister for Foreign Affairs (Feb.), 70
 Arbuthnott, David Arbuthnott, 11th Viscount (May 24), 69
 Argyll, John D. S. Campbell, 9th Duke of (May 2), 68
 Ashe, Rear-Admiral Edwd. Percy, M.V.O. (July 5), 62
 Assheton-Smith, Sir Chas., Bt., racehorse owner (Sept. 24), 63
 Austin, James V., County Court judge (June 3), 62
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- Bacon, Augustus O., American Senator since 1894 (Feb. 15), 75
 Bacon, John H. F., A.R.A. (Jan. 24), 49
 Bannerman, General Wm., C.B., Indian Mutiny veteran (Feb. 10), 55
 Barker, Gen. Sir Geo. Digby, G.C.B., formerly Governor of the Bermudas, (April 17), 80
 Barlow, George, poet (Dec. '13), 66
 Barratt, Thos. J., of Pears' soap fame (April 26), 73
 Beatson, Maj.-Gen. Sir Stuart, formerly Inspector General of Imperial Service troops (Feb. 9), 59
 Beaumont, Sir Geo. H. W., 10th Bt. (June 22), 63
 Belper, Henry Strutt, 2nd Baron (July 26), 74
 Belsey, Sir Francis F., of the Sunday School Union (May 25), 76
 Benson, Monsignor Robert Hugh (Oct. 19), 42
 Benson, Samuel H., well-known advertising agent (July 21), 59
 Benyon, Maj. J. A., Assist. Agent-General for Quebec (June 16), 44
 Bertillon, Alphonse, French criminologist (Feb. 13), 60
 Bethmann-Hollweg, Frau von, wife of the German Imperial Chancellor (May 11), 49
 Binstead, A. M., "Pitcher" of the *Sporting Times* (Nov. 13), 53
 Birch, Sir Arthur, K.C.M.G., Colonial Administrator (Oct. 31), 77
 Blyth, Rt. Rev. Dr. G. F. P., formerly Bishop of Jerusalem and the East (Nov. 5), 82
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- Boehm von Bawerk, Eugen, late Austrian Minister of Finance and well-known economist (Aug. 30), 63
 Bosanquet, Admiral George Stanley (Jan. 12), 78
 Boxall, Col. Sir Chas. Gervaise, K.C.B., originator of the C.I.V. force (Mar. 6), 62
 Brackenbury, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Henry, K.C.B. (April 20), 77
 Branfoot, Sir Arthur Mudge, K.C.I.E., formerly President of the Medical Board, India Office (Mar. 17)
 Brockhaus, Dr. Heinrich Eduard, well-known German publisher (Jan. 11), 84
 Broughton, Sir Delves L., 10th Bt. (April 15), 56
 Brown, James Duff, author of standard works on librarianship (Feb.), 51
 Bruce, Very Rev. Charles Saul, Dean of Cork (Dec. 28, '13), 75
 Buccleugh and Queensberry, W. H. W. M.-D.-Scott, 6th Duke of (Nov. 5), 83
 Bullock, Fredk. Shore, C.I.E., Assist.-Commissioner of Metropolitan Police (Jan. 12), 66
 Burrell, Bennett, famous war correspondent (June 17)
 Burnett, John, formerly chief labour correspondent, Board of Trade (Jan. 30), 71
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- Gaithness, John S., 17th Earl of (May 30), 56
 Caldwell, Col. R. T., Master of Corpus College, Cambridge (Sept. 8), 71
 Calmette, Gaston, editor of the Paris *Figaro*, murdered by Mme. Joseph Caillaux, wife of the French Minister of Finance (Mar. 16), 55
 Campbell, Sir Alex., 6th Bt. (May 23), 72
 Canterbury, Hy. Chas. Manners-Sutton, 4th Viscount (Feb. 19), 74
 Capes, Canon W.W., historical writer (Oct. 31), 80
 Carr, Admiral H. J. (July 18), 75
 Carrington, Sir Wm., Keeper of the King's Privy Purse (Oct. 7), 69
 Castlestewart, Hy. J. Stuart-Richardson, 5th Earl of (June 5), 77
 Cawdor, Hugh F. W. Campbell, 4th Earl (Jan. 7), 44
 Cellier, François, musical director (Jan. 5), 64
 Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. Joseph, formerly Secretary for the Colonies (July 2), 77
 Clarendon, Ed. Hyde Villiers, 5th Earl of (Oct. 2), 68
 Claretie, Jules, of the French Academy (Dec. 23), 73
 Clarke, Col. Alex. R., C.B., formerly of the Ordnance Survey (Feb. 11), 85
 Clayton, Sir Wm. R., Bt. (Oct. 7), 72
 Cleland, Jas. Wm., formerly M.P. (L.) for Bridgeton Div. of Glasgow (Oct. 21), 40
 Cohen, Rt. Hon. Arthur, P.C., K.C. (Nov. 3), 88
 Connor, Chas. C., formerly M.P. (U.) for Antrim, N., 1892-95 (Feb. 10), 71
 Conrad, Herr von, Oberpräsident of Brandenburg (Jan. 22), 61
 Cooper, Edith Emma, joint author with Miss K. H. Bradley of poems under the name of "Michael Field" (Dec. 13)
 Crockett, Samuel Rutherford, novelist (April 19), 54
 Crookshank, Harry Maude, Pasha (Mar. 25), 65
 Cross, Sir Alex., 1st. Bt., formerly M.P. Cam-lachie Div. of Glasgow, 1892-1910 (Feb. 13), 66
 Cross, Richard A. Cross, 1st Viscount, formerly Home Secretary (Jan. 8), 90

Cullom, Shelby M., formerly Republican Senator for Illinois (Jan. 28), 84

Cyril, Archbishop, Metropolitan of Vidin (June 3), 81

Dalglish, Sir Wm. Ogilvy, 1st Bt. (Dec. 21), 81

Danckwerts, W. O., K.C. (April 25), 60

Dasent, Sir J. R., former Assist. Sec. Board of Education (Nov. 22), 67

Davis, Chas., M.V.O., well-known art dealer (May 23), 65

De Castro, José Luciano, Prime Minister of Portugal 1904-6 (Mar.), 80

De la Rey, General J. H., famous Boer General (Sept. 16), 67

Denison, Hy. Willard, legal adviser to the Japanese Foreign Office (July 2), 68

Denning, Walter, authority on Japan (Dec. 5), 67

de Pressensé, Francis Dehaut, distinguished French journalist (Jan. 20), 61

Déroulède, Paul, famous French writer and politician (Jan. 30), 67

Des Vœux, Sir Chas. C., 6th Bt. (Mar. 11), 87

Devlin, Hon. Chas. Ramsay, Minister of Mines, Quebec (Mar. 1), 55

Doughty, Sir George, M.P. (U.) for Grimsby (April 27), 60

Douglas, Gen. Sir Chas. W. (H.), Chief of the Imperial General Staff (Oct. 25), 64

Douglas, Admiral Sholto, C.B. (Dec. 26), 80

Dresden, Ernest, well-known racehorse owner (Mar. 11)

Driver, Canon Samuel Rolles, Biblical scholar (Feb. 26), 67

Drury, Admiral Sir Chas. P. (May 18), 67

Duncan, Sir John, Welsh newspaper proprietor (Jan. 18), 67

Dunn, Dr. Andrew H., Bishop of Quebec (Nov. 14), 75

Durnford, Admiral Sir John, G.C.B. (June 13), 65

Durning-Lawrence, Sir E., Bt., M.P. (L.U.) Truro 1895-1906 (April 21), 77

Ekrem Bey, Turkish poet and reformer (Jan. 31)

Ellesmere, Francis C. G. Egerton, 3rd Earl of (July 13), 67

Emmerson, Hon. Hy. R., formerly Canadian Minister of Railways (July 9), 61

Erskine, Wm. Macnaghten Erskine, 5th Baron (Dec. 8, '13), 72

Estrup, M. J. Brønnum Scavenius, Danish Prime Minister 1875-94 (Dec. 24, '13), 88

Fejervary, Baron Géza, Austro-Hungarian soldier and statesman (April 26), 82

Fels, Joseph, prominent advocate of the "single tax" (Feb. 22), 61

Ferrata, Cardinal Domenico, Papal Sec. of State (Oct. 10), 67

Fischer, Adolf, Director of Cologne Museum (April 13), 53

Fischer, T. H., K.C., Senior Master in Lunacy (Nov. 1), 84

Foley, P. J., M.P. (N.) West Galway 1885-95 (June 28), 78

Forbes, Horace C. G. Forbes, 20th Baron (June), 87

Forster, Sir Chas., 2nd Bt. (July 3), 73

Foster, Reginald Erskine, famous cricketer (May 13), 66

Fragson, Harry, well-known music hall singer (Dec. 30, '11), 41

Fraser-Tytler, General Sir J. M. B., Indian Mutiny veteran (Feb. 2), 92

Frederick, Sir Chas. A. A., G.C.V.O., formerly Master of the King's Household (Dec. 21, '13), 52

Fremantle, Hon. Sir Chas., formerly Deputy Master of the Mint (Oct. 8), 80

Gallon, Tom, novelist (Nov. 3), 47

Ganz, Wilhelm, impresario (Sept. 12), 71

Gaskell, Dr. Walter H., physiologist (Sept. 9), 67

Gené, Prof. Rudolph, Shakespearean scholar (Jan. 19), 89

Gennari, Cardinal Casimir (Jan. 31), 74

Gilbey, Sir Walter, Bt., well-known agriculturist (Nov. 12), 83

Gill, Alfred H., M.P. (Lab.) for Bolton (Aug. 27), 58

Gill, Sir David, distinguished astronomer (Jan. 24), 70

Ginn, Edwin, of the Boston publishing firm (Feb.), 75

Ginsburg, Dr. Christian David, Hebrew scholar (Mar. 7), 83

Gobat, Dr. Albert, Director of the International Peace Bureau, Berne (Mar. 16), 79

Gordon, Gen. Sir Edw. Jhos., K.C.I.E., K.C.B. (Mar. 23), 82

Gordon-Hamilton, Commdr. D. W., while engaged in searching for submarine A7 (Jan. 20), 86

Gosling, Sir Audley, K.C.M.G., formerly of the diplomatic service (Dec. 6, '13), 77

Graves, Hy. C. P. Graves, 5th Baron (Jan. 13), 66

Graydon, N. A. E., editor of the *Rangoon Times* (June 29)

Grierson, Lt.-Gen. Sir James (Aug. 17), 55

Grundy, Sydney, dramatist (July), 66

Günther, Dr. A. C. L. G., formerly Keeper of Zoology, British Museum (Feb. 1), 83

Hake, Wm. Aug. G., barrister (July 13), 103

Hales, Prof. John Wesley (May 19), 78

Hallam-Parr, Maj.-Gen. Sir Hy. (April 4), 66

Harding, Lady, Vice-Reine of India (July 11), 45

Hardy, Sir Geo. F., K.C.B. (Oct. 5), 59

Hartweg, Dr. Adolf, Minister President of Brunswick (Jan. 8), 64

Harvey, Wm. Edwin, M.P. (Lab.) for N.E. Derbyshire (April 28), 61

Haseba, Sumitaka, President of the Lower House of the Japanese Diet (Mar.), 60

Head, Dr. Barclay Vincent, numismatist (June 12), 70

Heathcote-Amory, Sir J. H., 1st Bt. (Jan. 26), 85

Heaton, Sir J. Henniker, postal reformer (Sept. 8), 66

Herkomer, Sir Hubert von, Royal Academician (Mar. 31), 64

Hérault, Paul, French engineer (May 9), 52

Heyse, Paul von, German poet, novelist, and dramatist (April 2), 84

Hicks, Geo. Elgar, artist (July 4), 90

Hill, Sir John Gray, well-known solicitor of Liverpool (June 14), 75

Hogg, David C., M.P. (L.) for Londonderry (Aug. 22), 74

Home, Surg.-Gen. Sir A. D., G.C.B., V.C. (won in Indian Mutiny) (Aug.), 83

Honeyman, John, R.S.A., well-known architect (Jan. 8), 82

Hope, James, distinguished Scottish agriculturist (Mar. 18), 87

Horne, Rev. Silvester, M.P. (L.) for Ipswich (May 2), 49
 Hoskyns, Col. Sir Chandos, 10th Bt. (July 22), 66
 Howley, Most Rev. Mgr., Archbishop of Newfoundland (Oct. 15), 71
 Hunter, Sir David, K.C.M.G. (June 20), 73
 Huxley, Henrietta Anne, widow of the great scientist (April 5), 88
 Hyatt, Stauley Portal, novelist (June 30), 37

Ibsen, Susanna, widow of Henrik Ibsen (April 3), 77
 Irving, Lawrence, the well-known actor, drowned in the disaster to the *Empress of Ireland* (May 29)
 Ismay, Sir Stanley, K.C.S.I., late of the Indian Civil Service (June), 66
 Ito, Count Yukyo, Japanese Admiral of the Fleet (Jan. 14), 71

Jacobsen, Dr. Carl, Danish brewer and art patron (Jan. 11), 71
 Jacomb-Hood, John W., chief resident engineer, L. & S. W. Ry. (Mar. 6), 54
 Jenatzy, Camille, a pioneer of motor racing, killed in a shooting accident (Dec. 3), 43
 Jerningham, Sir Hubert, K.C.M.G., colonial governor (April 3), 71
 Jessopp, Canon Augustus (Feb. 12), 90
 Johnstone, Edward, formerly editor of *The Economist* (Dec. 5, '13), 69
 Jones, Maj.-Gen. Inigo R. (July 20), 66
 Joyce, Dr. Patrick Weston, Irish author (Jan. 7), 86

Katschthaler, Cardinal Johann, Primate of Germany (Feb. 27), 81
 Kay, Lt.-Col. Sir W. A., Bt. (Oct. 11), 77
 Kekewich, Maj.-Gen. R. G., defender of Kimberley (Nov. 5), 60
 Kelly, Lt.-Gen. Sir Wm. Freeman (Mar. 27), 66
 Kennedy, Marion Grace, pioneer of higher education of women (Jan. 11)
 Knutsford, Hy. Thurston Holland, 1st Viscount (Jan. 20), 88
 Kossuth, Franz, Hungarian politician (May 25), 73
 "Kntehuk," Said Pasha, seven times Grand Vizier of Turkey (Feb.), 75

Laking, Sir Francis, 1st Bt., physician to His Majesty (May 21), 67
 Langley, Batty, formerly M.P. (L.) Attercliffe Div. of Sheffield 1894-1909 (Feb.), 80
 Lawrence, Very Rev. W. J., D.D., Dean of St. Albans (Aug. 12), 74
 Lawrence, Sir Trevor, Bt., M.P. (C.) Mid-Surrey and Reigate, 1875-92 (Dec. 22), 82
 Lawrie, Sir Archibald, late Puisne judge of Ceylon (May 11), 77
 Leadam, Isaac Saunders, Recorder of Grimsby and historian (Dec. 18), 65
 Leconte, Maxime, French Senator (June 10, 68)
 Leese, Sir J. F., K.C. (July 20), 69
 Lee-Warner, Sir Thos., G.C.E.I., Indian administrator (Jan. 18), 67
 Lemaître, Jules, French author (Aug. 6), 61
 Lewellyn, Col. Evan Hy., formerly M.P. (U.) North Somerset, 1885-92 and 1896-1906 (Feb. 27), 67
 Lloyd-Anstruther, Lt.-Col. R. H., M.P. (C.)

Woodbridge Div. of Suffolk 1886-92 (Aug. 24), 73
 Loder, Maj. Eustace, racehorse owner (July 27), 47
 Longstaffe, Amyas Philip, County Court judge (June 13), 55
 Lorimer, J. G., C.I.E., British Consnl-General at Baghdad (Feb.), 43
 Lubbock, Sir Nevile, K.C.M.G. (Sept. 12), 75
 Lucan, George Bingham, 4th Earl of (June 5), 83
 Lucas, Rear-Admiral C. D., V.C. (won in the Crimea) (Aug. 7), 80
 Lyttelton, Hon. George Wm. Spencer, C.B., formerly private secretary to Mr. Gladstone (Dec. 4, '13), 66

MacCabe, Sir Francis, formerly of the Irish Local Government Board (Mar.), 81
 McCormick, Canon Joseph (April 9), 80
 MacGree, Maj. Fredk. Bradford, founder of the Army and Navy Stores (Feb. 12), 80
 McLeod, Lt.-Gen. Sir John Chetham, G.C.B. (Jan. 10), 82
 Macloed, Mary, authoress (Jan.)
 McMorde, Robert Jas., M.P. (U.) East Belfast since 1910 (Mar. 25), 65
 Macpherson, Sir John Molesworth, C.S.I. (Jan. 5), 60
 Malet de Carteret, Edw. C., Solicitor-general of Jersey (Sept. 2), 76
 Mansfield, Horace Rendall, M.P. (L.) for Spalding Div. of Lincs 1900-10 (Feb. 9), 51
 Marston, Edward, publisher (April 6), 89
 Martin, Fredk. Townsend, American capitalist and philanthropist (Mar. 8), 64
 Master, Col. T. W. Chester, M.P. (C) for Cirencester, 1878-1885 (Nov. 14), 73
 Matsuda, Masahisa, Japanese Minister of Justice (Mar.), 60
 Mattei, Chevalier Tito, composer and pianist (Mar. 30), 74
 Mauser, Paul von, inventor of the famous rifle (May 20), 75
 Melford, Mark, playwright and actor (Jan. 4)
 Mengelberg, Willem, Dutch musician (Oct. 20), 48
 Merthyr, Wm. Thos. Lewis, 1st Baron, ironmaster (Aug. 27), 77
 Minchin, George M., F.R.S., formerly professor at Cooper's Hill College (Mar. 23), 68
 Minto, Gilbert J. M.-K.-Elliott, 4th Earl of, formerly Governor-General in Canada and India (Mar. 1), 68
 Mirrielees, Sir Fredk. James, K.C.M.G., formerly chairman of the Union-Castle S.S. Co. (Jan. 28)
 Mistrál, Frédéric, the great Provençal poet (Mar. 25), 83
 Mitchell, Dr. Mitford, ex-Moderator of the Church of Scotland (Sept. 26), 71
 Mitchell, Dr. Silas Weir, American physician and author (Jan. 4), 84
 Mitchell, Wm., formerly M.P. (C.) for Burnley, 1900-5 (Mar. 5), 75
 Montero Rios, Senor Don Eugenio, former Spanish Prime Minister (May 12), 82
 Moore, Dr. Geo., formerly Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals and Fleets (Mar. 2), 86
 Morawetz, Karl, Austrian financier (Jan. 13)
 Morris, Mrs. Wm., widow of the poet (Jan. 26), 74
 Morrison-Bell, Sir Chas. Wm., 1st Bt. (Oct. 21), 82
 Mostyn, Maj.-Gen. Sir Geo. Lloyd, K.C.B. (June 2), 79

Mun, Comte Albert de, French soldier and statesman (Oct. 6), 73

Murray, Sir John, scientist and oceanographer, killed in motor accident (Mar. 16), 73

Napier, Lt.-Col. Hon. Geo. Campbell, C.I.E. (Mar. 10), 69

Napier and Ettrick, Wm. J. G. Napier, 11th Baron (Dec. 6, '13), 67

Nelson, Rear-Admiral Hon. M. H. (Sept. 7), 82

Neuhuis, Albert, Dutch painter (Feb.), 70

Neujean, Xavier, formerly a prominent member of the Belgian parliament (Jan. 26), 73

Nicholson, Admiral Sir H. F. (Oct. 17), 78

Nixon, Sir Christopher John, Bt., P.C. (July 19), 65

Noel-Paton, F. W. F., Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, India (July 2), 62

Nordica, Mme. Lilian, famous soprano (May 10), 55

O'Brien, Peter O'Brien, Baron, former Chief Justice of Ireland (Sept. 7), 72

O'Kelly, E. P., M.P. (Nat.) W. Wicklow (July 22), 68

Olipbant, Gen. Sir Laurence Jas., K.C.B. (July 6), 68

Oreglia di Santo Stefano, Cardinal, senior member of the Cardinals' College (Dec. 6, '13), 85

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Pace, Pietro, K.C.V.O., Archbp. of Rhodes (July 29), 83

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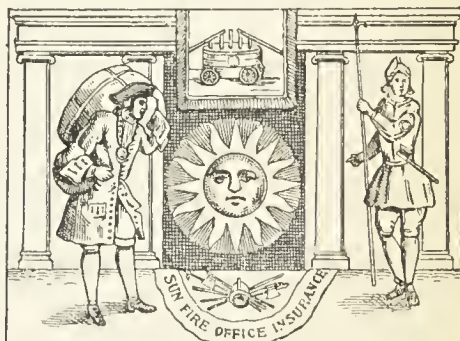
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This Society has been in active operation over 70 years. It is specially established for the insurance of sums up to £300 upon lives up to 85 years of age, by weekly, monthly, quarterly, half-yearly, and yearly payments, to meet the convenience of the Assurers. Endowment Assurances, payable at ages 14, 21, 30, 40, 50, or 60, or upon the completion of 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years' payments. Free Policies, Reversionary and Cash Bonuses, Surrender Values, etc.

Perfect Security to the Assured. Free Policies have been issued and Bonuses have been allotted to more than 1,200,000 Policy-holders.

The healthy and prosperous condition of the Institution is shown by the following figures:

CLAIMS PAID	£9,900,000
INVESTED FUNDS	£5,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS	£1,650,000
CASH BONUSES PAID	£511,000

ARTHUR HENRI, Secretary.

The above old-established Society has formed an Approved Society to work the National Insurance Act.

ATLAS ASSURANCE

COMPANY

LIMITED

FIRE

LIFE

ACCIDENT

BURGLARY



ESTABLISHED IN THE REIGN OF GEORGE III.

Head Office: 92, CHEAPSIDE, LONDON, E.C.

NORTH WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,

LTD.

Chief Offices:

LONDON: 49, 50, Watling Street.

MANCHESTER: 9, Albert Square.

Branches:

Glasgow Office: 157, West George Street.

Newcastle Office: 41, Side.

Bristol Office: 19, Clare Street.

Brighton Office: 8, Pavilion Parade.

Birmingham Office: 47, Temple Row.

Nottingham Office: 120, Goldsmith Street.

**Total Security to Policy Holders £250,000
(Including Capital Subscribed).**

Secretary: A. H. TANNAHILL, C.A.

General Manager: SYDNEY A. BENNETT.

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON.

Directors—

THOMAS CHARLES DEWEY, Esq., *Chairman.*

SIR WILLIAM LANCASTER, *Deputy-Chairman.*

JOHN IRVINE BOSWELL, Esq., M.D.

SURG. LT.-COL. H. R. ODO CROSS.

SIR PHILIP GREGORY.

WILLIAM EDGAR HORNE, Esq., M.P.

SIR JOHN HENRY LUSCOMBE.

WILLIAM THOMAS PUGH, Esq.

FREDK. SCHOOLING, Esq.

THOMAS WHARRIE, Esq.

Secretary—D. W. STABLE, Esq.

Assistant Secretary—G. E. MAY, Esq.

Actuary—J. BURN, Esq.

Assistant Managers { F. HAYCRAFT, Esq., H. BLENNERHASSETT, Esq.,
W. E. MARTIN, Esq., A. R. BARRAND, Esq., and H. R. GRAY, Esq.

General Manager—A. C. THOMPSON, Esq.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Life Assurance and Annuity Business Transacted.

Invested Funds - - £90,000,000.

Claims Paid - - - £118,000,000.

The last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon Application.

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ORDINARY BRANCH:

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCES, with and without profits.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, with and without profits.

HOUSE PURCHASE, in combination with Life Assurance.

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH:

ADULT ASSURANCES, Whole Life and Endowment.

CHILDREN'S ASSURANCES, Whole Life and Endowment.

OVER £9,800,000 PAID IN CLAIMS.

Agents required in all parts of the United Kingdom; splendid opportunities for energetic men.

Chief Offices: BROAD STREET CORNER, BIRMINGHAM.

WESLEYAN AND GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1841.

INCORPORATED 1914.

Chief Offices: BIRMINGHAM.

London Branch Offices: HALTON HOUSE, 20-23, HOLBORN, E.C.

Accumulated Funds Exceed - - £2,000,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED - - - £7,000,000

ANNUAL VALUATIONS AND DISTRIBUTION OF PROFITS.

Copies of the Annual and Valuation Reports, Prospectuses, with Revised Rates of Premiums, etc., on application.

A. L. HUNT, General Manager.

ANNUITIES with Purchase-Money Returned.

THE SUN LIFE OF CANADA will on this plan return in one sum at death the balance of the purchase-money should the death of the Annuitant take place before the Annuity payments equal the amount invested.

A Larger Annuity to Impaired Lives will be granted, and where the impairment is of a serious nature the Annuity will be correspondingly increased.

FUNDS over £12,000,000.

For full particulars write, giving date of birth, to

SUN LIFE Assurance Company OF CANADA,
21, Canada House, Norfolk Street, London, W.C.

MONEY PROMPTLY ADVANCED

BY THE

Mutual Loan Fund Association

LIMITED (Incorporated 1850),

On Personal Security, Shares, Leases, etc., at moderate interest, Repayable by Instalments, or as agreed. No preliminary Fees. Forms free.

5, LANCASTER PLACE, WATERLOO BRIDGE, STRAND, W.C. ;

31, Walbrook, Mansion House, E.C. ;

38, Ship Street, Brighton ; and 199, Queen's Road, Hastings.

ESTABLISHED OVER SIXTY YEARS.

CHAS. R. WRIGHT, *Secretary.*

PHENIX Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Offices :

19 & 70, LOMBARD
STREET, LONDON, E.C.



TOTAL FUNDS EXCEED

£16,000,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED

£90,000,000

Chairman—Rt. Hon. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, P.C., G.C.S.I.

FIRE - LIFE - ACCIDENT - MARINE

Loss of Profits following Fire, Workmen's Compensation, Fidelity Guarantee, Burglary, Trustee and Executor, etc.
Loans are granted on Reversions and Life Interests and on Freehold and Leasehold Properties.

General Manager : **SIR GERALD H. RYAN.**

NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE

FOUNDED 1797.

Head Offices : Norwich & London.

FIRE. ACCIDENT. MARINE.

Burglary. Employers' Liability. Fidelity. Hallstorm.
Live Stock. Loss of Profits following Fire. Motor Cars.
Plate Glass. Property Owners. Sickness. Third Party.

London Head Office : 50, Fleet Street, E.C.



EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE

SOCIETY.

1762—1914.

The Oldest Mutual
Life Office in the World.

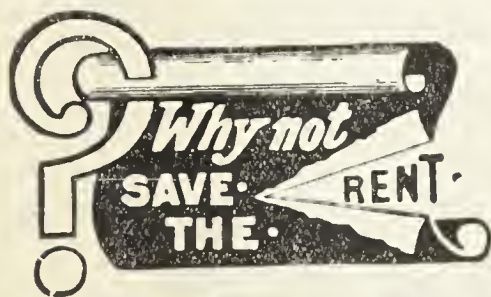
FUNDS . 5½ MILLIONS.

The Society **pays no Commission to Agents**, and thereby saves very large sums for the benefit of the members themselves.

For over a Century the Claims paid under whole-life Policies have, on the average, been increased by Bonus to more than **double the original sum assured**.

Specially Low Rates of Premiums
: : **for Non-Profit Assurances** : :

Offices: OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOUSE, LONDON, E.C.
W. PALIN ELDERTON, *Actuary and Manager*.



If you are paying Rent

you ARE buying a House. Then
why not

BUY IT FOR YOURSELF?

The City Life Assurance Co.,
LIMITED,

has advanced over

£1,700,000 to its Policyholders

for the purpose of becoming their own Landlords.

LET US HELP YOU!

The City Life Scheme enables Policyholders to reap the benefit of their Investment **during their own lifetime**, and in the event of premature death to leave their legal representative in possession of a comfortable house, free from any mortgage charge or encumbrance.

Send Postcard for Prospectus and Terms to—

THE CITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED,

6, Paul Street, Finsbury, London, E.C. M. GREGORY, General Manager
AGENTS WANTED. EXCELLENT PROSPECTS.

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Capital - - £14,000,000

In 700,000 Shares of £20 each.

Paid-up Capital - - - £3,500,000

Reserve - - - - £4,000,000

Deposits exceed £96,000,000

Chairman:

THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT GOSCHEN.

Deputy Chairman:

WALTER LEAF, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: 41, LOTHBURY, E.C.

The Bank is represented by Branches or Agents in all the Principal Cities and Towns of the United Kingdom and has Correspondents throughout the World.

PARIS:

LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER BANK (PARIS) LIMITED
22, Place Vendôme.

**Every Description of British and Foreign
Banking Business Transacted.**

Executor and Trustee Duties Undertaken.

Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China

38, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,800,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

SIR MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER.

(Chairman.)

SIR HENRY STEWART CUNNINGHAM,

K.C.I.E.

THOMAS CUTHBERTSON, Esq.

SIR ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.

WILLIAM HENRY NEVILLE GOSCHEN,

Esq.

THE RT. HON. LORD GEORGE HAMIL-

TON, G.C.S.I.

WILLIAM FOOT MITCHELL, Esq.

LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE, Esq.

Managers—T. H. WHITEHEAD AND T. FRASER.

Sub-Manager—W. E. PRESTON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

AMRITSAR	COLOMBO.	IPOH.	MANILA.	SEREMBAN.
BANGKOK.	DELHI.	KARACHI.	MEDAN.	SHANGHAI.
BATAVIA.	FOOCHOW.	KLANG.	NEW YORK.	SINGAPORE.
BOMBAY.	HAIPHONG.	KOBE.	PENANG.	SOURABAYA.
CALCUTTA.	HANKOW.	KUALA LUMPUR.	PUKET.	TAIHING (F.M.S.)
CANTON.	HONG KONG.	MADRAS.	RANGOON.	TIENTSIN.
CEBU.	ILOILO.	MALACCA.	SAIGON	YOKOHAMA.

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK LTD. THE LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD. THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD. THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact General Banking Business connected with the East.

Deposits of money are received on terms which may be ascertained on application. Interest payable half-yearly, 30th June and 31st December. On Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200.

LONDON & MANCHESTER INDUSTRIAL ASSURANCE CO.,

Incorporated 1869 under Act of Parliament.

LTD.

ALLIED WITH NATIONAL AMALGAMATED APPROVED SOCIETY FOR NATIONAL (HEALTH) INSURANCE.

Chief Office: 50, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Year ending	Combined Premium Income.			Funds.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
MARCH 24th, 1904	257,952	8	11	306,334	8	3
" " 1914	712,430	14	3	1,163,635	2	6

Industrial and Ordinary Business transacted.

Life and Endowment Assurances and Annuities.

Claims paid exceed £3,500,000. Prompt Settlements.

Applications for Agencies Invited.

ROYAL LONDON INSURANCE OFFICES.

ROYAL LONDON MUTUAL INSURANCE SOCIETY, Ltd.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEED £4,000,000.

ROYAL LONDON AUXILIARY INSURANCE CO., Ltd.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL, £500,000. SUBSCRIBED

CAPITAL, £130,000. PAID-UP CAPITAL, £90,000.

LIFE, ENDOWMENT, FIRE, HOUSE PURCHASE, FIDELITY GUARANTEE, PERSONAL ACCIDENT, BURGLARY, PLATE GLASS, Etc.

Prospectuses will be supplied on application. Applications for Appointments Invited.

Head Office: ROYAL LONDON HOUSE, FINSBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

(Allied with National Amalgamated Approved Society for National (Health) Insurance.)

Managing Directors: JOHN PRICE, ESQ.; HORACE DUFFELL, ESQ.

Secretary: ALFRED SKEGGS, ESQ., F.C.I.I.

THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

DIRECTORS.

Sir EDWARD H. HOLDEN, Bart., *Chairman and Managing Director.*
 WILLIAM GRAHAM BRADSHAW, Esq., London, *Deputy-Chairman.*

The Rt. Hon. LORD AIREDALE, Leeds.
 Sir PERCY E. BATES, Bart., Liverpool.
 ROBERT C. BEAZLEY, Esq., Liverpool.
 Sir WILLIAM BENJAMIN BOWRING, Bart., Liverpool.
 JOHN ALEXANDER CHRISTIE, Esq., London.
 DAVID DAVIES, Esq., M.P., Llandinam.
 FRANK DUDLEY DOCKER, Esq., C.B., Birmingham.
 FREDERICK HYNDE FOX, Esq., Liverpool.
 GEORGE FRANKLIN, Esq., Sheffield.
 H. SIMPSON GEE, Esq., Leicester.

Rt. Hon. LORD GLANTAWNE, Swansea.
 JOHN GLASBROOK, Esq., Swansea.
 JOHN HOWARD GWYTHYR, Esq., London.
 ARTHUR T. KEEN, Esq., Birmingham.
 The Rt. Hon. LORD PIRRIE, K.P., London.
 The Rt. Hon. LORD ROTHERHAM, Manchester.
 FREDK. WILLIAM NASH, Esq., Birmingham.
 THOMAS ROYDEN, Esq., Liverpool.
 Sir JOSEPH WESTON-STEVENS, Bristol.
 Rt. Hon. Sir GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON, K.C.B.,
 K.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., London.
 WILLIAM FITZTHOMAS WYLEY, Esq., Coventry.

Joint General Managers: J. M. MADDERS, S. B. MURRAY, F. HYDE.

Secretary: EDWARD J. MORRIS.

Head Office—5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"CIMIDHO, STOCK, LONDON."

Telephone—2481 London Wall.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - £22,947,804

Statement of Accounts, 29th October, 1914.

LIABILITIES.

CURRENT, DEPOSIT, AND OTHER ACCOUNTS	-	-	-	-	£118,086,601	3	2
ACCEPTANCES	-	-	-	-	5,334,825	8	9
CAPITAL PAID UP	-	-	-	-	4,780,792	10	0
RESERVE FUND	-	-	-	-	4,000,000	0	0
					£132,202,219	1	11

ASSETS.

CASH IN HAND AND AT BANK OF ENGLAND	-	-	-	-	£28,779,665	3	2
MONEY AT CALL AND AT SHORT NOTICE	-	-	-	-	10,399,514	3	9
INVESTMENTS	-	-	-	-	10,879,977	14	3
BILLS OF EXCHANGE	-	-	-	-	10,419,582	14	1
					60,478,739	15	3
ADVANCES, ETC.	-	-	-	-	63,724,856	5	7
LIABILITIES OF CUSTOMERS FOR ACCEPTANCES AS PER CONTRA	-	-	-	-	5,334,825	8	9
BANK PREMISES	-	-	-	-	2,663,797	12	4
					£132,202,219	1	11

OVER 1,000 BRANCHES IN ENGLAND AND WALES

THE UNION OF LONDON & SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

(Established 1839),

Authorised Capital - £25,000,000.
Subscribed Capital - £22,934,100.

Paid-up Capital - £3,554,785 10s.
Reserve Fund - £1,150,000.

NUMBER OF PROPRIETORS—upwards of 10,400.

DIRECTORS.

Sir FELIX SCHUSTER, Bart., Governor.

LINDSAY ERIC SMITH, Esq., Deputy Governor.

ERNEST W. BARNARD, Esq.
THEODORE BASSETT, Esq.
ALFRED F. BUXTON, Esq.
CHARLES C. CAVE, Esq.
JOHN ALAN CLUTTON-BROCK, Esq.
JOHN DENNISTOUN, Esq.
HORACE GEORGE DEVAS, Esq.
H. W. DRUMMOND, Esq.

A. B. LESLIE-MELVILLE, Esq.
JOHN MEWS, Esq.
ROBERT FENTON MILES, Esq.
HENRY W. PRESCOTT, Esq.
KENNETH L. C. PRESCOTT, Esq.
BERTRAM ABEL SMITH, Esq.
EUSTACE ABEL SMITH, Esq.
GERALD DUDLEY SMITH, Esq.

HERBERT FRANCIS SMITH, Esq.
Rt. Hon. C. B. STUART WORTLEY,
K.C., M.P.
ARTHUR M. H. WALROND, Esq.
The Right Hon. SIR ALGERNON
WEST, G.C.B.
CHARLES H. R. WOLLASTON, Esq.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 2, Princes Street, E.C.

MANAGERS:

H. H. HART (Town and Foreign).

L. E. THOMAS (Country).

F. W. ELLIS, Assistant Manager.

H. G. HOLDERNESS, Deputy Assistant Manager.

II. R. HOARE, Secretary.

L. J. CORNISH, Assistant Secretary

TRUSTEE DEPARTMENT: 2, Princes Street, E.C.

LOMBARD STREET OFFICE (Smith, Payne & Smiths): 1, Lombard St.
CORNHILL OFFICE (Prescott's Bank, Limited): 50, Cornhill, E.C.

METROPOLITAN AND SUBURBAN BRANCHES.

BAYSWATER: 67, Bishop's Road, W.
BEDFORD ROW: 24, Bedford Row, W.C.
BISHOPSGATE: 216, Bishopsgate, E.C.
BLOOMSBURY: 103, High Holborn, W.C.
BROMLEY: 33, High Street, Bromley, Kent.
CHANCERY LANE: 95, Chancery Lane, W.C.
CHARING CROSS: 66, Charing Cross, S.W.
CHISWICK: 56, High Road, Chiswick.
CRIPPLEGATE: 116, Fore Street, E.C.
CROYDON: High Street, Croydon.
EAST FINCHLEY: 4, Market Parade, East Finchley, N.
FENCHURCH STREET: 116, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
FINSBURY CIRCUS: Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.
GOSWELL ROAD: 9 and 10, Charterhouse Buildings, E.C.
HAMPSHIRE: 55, High Street, Hampstead, N.W.
HOLBORN CIRCUS: Holborn Circus, E.C.
KENSINGTON: 138, Kensington High Street, W.
LONG ACRE: 1, Long Acre, W.C.

MOUNT STREET: 12, Mount Street, W.
MUSWELL HILL: 11, The Exchange, Muswell Hill, N.
NOTTING HILL GATE: 8, High St., Notting Hill Gate, W.
OXFORD STREET: 455, Oxford Street, W.
PADDINGTON: 22, London Street, W.
PICCADILLY: 162, Piccadilly, W.
PURLEY: Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey.
REGENT STREET: 14, Argyle Place, W.
ST. MARY AXE: 25, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
SLOANE STREET: 74, Sloane Street, S.W.
SOUTH CROYDON: 111, South End, Croydon.
SOUTH KENSINGTON: 18, Cromwell Place, S.W.
SOUTH NORWOOD: 76, High Street, South Norwood.
SOUTHWARK: 12, Southwark Street, S.E.
SWISS COTTAGE: 1, College Crescent, South Hampstead
N.W.
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD: 97, Tottenham Court Rd., W.
VICTORIA STREET: 117, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

COUNTRY BRANCHES.

Aylesbury, Barnsley, Bath, Birmingham, Bournemouth, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Cambridge, Canterbury, Chesham, Derby, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Driffield, Eastbourne, Exeter, Faversham, Gainsborough, Grantham, Grimsby, Grimsby Docks, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Lincoln, Maidstone, Mansfield, Nottingham, Nuneaton, Oxford, Plymouth, Scarborough, Sheffield, Sleaford, Southampton, Thornbury, Tonbridge, Tring, Tunbridge Wells, Winchester, York, and numerous other Branches and Agencies throughout the Country.

TERMS.—Current Accounts.—These are kept according to the usual custom of London and Country Bankers. **Deposit Accounts.**—Deposits are received at Interest, subject to notice of withdrawal, or by special agreement, in accordance with the usual custom.

GENERAL BUSINESS.—The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued for all parts of the Continent of Europe and elsewhere. Purchases and Sales effected in all the British and Foreign Stocks and Securities. Dividends on Stocks and Shares, the half-pay of Officers, Pensions, Annuities, etc., received for Customers without charge.

EXECUTORSHIPS and TRUSTEESHIPS.—The Bank, having the necessary powers, are prepared to undertake the Office of Executors, Trustees and Custodian Trustees on terms, particulars of which can be obtained at the Head Office or at any Branch of the Bank.

NOTE.—In pursuance of the Treasury Regulations it is hereby stated that no liability attaches to the Consolidated Fund of the British Government in respect of any act or omission of the Bank.

The Officers and Clerks connected with the Bank are required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its Customers.

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(See also the Articles in Literary Matter under "Charitable Institutions" and "Hospital.")

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“Under Shortened Canvas.”



***Help us
to weather the Storm !***

Hundreds of Disabled, Destitute, and De-
serving British Seamen to be provided for.

**ROYAL ALFRED
Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution**

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Bankers: WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD.

Secretary: J. BAILEY WALKER.

Office: 58, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL

KINGSLAND ROAD, N.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

President—THE RIGHT HON. THE LORD MAYOR.

Chairman—THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN.

Treasurers { LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O.
THE HON. C. T. MILLS, M.P.

This Hospital is situated in one of the poorest districts of London, and ministers to a population of nearly half a million. The necessary expenditure is about **£15,000** a year, but the income from invested property is under **£600**.

£14,400 has every year to be collected from the charitable public.

Earnest Appeal is made for

Legacies, Subscriptions, and Donations to the General Maintenance Fund, and to the Special Funds, Samaritan Fund, Nurses' Home Fund, and Repairs and Improvements Fund.

1,900 IN-PATIENTS, and 122,543 OUT-PATIENT ATTENDANCES.

"It has been completely renovated from top to bottom, and has undergone many structural improvements, which make it one of the best appointed and most modern Institutions of the kind."—*The Times*.

A NURSES' HOME IS A PRESSING REQUIREMENT.

Any Donation (however small) will be most gratefully received and faithfully applied.

Secretary and House Governor—J. C. BUCHANAN.

Bankers: GLYN, MILLS & Co.

LLOYDS BANK, LIMITED.

ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES, PUTNEY HEATH

(City Office:—4, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, E.C.)

Oldest and Largest Institution for Incurables.

Patrons:—

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.

H.R.H. PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.

President:—RT. HON. LORD WOLVERTON.

Treasurer:—SIR HENRY LOPES, Bart.

Maintains 230 inmates and over 700 pensioners for life at cost of £35,000 per annum, of which only £7,000 are guaranteed.

CHARLES CUTTING, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL CHURCH COMMITTEE FOR DEFENCE AND INSTRUCTION.

Presidents—THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY AND YORK.
Chairman of the Executive Committee—THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.
Treasurers—THE LORD ASHCOT. THE VISCOUNT HAMBLETON.

The Committee, as the body specially charged with the duty of spreading a sound knowledge of the origin, history, and work of the Church, and of organising in defence of her secular interests, earnestly appeal for

SUBSCRIPTIONS, DONATIONS, and OFFERTORIES

to enable them adequately to comply with the demands made upon them throughout the country for Speakers, Organisers, Lecturers, Publications, Advice, and Information, etc., in connection with the Education and Dis-establishment controversies.

ADDITIONAL FUNDS

for these purposes are much needed, and CONTRIBUTIONS, of whatever amount, will be most thankfully received by the Bankers,

Messrs. HOARE & Co., 37, Fleet Street, E.C.; or by
 T. MARTIN TILBY, *Secretary*.

Offices: Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

THE ROYAL MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHANAGE,

— SNARESBROOK. —

Patron—H.M. THE KING.

Established 1827 for the Board, Maintenance, and Education of the Orphan Children of British Sailors (officers and men) from all parts of the world. Over three thousand two hundred have been received, and three hundred and six children are at present in the schools, which are maintained entirely by voluntary subscriptions. Help is urgently needed.

**"There is probably no class more deserving
of our kindness and sympathy than sailors,"**

and the loss of life by SHIPWRECK, PRIVATION, and DISEASE brings the greatest distress upon thousands of their orphans annually.

The fullest information may be obtained on application to

F. W. RAWLINSON, *Secretary*.

OFFICES: Dixon House, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

THE WAR

AND **THE HOMES FOR LITTLE BOYS** **Farningham & Swanley (Kent).**

(Incorporated).

Patrons : THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN, AND HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President : THE EARL OF ABERDEEN, K.T.



**"British Men for
British Ships."**

*A Seaman in the making
in our New Sailor Home
at Swanley.*

THESE Homes were founded in 1864, to shelter orphan and fatherless boys. For fifty years we have been rearing, training, and turning out **MEN**.

In addition to many trades taught, hundreds of boys have been trained for the Navy and Army and the Mercantile Marine. At present there are seventy boys in the Homes who are the sons of naval men who have given their lives for their King and Country. The majority of these boys will pass into the Royal Navy.

We have sent boys into forty-one of His Majesty's Regiments, many of whom are now taking part in the war. In addition we are represented in the Army Service Corps and the Royal Flying Corps. Five of our old boys are Bandmasters in His Majesty's Regiments, and sixteen of the pick of our lads have enlisted since the war began.

The Committee has offered to provide homes for boys rendered destitute by the war. Already applications have been received on behalf of those whose fathers have fallen.

***Help is urgently needed, as these Homes are entirely supported
by voluntary contributions.***

Treasurer : LORD BLYTH.

Chairman : WALTER HAZELL, ESQ., J.P.,

Secretary : PERCY ROBERTS

56 & 57, Temple Chambers, E.C.

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

(Moorfields Eye Hospital),

CITY ROAD, E.C.

Founded 1804.

ASKS YOU FOR HELP.

Every day this Hospital relieves over 100
In-Patients and about 400 Out-Patients.

ROBERT J. BLAND, Secretary.

JOHN GROOM'S CRIPPLEAGE AND FLOWER GIRLS' MISSION (INCORPORATED).

Formerly known as the **Watercress and Flowergirls' Christian Mission.**
(Inaugurated 1866, by the late VIIth Earl of Shaftesbury).

Treasurer: **F. A. BEVAN, Esq.**

Bankers: **BARCLAY & CO.**

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FOR BLIND AND CRIPPLED GIRLS
who are received from all parts of the Kingdom without payment or votes, and are
trained to become **PERMANENTLY SELF-SUPPORTING**, thus being saved from
PERMANENT DESTITUTION.

Hundreds who have passed through the Institution are now maintaining themselves.

Subscriptions, Donations, and Testamentary Bequests are earnestly appealed for.

Sup. & Sec.: **JOHN A. GROOM, The Crippleage, Sekforde St., London, E.C.**

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL

Founded
1752.

MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.

Incorporated by
Royal Charter, 1885

Patrons—HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

President: **THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN.**

Treasurer: **ALFRED C. DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O.**

Chairman of Committee: **SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., M.P.**

- Provides—1. An Asylum for the delivery of Poor Married Women; and also for Deserving Unmarried Women with their first child.**
2. Skilled Midwives to attend Poor Married Women in their Confinements at their own homes.
3. Training for Medical Pupils, Midwives, and Monthly Nurses.

Since the foundation of the Hospital 130,000 poor women have been relieved. Last year 1,701 patients were received into the Hospital, and 1,854 were attended at their own homes.

Annual Expenditure of the Charity, £7,000. Reliable Income, £4,000 only.

Contributions will be gratefully received by **ARTHUR WATTS, Secretary.**

The Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.

Chairman of Council—STUART DE LA RUE, Esq.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Ordinary Annual Expenditure - - - - -	£7,500
Income from Investments - - - - -	£200
REQUIRED EACH YEAR - - - - -	£7,300

New ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are urgently needed.

£6,500 owing to Bankers.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, or they may be paid direct to the Hospital Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C.

A few Facts concerning the Hospital.

1. His Majesty the King is Patron.
2. It was the first of its kind established in Europe.
3. It has uninterruptedly for *one hundred and one* years carried on its work in the midst of densely populated districts of the Metropolis.
4. Many thousands of useful lives have been prolonged which, without its aid, must have succumbed to the Pulmonary Diseases so prevalent in England.
5. Patients are received from all parts of the Country.
6. Last year 580 In-Patients were treated, and the attendances of Out-Patients numbered 21,765.
7. The strictest economy is practised in all matters connected with the Hospital.

A. T. MAYS, Secretary.

ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL,

THAMES EMBANKMENT, S.E.,

Serves a very large POOR POPULATION on the South of the Thames.

Two extra wards (one for poor Lying-in Cases) have just been opened.

9,267 In-patients treated last year.

To maintain this work further Voluntary Contributions are needed.

Contributions to be sent to the Treasurer, J. G. WAINWRIGHT, Esq., at the Hospital;
or to G. Q. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Applications for admission to St. Thomas's Home for Paying Patients are to be sent to the Steward.

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“LIBERATOR” RELIEF FUND.

A response to the distress caused by the Liberator Building Society Crash of 1892.

Six hundred widows and spinsters and broken men, some of them Clergymen and Ministers of the Churches, poor and aged and infirm, still look to this fund for half-yearly grants.

Three thousand pounds per year needed to meet grants.

Cheques and P.O.'s to be sent to the

Rev. JOHN HARRISON,

**16, Farringdon Street,
London, E.C.**

Church of England WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY.

Patrons: THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.
Patron of Children's Union: H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Presidents: The Archbishops of Canterbury and York.



117 HOMES, INCLUDING
3 FARM HOMES,
5 CRIPPLES' HOMES
AND
2 HOMES IN
CANADA.

OVER 4,500 CHILDREN
BEING CARED FOR,
AND OVER 19,000
PROVIDED WITH HOMES
SINCE THE WORK
WAS STARTED IN 1881.

*Contributions will be gratefully received by the Secretary,
Prebendary RUDOLF, Old Town Hall, Kennington Rd., London, S.E.*

∴ Cheques and Postal Orders should be crossed, and made payable to the Waifs & Strays Society.

SONS OF THE CLERGY CORPORATION

(Founded A.D. 1655. Incorporated by Royal Charter, A.D. 1678)

For the Relief of Necessitous Clergymen, their Widows, aged Single Daughters, and Children of every Diocese in England and Wales.

President—THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

Treasurers—{ SIR W. VAUGHAN MORGAN, Bart., Alderman;
FREDERICK LEE, Esq., Rev. CANON F. FOX LAMBERT, M.A.

The Governors now assist annually about 300 Clergymen by Grants and Pensions; 590 Clergy Widows and 490 aged Single Daughters of deceased Clergymen, by Grants and Pensions, and 400 Clergy Children (many of whom are Orphans) by Grants towards Education, Apprenticeship and Outfit.

**BY FAR THE OLDEST, LARGEST AND MOST
COMPREHENSIVE OF THE CLERGY CHARITIES.**

Donors of **Thirty Guineas** and upwards are elected Governors of the Corporation.

More Annual Subscriptions and Donations are needed.

LEGACIES also form a most important feature in the annual receipts of this ancient Society.

SIR PAGET BOWMAN, Bart., Regr.,
CORPORATION HOUSE, BLOOMSBURY PLACE, LONDON, W.C.

THE ROYAL SCHOOL FOR THE INDIGENT BLIND, LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.

Founded at Southwark 1799. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1826.
Rebuilt at Leatherhead 1902.

Patrons:

His Most Gracious Majesty King George V.
Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Mother
1799-1915.

116 years of national work
with the Blind of
the United
Kingdom.

Con-
tributions
and Subscriptions
earnestly pleaded for.

Principal and Secretary:

The Rev. St. CLARE HILL, M.A., J.P.

Chief Offices: HIGHLANDS ROAD, LEATHERHEAD.

Telephone:

No. 4 P.O. LEATHERHEAD.

Telegraphic Address:

"LUX, LEATHERHEAD."

"To Render the Blind self-reliant by teaching them a Trade." (Copyright.)

THE POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION

Established 1856.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1867.

President—THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE ONLY SOCIETY of the kind which gives Immediate Assistance to the Clergy, their Widows and Orphan Daughters, IN ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.

At each Fortnightly Meeting of the Committee some Hundreds of Pounds are distributed (besides valuable gifts of Clothing), and a large fund is required to meet the ever-increasing appeals for help.

The Society has aided over 33,000 cases of Clerical Distress.

DONATIONS AND ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS,

and Gifts of Clothing of every description, will be most gratefully received by—MANDEVILLE B. PHILLIPS, Secretary, 38, TAVISTOCK PLACE, TAVISTOCK SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.

CURATES' AUGMENTATION FUND.

This Society makes Grants to Curates who have been more than 15 years in Holy Orders, and are still in full active work. The number of Assistant Curates is now 7,000, and of this number a large proportion have been ordained more than 15 years.

It is the only Society in England that directly increases the stipends of Curates of long standing. The "Queen Victoria Clergy Fund" does not assist the unbeneficed clergy. Curates of 25 years' standing get from 30 to 40 per cent. less stipend than those newly ordained.

The Church is multiplying Curates three times as rapidly as she is multiplying benefices.

Nearly £9,000 was voted last year in grants. Of those receiving Grants, 53 have been upwards of 30 years, and 20 upwards of 40 years in Holy Orders; the average is 29 years.

The average stipend of recipients does not exceed £3 per week.

CHURCH COLLECTIONS, SUBSCRIPTIONS, AND DONATIONS THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Cheques, P.O.O., and P. Orders, crossed "COUTTS & Co.," should be sent to REV. A. G. B. ATKINSON, Secretary.
Office: 2, DEAN'S YARD, WESTMINSTER, S.W.

ROYAL BRITISH ORPHAN SCHOOLS, SLOUGH

(Formerly known as the British Orphan Asylum)

Patrons—His Majesty the King, Her Majesty the Queen, Her Majesty Queen Alexandra.

President: H.R.H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT, K.G.

Instituted 1827, for the Maintenance and Education of Fatherless Children from all parts of the British Empire, of all denominations, whose parents were once in prosperous circumstances. Boys and Girls are admitted by Election, Presentation, and in some cases by Purchase, between the ages of 7 and 12, and are retained until 15.

The Committee earnestly appeal for New Annual Subscriptions and Donations, which are much needed, the Institution being unendowed.

Annual Subscription:—For One Vote, 10s. 6d.; for Two Votes, £1 1s. Life Subscription:—For One Vote, £5 5s.; for Two Votes, £10 10s. Life Presentation, £350.

Bankers: MESSRS. WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, Limited, 20, Birchin Lane, E.C.

Offices: 27, Clement's Lane, E.C.

JOHN F. W. DEACON, Treasurer.
CHARLES T. HOSKINS, Secretary.

SPURGEON'S ORPHANAGE

CLAPHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

Seaside Home Branch - - CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE.

President—Rev. THOMAS SPURGEON.

Vice-President—Rev. CHARLES SPURGEON.

Treasurer—WILLIAM HIGGS, Esq.

**A HOME AND SCHOOL for 500 Fatherless Children,
And a Memorial of the Beloved Founder, C. H. SPURGEON.**

No Votes required. The most needy and deserving cases are selected by the Committee of Management to enter the Orphanage.

**4,422 ORPHANS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED INTO THE
INSTITUTION TO THE END OF MARCH, 1914.**

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the Secretary, F. G. LADDS, Spurgeon's Orphanage, Clapham Rd., London, S.W. To intending Benefactors.—Our last Annual Report, containing a Legal Form of Bequest, will be gladly sent on application to the Secretary.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Offices—CHURCH MISSIONARY HOUSE, SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Vice-Patron—HIS GRACE THE LORD ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY.

President—THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN H. KENNAWAY, BART., C.B.

Treasurer—COLONEL ROBERT WILLIAMS, M.P.

Hon. Clerical Secretary—REV. CYRIL BARDSLEY, M.A.

The Society has 1,340 European and Colonial Missionaries labouring in the following countries: East and West Africa, Uganda, Egypt and the Sudan, Palestine, Turkish Arabia, Persia, India, Ceylon, Mauritius, China, Japan, North-West Canada, and British Columbia.

Last year there were 32,818 baptisms in connexion with the Society's Missions.

All Communications should be addressed to "The Secretaries." Contributions should be made payable to the "Church Missionary Society" and sent to the Lay Secretary, cheques and postal orders being crossed "Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd."

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVÉ.

Established 1812.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Patron—His Most Excellent Majesty King George V.

Treasurer—ROBERT W. DIBDIN, ESQ.

This Institution was founded for the purpose of granting Annuities to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society, who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards.

There are now over 640 Pensioners upon the Funds, and the sum disbursed in Pensions and in Gifts to Unsuccessful Candidates amounted during the past year to £15,800.

The total number of Aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is **Three Thousand Four Hundred and Seventy-four**, the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding £740,000.

**Additional Annual and Life Subscriptions are much needed,
and Legacies are also earnestly solicited.**

Office—65, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

HENRY C. LATREILLE, Secretary.

*The most effectual way of winning India for Christ is to gain the
Wives and Mothers. The ZENANA is the place to reach them.*

THE ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION

(Founded in 1852)

is working to this end by its

**Schools,
Industrial Home,
Medical Missions,**

**Zenana Visitation,
Bible Women,
Village Missions.**

Will you help by sending a Subscription or Donation to the Treasurer, LORD KINNAIRD, or the Secretaries, 33, Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C.?

THE **RESCUE SOCIETY**

(Established 1853)

Has Six Homes for Girls and Young Women.

RESCUE, PREVENTIVE AND MATERNITY CASES
received from all parts of the Kingdom.

The Committee appeal to the benevolent public on behalf of the

FORSAKEN, SUFFERING, and OUTCAST WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Over 21,000 have already been sheltered, fed, clothed, trained,
and given a fresh start in life.

Contributions will be thankfully received, and may be sent to the
Secretary—**C. STUART THORPE**, 45, Cartwright Gardens, W.C.
(Close to St. Pancras Station.)



THE CHURCH ARMY AND THE OUTCAST.

"ONE OF THE GREAT RECLAIMING AGENCIES OF THE AGE,"—*vide Home Office Blue Book.*

120 Homes and agencies in London and Provinces, from Edinburgh to Plymouth, and from Norwich to Dublin, for giving **A FRESH START IN LIFE** to every suitable case, male and female, entirely irrespective of Creed. 400,000 cases dealt with in the year. Over 50 per cent. of all received started afresh in life. Men's, Women's, and Youths' Labour Homes, Rescue Homes, Labour Farm Colonies, First Offenders' Homes, Discharged Prisoners' Homes, Classifying Homes. Contributions and old clothes of every description very urgently pleaded for. Cheques to be crossed **BARCLAYS, a/c Church Army**, payable to **Prebendary CARLILE**, Hon. Chief Sec., Church Army Headquarters, 55, Bryanston Street, London, W.

THE DOGS' HOME

OR TEMPORARY HOME FOR LOST AND STARVING DOGS

(An Institution for the Protection of Dogs and Cats)

4, BATTERSEA PARK RD., S.W., & HACKBRIDGE, SURREY.

Patron: His Most Gracious Majesty the King.

President: HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

OBJECTS:

1. To provide food and shelter for the lost, deserted, and starving dogs of London and the immediate neighbourhood.
2. To restore lost dogs to their rightful owners.
3. When good dogs are unclaimed, to find suitable homes for them at nominal charges.
4. To destroy, by a merciful and painless method, all valueless and diseased dogs.

Out-Patients' Department (Dogs and Cats only), at Battersea, Tuesdays & Thursday, 2.30, by letter only from any Subscriber.

Dogs and Cats can be received as Boarders at Hackbridge, and Dogs for Quarantine under the Importation of Dogs Order, 1914.

Contributions will be thankfully received by **GUY H. GUILLUM SCOTT**, Secretary. [150]

THE CANCER HOSPITAL (FREE)

(INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER)

(Founded 1851)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

President: Rt. Hon. The **EARL OF NORTHBROOK**.

A special Refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.

A number of Beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application each weekday except Saturday at 2 p.m.

NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE URGENTLY SOLICITED FOR GENERAL PURPOSES AND FOR THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

Treasurer: **R. MALCOLM**, 440, Strand, W.C. | *Bankers:* Messrs. **COUTTS & CO.**, Strand, W.C.
FRED. W. HOWELL, Secretary.

BRIGHTON (Sussex).

50½ miles from London by L.B. & S.C. Ry. Population, 123,478. Unlimited water supply (hard) from wells in chalk. Perfect sanitary arrangements.

SHREWSBURY HOUSE**Girls. SCHOOL,**

BRUNSWICK PLACE, HOVE, BRIGHTON.

Senior and Junior Divisions.

Languages, Art, Science (Lantern Lectures), Music, Cookery, Dressmaking, Hockey, Tennis, Riding, Driving, Swimming.

Highly qualified Staff of Resident English, French, and German Mistresses. Visiting Masters from London and Brighton.

Girls whose parents reside abroad can spend their holidays at Shrewsbury House or on the Continent, under suitable escort.

Telephone 2152x, Hove.

Illustrated prospectus on application to—

The Misses Norman.

EXMOUTH.

180 miles from London by the L. & S. W. Ry. Population 11,962. The climate is remarkable for its equability—cool in summer and comparatively warm in winter. Exmouth is a pretty watering-place, with considerable natural attractions. It occupies a sheltered position on the Exe, 11 miles from Exeter.

ST. PETER'S SCHOOL, EXMOUTH.

Preparatory School for the Sons of Gentlemen.

Boys (6–14 years old) are prepared for the Public Schools, and for the Royal Naval College, Osborne. Individual attention is given to backward and delicate boys. Entire charge is taken of boys whose parents are residing abroad. The premises, specially built, are situated 150 feet above sea-level, and within easy distance of the sea. Physical Drill (Swedish and Military) and Athletics are regularly taught. Swimming. Carpentry. Scouting (Private Patrol).

For prospectus, apply to:—THE HEADMASTER.

HUNSTANTON.

From Liverpool Street or St. Pancras, 112½ miles. Population, 2,401. It possesses a remarkably dry and bracing climate. There is an absence of keen east wind due to the western aspect of the town. The winter climate is mild. Chalk subsoil. Main drainage. Golf links (18 holes), boating, sea fishing, and wild fowl shooting.

WESTHOLME.

BOYS PREPARED FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND OSBORNE.

House overlooks Private Playing Field, Tennis Court, and Gymnasium. The Curriculum is comprehensive and varied to ensure an all-round education. Great importance is attached to English subjects generally. Small classes permit of much individual attention. Resident Instructor for Gymnastics, Boxing, Single Stick, and games. Additional recreations:—Tennis, Croquet, Gardening, Sea bathing, and Riding (if desired). NO DAY BOYS. MODERATE FEES. Further particulars and illustrated prospectus from the Headmaster, L. GATHORNE WILSON, M.A. (Trin. Coll. Camb.).

EASTBOURNE (Sussex).

62 miles from London by L.B. & S.C. Ry. Population, 52,544. Death-rate, 10·8 per 1,000. Climate mild and invigorating. Beachy Head breaks S.W. winds, and diverts much rain, dryness of soil being promoted by great porosity of chalk. Rainfall moderate.

BOYS.

ST. BEDES.

PREPARATORY SCHOOL FOR THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND ROYAL NAVY.

Recognised by the Board of Education.

Headmaster - - - G. H. GOWRING, M.A.

New Buildings situated in a sunny and commanding position, protected on the S.W. by Beachy Head. Curriculum most comprehensive, and includes Swedish Physical Drill and Gymnastic Instruction. A War Office Miniature Rifle Range of 100 yds. on the Playing Field which is attached to the School.

BOYS RECEIVED FROM 6 TO 14 YEARS.

Special attention paid to backward and delicate Pupils. Quite young children of Indian and Colonial parents and others taken entire charge of by Mrs. Gowing.

Reduction in fees to Officers in Navy and Army.

GRANGE-OVER-SANDS

(LANCS.).

240 miles from London. Reached by both Mid. and L.N.W. Railways. Population, 2,232. Death-rate, 10 per 1,000. Water supply good, soft and pure. Mild and equable climate. Central for Lake District, Cartmel Priory Church, Hampfell Hospice, Holker Hall, Windermere, etc.

CHARNEY HALL,

GRANGE, LANCASHIRE.

G. Podmore, M.A. (Oxon),

assisted by Resident and Visiting Masters, prepares boys from 8 to 15 for Public Schools and Navy.

Good Cricket Field, Gymnasium, Carpenter's Shop.

Bracing situation, 300 feet above the Sea, overlooking Morecambe Bay.

LIVERPOOL.

200½ miles from London by L. & N. W. Ry. Population 746,421. Liverpool is the second largest city in the United Kingdom, and possesses very beautiful parks, now owned by the City Council. The growing suburbs are very attractive.

LIVERPOOL PHYSICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

GIRLS.

BEDFORD STREET.

Principal - - Miss IRENE M. MARSH. Ling's Swedish System. Large Certified Staff.

The Gymnasium is the largest and finest in the world. The Training College for Women Teachers close by contains extensive well-appointed rooms, every essential for Practical Education and Comfortable Residence. *Object*.—Train Ladies to become Teachers of Gymnastics, Games, Fencing, Swimming, Sports. Medical Gymnastic Instructors; Massage Treatment, &c.

Fees.—25 guineas per term (inclusive).

LONDON.

ST. OLAVE'S & ST. SAVIOUR'S GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

Tower Bridge, S.E. Headmaster: **W. G. Rushbrooke, LL.M.**, formerly Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge. Staff of University Men. Playground, Cricket Field, Gymnasium, Workshops. 23 Open Entrance Scholarships obtained at Oxford and Cambridge in the last 5 years. 22 School Exhibitions awarded annually, as well as Entrance Scholarships.

RIPON.

213½ miles from London by Gt. Northern Railway. Population, 8,218. About 100 feet above sea-level, with a mild climate. The soil is sand and gravel, consequently dries quickly even in wet seasons. There is an excellent water supply, a good system of drainage. Spa baths, with electric treatment.

GIRLS. SKELLFIELD.

BOARDING SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

Headmistress - - Miss **F. YATE-LEE, M.A.**
Assisted by large Staff and Lady Matron.

Aim.—To provide thorough, all-round Education.
Curriculum.—Includes English subjects, Languages, Mathematics, Domestic subjects, Music, Art.

Elder Girls given responsibilities. All have plenty of time to themselves. Reading encouraged.

Premises include 4 acres ground; gravel soil. Sanitation perfect.

Games, Gymnasium, Library, Gardening.

Two Scholarships Awarded Annually.

Illustrated prospectus on application.

TAUNTON (Somerset).

143 miles from Paddington, G. W. Railway, via Castle Cary. Population, 22,000. Subsoil, gravel. Death-rate, 15·2 per 1,000. The county town of Somerset, possessing many historical associations.

TAUNTON SCHOOL.

A Public School endowed and governed by Representative Free Churchmen, with over 400 boys on its roll. Headmaster: **Dr. C. D. Whittaker**. Preparation for Universities, Professions, Business Life. Masters' Boarding House and also Junior School (for boys under 11) stand in grounds. Entire charge of boys from India and the Colonies, Numerous Entrance Scholarships. Tapid Swimming Bath, Physical and Chemical Laboratories, and finely fitted warmed Day Dressing Room. Splendid Boys' Common Room and Library, seating 200. Electric light throughout. School Chapel. Six Leaving Scholarships each year to Oxford, Cambridge, and Bristol. O. T. C. Contingent.

OSWESTRY.

173 miles from London by G. W. Ry. Population, 9,991. A municipal borough and market town, situated amongst pleasant scenery 18 miles N.W. of Shrewsbury. An important junction, and one of the keys to Wales.

BOYS. OSWESTRY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

(Founded A.D. 1407.)

Headmaster - - **A. CAWOOD, B.Sc.**
Assisted by strong Staff.

Curriculum.—Comprises every essential for sound Education on Classical and Modern lines.

Preparation for the Universities, Army, Navy, Professions, and Commercial Life.

Honours List on application.

Premises and Grounds.—Healthy situation in 25 acres, exceptional facilities for Recreation; Open-air Swimming Bath, Laboratory, Carpenters' Shop.

Boys received from 8 years old.

Fees.—Tuition, 12 gs. Boarding, 50 gs. per year.

SOUTHPORT (Lancs.).

212½ miles from London by L. & N. W. Railway. Population, 51,643. The soil is sandy, clean, and dry. Climate mild and equable. Water supply constant, of moderate hardness and great purity. Southport has become a very attractive watering place and residential town. Golf link, 18 holes.

SOUTHPORT MODERN SCHOOL.

BOYS.

A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING SCHOOL
FOR BOYS.

In a most beautiful and healthy seaside town. Splendid buildings, specially constructed for scholastic purposes. Hygienic arrangements perfect. Excellent staff, including B.A., B.Sc., etc. Boys prepared for Business or Professional Life, and for the Universities. Numerous Honours and Distinctions at Examinations. Physical Culture, Games, Swimming Club, Cadet Company. Special terms for French and Belgian boys. *Principal:* Major **J. C. UNDERWOOD, A.C.P., F.R.G.S.**

THE THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

H.M.S. "WORCESTER"

Established 1862.

Incorporated 1893.

Chairman:

Sir Thos. Sutherland, G.C.M.G., LL.D.

Vice-Chairman:

Admiral the Hon. Sir E. R. Fremantle, G.C.B., C.M.G.

The ship is anchored in the Thames off Greenhithe, in one of the most healthy reaches of the river. The college is devoted more particularly to the education of youths intending to become OFFICERS in the MERCANTILE MARINE, and over 3,000 Cadets have already passed out as duly qualified in that capacity. At the same time an excellent system of GENERAL EDUCATION is carried out. Two years on the "Worcester" counts as one year's apprenticeship service for qualified Cadets. Appointments are granted by the Admiralty in the R.N.R., and by the India Office in the Bengal (Hooghly) Pilot Service. Moderate terms.

For Illustrated Prospectus apply to the

SECRETARY, 72, Mark Lane, LONDON, E.C.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS

(LANCS.).

From Euston and St. Pancras, 264½ miles. Population, 70,000. Average death-rate, 11·64 per 1,000. Character of water, very soft.

ENGLISH LAKES.

FURNESS RAILWAY.

Daily Steamer Service, Fleetwood and Barrow, connecting Blackpool with Lakeland.

Whitsuntide to end of September.

Fast Paddle Steamers—

"Lady Evelyn" and "Lady Moyra."

Alfred Aslett,

Secretary and General Manager.

BROMLEY (Kent).

13 miles from London on the S.E. & C. Railway. Death-rate, 9 per 1,000. Situated about 200 feet above sea level. Soil, chiefly sand and gravel. Pure water supply. Population, 30,000.

LADY MARGARET NURSING HOME.

Half-hour from London. Open-air verandahs. Electric Light and Sun Baths. TERMS FROM 2 GUINEAS.

Near Shortlands, Bromley North, and Bromley South Stations. Margaret Nurses sent out. Country Branch at Margaret Manor, Sittingbourne, Kent.

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